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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COMMENCEMENT,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1974

PRESIDENT FLEMING, FACULTY AND FRIENDS,  
PARENTS AND STUDENTS, MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF  
1974 OF MY GREAT ALMA MATER, / GREETINGS AND  
CONGRATULATIONS.

I APPRECIATE YOUR WARM WELCOME.  
WARMER THAN I EXPECTED.



*Bruce Catton  
Dr. Goldhamer*

~~I was forewarned there would ~~be~~ signs~~

**ONLY ONE** A SIGN

~~ONE OF THE WARMEST SIGNS~~ I SAW ON MY  
*with*  
WAY HERE WAS ~~ONE~~ PROCLAIMING "JERRY FORD IS  
A NEO-FASCIST."

WELL, I MUST <sup>SAY</sup> ADMIT I DON'T KNOW MUCH  
ABOUT NEO-FASCISTS.



WHEN I GRADUATED HERE IN 1935, A FEW  
OF US IN THE STUDENT BODY <sup>The Faculty</sup> WERE BEGINNING TO  
WORRY A LITTLE ABOUT SOME REAL FASCISTS,  
ADOLF HITLER AND HIS ALLIES IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

MAYBE WE DIDN'T WORRY ENOUGH, BECAUSE  
ABOUT SIX YEARS LATER MANY OF US WENT OFF FOR  
FOUR OR FIVE YEARS TO TAKE ON THOSE REAL  
FASCISTS, THOSE OLD FASCISTS, AND NOT WITH  
SIGNS AND SHOUTS UNDER THE SHELTER OF THE  
CONSTITUTION.



SO IF JERRY FORD IS A NEW FASCIST, I  
GUESS WE TAMED THOSE OLD FASCISTS FAIRLY WELL.

AND THE EXUBERANT SIGNS, /ACTUALLY A  
SAFE FORM OF TELEGENIC STREAKING FOR THOSE  
WHO HAVE NOTHING TO EXPOSE BUT THEIR MINDS, /  
ADD TO THE EXCITEMENT OF THIS HAPPY HOMECOMING.



WHEN I WAS AN UNDERGRADUATE A POPULAR  
YOUNG NOVELIST NAMED THOMAS WOLFE WROTE A BOOK  
CALLED "YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN." HIS TITLE  
STATED A CRUEL RULE OF LIFE: / IN GENERAL, YOU  
CANNOT RETURN TO THE SCENES OF YOUR YOUNGER  
DAYS AND RECAPTURE THE HAPPINESS THAT MEMORY  
HAS STORED AWAY WHILE ERASING THE BAD MOMENTS.



BUT THERE ARE TWO PLACES I ALWAYS FEEL AT HOME. ONE IS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WHERE I SERVED 25 YEARS BEFORE BECOMING OUR COUNTRY'S FIRST "INSTANT VICE PRESIDENT" LAST DECEMBER 6TH.

THE OTHER PLACE WHERE I WILL ALWAYS FEEL I BELONG IS THIS BEAUTIFUL AND HOSPITABLE CAMPUS. HERE I SPENT FOUR MEMORABLE YEARS THAT MADE POSSIBLE THE NEXT FORTY -- WELL, IT IS REALLY ONLY THIRTY-NINE.



AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE WHO HAVE  
BEEN WONDERING, SINCE I BECAME VICE PRESIDENT,  
WHETHER OR NOT I AM ABLE TO MAKE THE RIGHT  
DECISIONS -- I SAY WITH PRIDE THAT I TURNED  
DOWN CHANCES TO GO TO HARVARD.....  
AND TO MICHIGAN STATE.





*my old Michigan coach*

THANKS TO HARRY KIPKE, I HAD A JOB  
*on the Campus*  
~~HERE AT MICHIGAN AND~~ FOR MY MEALS. I WAITED  
*thanks to Dr. Kerleboke*  
ON TABLES AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. I  
*waddy* REMEMBER I BUDGETED MYSELF \$2 PER WEEK FOR  
ENTERTAINMENT AND SPENDING MONEY. BUT SINCE  
I DID PART OF MY HASHING IN THE STUDENT  
NURSES' CAFETERIA, I NEVER FELT SHORTCHANGED  
ON THE SOCIAL SIDE.



UNDERGRADUATES WEREN'T ALLOWED TO HAVE CARS THEN, SO WE NEVER HAD TO WORRY ABOUT GETTING ENOUGH GASOLINE. THERE WASN'T ANY TELEVISION, SO IF YOU WANTED TO SEE A FOOTBALL GAME YOU HAD TO GO TO IT BY FOOT, BUS OR TRAIN. IT HAS GOTTEN AROUND THAT I PLAYED A LITTLE FOOTBALL <sup>on Holy Field & on the Michigan Stadium</sup> HERE -- AND I DID WEAR MY HELMET -- BUT I HAVE SKILLFULLY MANAGED TO CONCEAL THAT I STUDIED ECONOMICS. THERE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN TOO MANY AMATEUR ECONOMISTS IN WASHINGTON.



*diligently*

I HAVE BEEN TRYING TO REMEMBER MY OWN  
COMMENCEMENT. FOR THE LIFE OF ME / I CAN'T  
REMEMBER WHO THE SPEAKER WAS / OR WHAT HE SAID.  
I AM PROBABLY DOING SOME FINE AMERICAN A  
DISSERVICE / AND I EXPECT THE SAME TREATMENT  
39 YEARS FROM TODAY.

*begin*

LET ME START WITH A QUOTATION FROM  
ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD LEADERS OF THIS CENTURY  
WHOSE WORDS HAVE BEEN READ BY MILLIONS.



"DEMOCRACY IS CORRELATIVE WITH CENTRALISM / AND FREEDOM WITH DISCIPLINE. THEY ARE THE TWO OPPOSITES OF A SINGLE ENTITY, CONTRADICTORY AS WELL AS UNITED, AND WE SHOULD NOT ONE-SIDEDLY EMPHASIZE ONE TO THE DENIAL OF THE OTHER.

*He goes on to say:*

"WITHIN THE RANKS OF THE PEOPLE, WE CANNOT DO WITHOUT FREEDOM, NOR CAN WE DO WITHOUT DISCIPLINE; WE CANNOT DO WITHOUT DEMOCRACY, NOR CAN WE DO WITHOUT CENTRALISM."



THIS IS ONE OF THE THOUGHTS OF CHAIRMAN  
MAO, TAKEN FROM THIS LITTLE RED BOOK WHICH I  
WAS GIVEN TWO SUMMERS AGO DURING MY TRIP TO  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA WITH THE LATE  
HALE BOGGS, MAJORITY LEADER OF THE HOUSE. THIS  
WAS ONE OF THE MOST FASCINATING EXPERIENCES  
OF MY LIFE.



I DO NOT SUGGEST I HAVE BEEN CONVERTED BY THE THOUGHTS OF CHAIRMAN MAO. WORDS LIKE DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM HAVE DIFFERENT MEANINGS IN CHINA AND IN AMERICA. AS AMERICANS, WE FOUND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA RATHER SHORT ON BOTH DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM AND LONG ON DISCIPLINE AND CENTRALISM.



CHAIRMAN MAO'S DEFINITION OF DISCIPLINE FOR THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, FOR EXAMPLE, IS STATED VERY EXPLICITLY: *of I quote*

1. THE INDIVIDUAL IS SUBORDINATE TO THE ORGANIZATION.

2. THE MINORITY IS SUBORDINATE TO THE MAJORITY.

3. THE LOWER LEVEL IS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGHER LEVEL, AND

4. THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP IS SUBORDINATE TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. *End quote.*



HOWEVER HARD THAT WOULD BE FOR AMERICANS  
OF ANY POLITICAL PARTY TO SWALLOW, I IMAGINE  
CHINESE WHO HAVE GROWN UP SINCE CHAIRMAN MAO'S  
REVOLUTION WOULD FIND THE DEFINITIONS OF  
FREEDOM IN OUR BILL OF RIGHTS EQUALLY ALARMING.





*in Ann Arbor*

WHEN I WAS IN MY JUNIOR YEAR ~~HERE~~,  
CHAIRMAN MAO WAS LEADING THE FAMOUS "LONG  
MARCH" OF HIS COMRADES TO THE INTERIOR OF  
CHINA. WHEN WE STUDIED WORLD AFFAIRS IN THE  
1930'S, WE WERE ALMOST OBLIVIOUS TO THEM,  
BELIEVING THAT THE WESTERN-STYLE DEMOCRACY OF  
DR. SUN YAT SEN WAS BRINGING CHINA OUT OF HER  
LONG ISOLATION AND DIVISION.



I THOUGHT OF THIS WHILE SPENDING  
ALMOST A WHOLE NIGHT <sup>from 10 P.M. to 4:30 A.M.</sup> IN ANIMATED CONVERSATION  
WITH PREMIER CHOU EN LAI, A VETERAN OF THE  
LONG MARCH AND AS GRACIOUS A HOST AS HE IS A  
TOUGH DEBATER. PROBABLY THE PREMIER THOUGHT  
OF CONGRESSMAN BOGGS AND ME AS MERE BOYS, FOR  
HE AND CHAIRMAN MAO HAVE BEEN AROUND A LONG  
TIME.



BUT ALMOST THE ONLY CHINESE WE SAW WHO WERE OLDER THAN OURSELVES WERE CHINA'S TOP ECHELON OF LEADERS. THE OVERWHELMING IMPRESSION ONE BRINGS AWAY FROM A VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS THAT IT IS A COUNTRY OF YOUNG PEOPLE. PERHAPS MOST OF MY GENERATION OF CHINESE PERISHED IN THE LONG WAR WITH JAPAN AND THE REVOLUTION THAT FOLLOWED -- I DO NOT KNOW, BUT WE SELDOM SAW THEM. WE DID SEE AND TALK TO LITERALLY HUNDREDS OF DEDICATED AND DISCIPLINED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WHO GREW UP AFTER WORLD WAR **II** AND WHO LIVE BY THE THOUGHTS OF CHAIRMAN MAO.



WHEREVER WE WENT, TO RURAL COMMUNE OR  
FACTORY OR SCHOOL, WE WERE STRUCK BY THE  
INTENSITY OF THEIR MOTIVATION TOWARD THE  
COMMON GOALS SET FOR THEM BY THEIR LEADERS.  
THE DESIRE OF TODAY'S CHINESE TO REFORM THEIR  
SOCIETY THROUGH THEIR OWN RESOURCES AND BY  
THEIR OWN HARD WORK, AND THEIR APPARENTLY TOTAL  
BELIEF IN AND DEVOTION TO THEIR SYSTEM OF  
GOVERNMENT, IS BOTH TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSIVE  
AND A LITTLE FRIGHTENING TO AMERICANS.



THIS WAS PARTICULARLY TRUE AMONG STUDENTS, ALTHOUGH WE SAW ONLY ONE UNIVERSITY, AND IT WAS ALMOST DESERTED. DURING THE SO-CALLED GREAT CULTURAL REVOLUTION, CHAIRMAN MAO DECIDED THAT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WERE GETTING TOO BIG FOR THEIR BRITCHES, TOO FAR REMOVED FROM THE REALITY OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' HARD STRUGGLE FOR SUBSISTENCE.



SO CHAIRMAN MAO, WITHOUT WAITING FOR ANY ACT OF CONGRESS OR COURT ORDER OR NATIONAL ELECTION, SIMPLY CLOSED UP ALL THE UNIVERSITIES AND SENT THE STUDENTS, PROFESSORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND ALL BACK TO THE FARMS AND THE FACTORIES AND THE ARMY -- THE LUCKY ONES GOT THE ARMY -- FOR THREE OR FOUR YEARS TO LEARN ABOUT LIFE AS IT REALLY IS.



ONLY NOW ARE THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING BEING REORGANIZED, WITH THE NEW STUDENTS ADMITTED ON THE BASIS OF CORRECT IDEOLOGY AND PARTY RECOMMENDATIONS RATHER THAN THE ANCIENT CHINESE SYSTEM OF SCHOLARLY EXAMINATIONS -- THE DIRECT ANCESTORS OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND PROBABLY NO WORSE.



SOME OF THE FORMER STUDENTS AND FACULTY WHO HAVE BEEN REINSTATED AND RESTORED TO GRACE TOLD US ENTHUSIASTICALLY THAT GETTING THEIR HANDS DIRTY AND FEET MUDDY WAS A GREAT EXPERIENCE, BETTER EQUIPPING THEM TO OBEY CHAIRMAN MAO'S COMMAND TO "SERVE THE PEOPLE." I CONFESS I FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO DISBELIEVE THEM, ALTHOUGH IT WILL TAKE A GENERATION TO ASSESS WHAT DEEP DAMAGE THIS STRONG MEDICINE MAY HAVE DONE TO CHINA'S SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.





WEIGHING ALL THAT I SAW AND LEARNED IN  
*on the mainland of China*  
THOSE WEEKS, I RETURNED TO MY OWN COUNTRY WITH  
RENEWED FAITH IN OUR UNIQUE EMPHASIS ON  
INDIVIDUALITY AND FREEDOM. WE ARE A NEW NATION  
BY CHINESE RECKONING EVEN AS WE NEAR OUR  
BICENTENNIAL, AND OUR CIVILIZATION IS AN  
AMALGAM OF MANY OLDER ONES, MOST OF THEM YOUNG  
COMPARED TO CHINA'S.



YET WE CAN LEARN FROM CHAIRMAN MAO'S  
PRECEPT -- AND INDEED THE ROMANS WERE  
STRUGGLING WITH IT WHEN THE GREAT WALL OF  
CHINA WAS BUILT -- THAT FREEDOM AND DISCIPLINE  
ARE THE CONTRADICTIONARY OPPOSITES OF A SINGLE  
ENTITY -- NEITHER OF WHICH SHOULD BE OVER-  
EMPHASIZED -- BOTH OF WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL  
IN ANY SOCIETY.



FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS OF ORGANIZED COMMUNITIES TO TOMORROW'S NEWSPAPER OR TELEVISION TALK SHOW, HUMAN BEINGS HAVE MADE A CONTINUOUS EFFORT TO FIND THE PERFECT MIX OF THESE ELEMENTS -- DISCIPLINE AND DEDICATION ON THE ONE HAND; INDIVIDUALITY AND FREEDOM ON THE OTHER.

THE SEARCH FOR PROPER PROPORTION GOES ON NOT ONLY IN GOVERNMENT BUT IN ORGANIZED GROUPS OF ALL SIZES, IN THE FAMILY, AND IN OUR INDIVIDUAL LIVES.



AMONG THE ANCIENT GREEKS, THE ATHENIANS  
WERE LONG ON FREEDOM/AND THE SPARTANS ON  
DISCIPLINE; THE SPARTANS WON THE WARS/BUT THE  
ATHENIANS STILL CAPTURE OUR MINDS. ROMAN  
LEGIONS CONQUERED THEIR WORLD WITH DISCIPLINE,  
DEDICATION AND IRON SWORDS/WHILE THE FREE AND  
LAWLESS MOBS OF ROME CARRIED THE REPUBLIC  
FIRST TO CHAOS, THEN INTO DICTATORSHIP.

THEREAFTER, THE ROMAN WORLD WAS A MODEL  
OF LAW AND ORDER BUT BEREFT OF CREATIVITY AND  
FATAL FOR FREE THINKERS. THE RENAISSANCE  
WORLD WAS ALMOST THE REVERSE.



WHENEVER A SOCIETY GOES TOO FAR IN  
ONE DIRECTION OR ANOTHER IT IS IN TROUBLE;  
TOO MUCH DISCIPLINE BEGETS DESPOTISM, EVEN  
THE BEST OF WHICH CORRODES THE HUMAN SPIRIT.  
TOO MUCH INDIVIDUALITY AND FREEDOM BRINGS  
DISORDER AND ANARCHY IN WHICH NO MAN CAN LIVE  
IN SAFETY, LET ALONE CREATE FOR THE COMMON  
GOOD.



YOU HAVE SEEN THESE CONTRADICTORY  
FORCES CLASH IN YOUR OWN LIVES. YOUTH CRIES  
FOR INDIVIDUALITY AND FREEDOM; PARENTS AND  
PREACHERS AND PROF**ES**SORS -- YES, AND MOST  
POLITICIANS, TOO -- COME DOWN HARD FOR  
DISCIPLINE AND DEDICATION.



IT IS NO ACCIDENT THAT THE SEVERAL  
FIELDS OF ACADEMIC INQUIRY ARE FORMALLY  
CALLED "DISCIPLINES." ON THE OTHER HAND,  
NOW THAT YOU HAVE EACH RECEIVED A DEGREE FOR  
MASTERING YOUR PARTICULAR DISCIPLINE, YOU  
RIGHTLY FEEL YOU HAVE EARNED A GREATER MEASURE  
OF FREEDOM. BUT REMEMBER CHAIRMAN MAO: <sup>and I quote</sup> "WE  
SHOULD NOT ONE-SIDEDLY EMPHASIZE ONE TO THE  
DENIAL OF THE OTHER. WE CANNOT DO WITHOUT  
FREEDOM, NOR CAN WE DO WITHOUT DISCIPLINE."



WITHOUT A CONTINUOUS READJUSTMENT OF  
THE DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN DISCIPLINE AND  
FREEDOM, BETWEEN DEDICATION AND INDIVIDUALITY,  
YOU CANNOT HAVE EITHER A HAPPY LIFE OR A GOOD  
SOCIETY.





PERHAPS YOU ARE WONDERING...WHAT IS HE DOING TALKING TO US LIKE A PHILOSOPHER, WHEN HE IS A POLITICIAN? WELL, SO IS CHAIRMAN MAO A POLITICIAN, EVEN THOUGH HE IS A COMMUNIST AND I CERTAINLY AM NOT. BUT WHAT ARE POLITICIANS FOR, EXCEPT TO SEEK IN GOVERNMENT THAT SAME ELUSIVE BALANCE BETWEEN FREEDOM AND DISCIPLINE WE HAVE BOTH RECOMMENDED TO YOU?



I STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT OUR CONSTITUTION  
AND THE TRADITIONS AND INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE  
GROWN UP UNDER IT / ARE MUCH BETTER ABLE TO  
MAINTAIN THIS BALANCE THAN THOSE OF THE  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC *of China.*



BUT I ALSO BELIEVE THAT AMERICA CAN  
USE A LITTLE EXTRA MEASURE OF DISCIPLINE AND  
DEDICATION TODAY -- NOT TO ANY INDIVIDUAL OR  
POLITICAL PARTY -- BUT TO THE ENDURING IDEALS  
OF OUR COUNTRY WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN CALLED  
"THE LAST BEST HOPE OF EARTH".



THOSE IDEALS CANNOT BE PERFECTLY  
ARTICULATED--CERTAINLY NEVER BETTER THAN  
LINCOLN DID--YET THEY ADD UP TO FAITH IN THE  
AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION.



I WOULD INSULT YOUR INTELLIGENCE AND THE VOTE WHICH IS NOW YOURS UNDER THAT CONSTITUTION--WHICH I NEVER HAD AS A MICHIGAN STUDENT--IF I REMAINED SILENT ON THE POLITICAL TORMENT WHICH OUR COUNTRY IS UNDERGOING TODAY WITH ITS CENTER IN WASHINGTON. I WOULD INSULT YOU ALSO IF I GAVE YOU A PURELY POLITICAL SPEECH. MY VIEWS HAVE BEEN PRETTY WELL BROADCAST.



SO I WILL CLOSE WITH THESE GENERAL  
OBSERVATIONS:

I AM PROUD TO BE A CITIZEN OF A COUNTRY  
WHICH CAN OPENLY DEBATE THE LEGAL AND MORAL  
FITNESS OF ITS HIGHEST GOVERNMENT LEADERS  
WITHOUT RIOT OR REVOLUTION, / WITHOUT REPRISALS  
OR REPRESSION, / AND WITHIN A CONSTITUTIONAL  
SYSTEM SO STRONG AND SECURE THAT ITS POSITION  
IN THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS IS UNDIMINISHED.



I BELIEVE THAT TRUTH IS THE GLUE THAT  
HOLDS GOVERNMENT TOGETHER AND THAT TO THE  
EXTENT THAT TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING  
BUT THE TRUTH BECOMES KNOWN, THE SOONER THIS  
TRAGIC CHAPTER IN OUR HISTORY CAN BE CLOSED.



I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THE ULTIMATE  
WISDOM AND JUSTICE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE,  
EVEN THOUGH THAT ELUSIVE THING CALLED "PUBLIC  
OPINION" MAY FALL INTO SHORT-RANGE ERRORS. I  
CANNOT UNDERSTAND HOW ANYONE CAN CRITICIZE THE  
PRESIDENT FOR "TAKING HIS CASE TO THE PEOPLE"  
UNLESS WHAT THE CRITIC REALLY WANTS IS TO  
NEGATE THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.





I CANNOT IMAGINE ANY OTHER COUNTRY  
IN THE WORLD WHERE THE OPPOSITION WOULD SEEK,  
AND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE WOULD ALLOW, THE  
DISSEMINATION OF HIS MOST PRIVATE AND PERSONAL  
CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS STAFF WHICH, TO BE  
HONEST, DO NOT EXACTLY CONFER SAINTHOOD ON  
ANYONE CONCERNED. CERTAINLY CHAIRMAN MAO IS  
NEVER GOING TO DO THIS.



WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE--AND THE SOONER THE BETTER--I FIRMLY HOPE /AND FERVENTLY PRAY THAT OUR COUNTRY WILL BE STRONGER AND WISER FOR ITS PRESENT ORDEAL. THROUGHOUT OUR NEARLY 200 YEARS AS A NATION WE HAVE EMERGED FROM EVERY ADVERSITY A BIGGER AND BETTER PEOPLE. IN MY OWN LIFETIME, AND INDEED IN YOURS, AMERICANS HAVE MADE GIANT STRIDES TOWARD EQUALITY AMONG OURSELVES AND PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH ALL OTHERS, /TOWARD A GREATER SHARING OF OUR MATERIAL ABUNDANCE AND A GREATER AWARENESS OF OUR SPIRITUAL WANTS.



ANOTHER WELL-KNOWN WRITER OF MY STUDENT YEARS, JOHN STEINBECK, SAID MOVINGLY IN "THE GRAPES OF WRATH":

"UNLIKE ANY OTHER THING IN THE UNIVERSE, MAN GROWS BEYOND HIS WORK, WALKS UP THE STAIRS OF HIS CONCEPTS, EMERGES AHEAD OF HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS."



THIS IS WHAT THE UNIVERSITY OF  
MICHIGAN TRIES TO PREPARE US FOR. I TRUST IT  
WILL BE TRUE FOR EACH OF YOU AS YOU START  
THAT **J**OYOUS JOURNEY OF WORK, CONCEPTS AND  
ACCOMPLISHMENT.

GOD BLESS YOU ALL.



ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COMMENCEMENT  
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1974, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

FOR RELEASE IN SATURDAY PM'S

When I was an undergraduate a popular young novelist named Thomas Wolfe wrote a book called "You Can't Go Home Again." His title stated a cruel rule of life; in general, you cannot return to the scenes of your younger days and recapture the happiness that memory has stored away while erasing the bad moments.

But there are two places I always feel at home. One is the House of Representatives, where I served 25 years before becoming our country's first "instant Vice President" last December 6th.

The other place where I will always feel I belong is this beautiful and hospitable campus. Here I spent four memorable years that made possible the next forty -- well, it is really only thirty-nine.

And for the benefit of those who have been wondering, since I became Vice President, whether or not I am able to make the right decisions -- I say with pride that I turned down chances to go to Harvard.....and to Michigan State.

Thanks to Harry Kipke, I had a job here at Michigan and for my meals I waited on tables at the University hospital. I remember I budgeted myself \$2 per week for entertainment and spending money. But since I did part of my hashing in the student nurses' cafeteria, I never felt shortchanged on the social side.

Undergraduates weren't allowed to have cars then, so we never had to worry about getting enough gasoline. There wasn't any television, so if you wanted to see a football

(more)

game you had to go to it by foot, bus or train. It has gotten around that I played a little football here -- and I did wear my helmet -- but I have skillfully managed to conceal that I studied economics. There have always been too many amateur economists in Washington.

I have been trying to remember my own commencement. For the life of me I can't remember who the speaker was or what he said. I am probably doing some fine American a disservice and I expect the same treatment 39 years from today.

Let me start with a quotation from one of the great world leaders of this century whose words have been read by millions.

"Democracy is correlative with centralism and freedom with discipline. They are the two opposites of a single entity, contradictory as well as united, and we should not one-sidedly emphasize one to the denial of the other.

"Within the ranks of the people, we cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline; we cannot do without democracy, nor can we do without centralism."

This is one of the thoughts of Chairman Mao, taken from this little red book which I was given two summers ago during my trip to the People's Republic of China with the late Hale Boggs, Majority Leader of the House. This was one of the most fascinating experiences of my life.

I do not suggest I have been converted by the thoughts of Chairman Mao. Words like democracy and freedom have different meanings in China and in America. As Americans, we found the People's Republic of China rather short on both democracy and freedom and long on discipline and centralism.

Chairman Mao's definition of discipline for the Chinese Communist Party, for example, is stated very explicitly:

1. The individual is subordinate to the organization.
2. The minority is subordinate to the majority.

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3. The lower level is subordinate to the higher level,  
and
4. The entire Membership is subordinate to the Central  
Committee.

However hard that would be for Americans of any political party to swallow, I imagine Chinese who have grown up since Chairman Mao's revolution would find the definitions of freedom in our Bill of Rights equally alarming.

When I was in my junior year here, Chairman Mao was leading the famous "Long March" of his comrades to the interior of China. When we studied current world affairs in the 1930's, we were almost oblivious to them, believing that the Western-style democracy of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was bringing China out of her long isolation and division.

I thought of this while spending almost a whole night in animated conversation with Premier Chou En Lai, a veteran of the Long March and as gracious a host as he is a tough debater. Probably the Premier thought of Congressman Boggs and me as mere boys, for he and Chairman Mao have been around a long time.

But almost the only Chinese we saw who were older than ourselves were China's top echelon of leaders. The overwhelming impression one brings away from a visit to the People's Republic is that it is a country of young people. Perhaps most of my generation of Chinese perished in the long war with Japan and the Revolution that followed -- I do not know, but we seldom saw them. We did see and talk to literally hundreds of dedicated and disciplined young men and women who grew up after World War II and who live by the Thoughts of Chairman Mao.

Wherever we went, to rural commune or factory or school, we were struck by the intensity of their motivation toward the common goals set for them by their leaders. The desire of today's Chinese to reform their society through their own

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resources and by their own hard work, and their apparently total belief in and devotion to their system of government, is both tremendously impressive and a little frightening to Americans.

This was particularly true among students, although we saw only one university, and it was almost deserted. During the so-called Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao decided that university students were getting too big for their britches, too far removed from the reality of the workers' and peasants' hard struggle for subsistence.

So Chairman Mao, without waiting for any act of Congress or court order or national election, simply closed up all the universities and sent the students, professors, administrators and all back to the farms and the factories and the army -- the lucky ones got the army -- for three or four years to learn about life as it really is.

Only now are the institutions of higher learning being reorganized, with the new students admitted on the basis of correct ideology and party recommendations rather than the ancient Chinese system of scholarly examinations -- the direct ancestors of College Boards and probably no worse.

Some of the former students and faculty who have been reinstated and restored to grace told us enthusiastically that getting their hands dirty and feet muddy was a great experience, better equipping them to obey Chairman Mao's command to "Serve the People." I confess I found it difficult to disbelieve them, although it will take a generation to assess what deep damage this strong medicine may have done to China's scientific and educational development.

Weighing all that I saw and learned in those weeks, I returned to my own country with renewed faith in our unique emphasis on individuality and freedom. We are a new nation by Chinese reckoning even as we near our Bicentennial, and

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our civilization is an amalgam of many older ones, most of them young compared to China's.

Yet we can learn from Chairman Mao's precept -- and indeed the Romans were struggling with it when the Great Wall of China was built -- that freedom and discipline are the contradictory opposites of a single entity -- neither of which should be overemphasized -- both of which are essential in any society.

From the earliest records of organized communities to tomorrow's newspaper or television talk show, human beings have made a continuous effort to find the perfect mix of these elements -- discipline and dedication on the one hand; individuality and freedom on the other.

The search for proper proportion goes on not only in government but in organized groups of all sizes, in the family, and in our individual lives.

Among the ancient Greeks, the Athenians were long on freedom and the Spartans on discipline; the Spartans won the wars but the Athenians still capture our minds. Roman legions conquered their world with discipline, dedication and iron swords while the free and lawless mobs of Rome carried the Republic first to chaos, then into dictatorship.

Thereafter, the Roman world was a model of law and order but bereft of creativity and fatal for free thinkers. The Renaissance world was almost the reverse.

Whenever a society goes too far in one direction or another it is in trouble; too much discipline begets despotism, even the best of which corrodes the human spirit. Too much individuality and freedom brings disorder and anarchy in which no man can live in safety, let alone create for the common good.

You have seen these contradictory forces clash in your own lives. Youth cries for individuality and freedom; parents and preachers and professors -- yes, and most politicians too -- come down hard for discipline and

(more)

dedication.

It is no accident that the several fields of academic inquiry are formally called "disciplines." On the other hand, now that you have each received a degree for mastering your particular discipline, you rightly feel you have earned a greater measure of freedom. But remember Chairman Mao: "We should not onesidedly emphasize one to the denial of the other. -- We cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline."

Without a continuous readjustment of the delicate balance between discipline and freedom, between dedication and individuality, you cannot have either a happy life or a good society.

Perhaps you are wondering.....what is he doing talking to us like a philosopher, when he is a politician. Well, so is Chairman Mao a politician, even though he is a Communist and I certainly am not. But what are politicians for, except to seek in government that same elusive balance between freedom and discipline we have both recommended to you?

I strongly believe that our Constitution and the traditions and institutions that have grown up under it are much better able to maintain this balance than those of the People's Republic.

But I also believe that America can use a little extra measure of discipline and dedication today -- not to any individual or political party -- but to the enduring ideals of our country which Abraham Lincoln called "the last best hope of earth."

Those ideals cannot be perfectly articulated -- certainly never better than Lincoln did -- yet they add up to faith in the American people and the Constitutional conscience of the nation.

I would insult your intelligence and the vote which is

(more)

now yours under that Constitution -- which I never had as a Michigan student -- if I remained silent on the political torment which our country is undergoing today with its center in Washington. I would insult you also if I gave you a purely political speech. My views have been pretty well broadcast.

So I will close with these general observations:

I am proud to be a citizen of a country which can openly debate the legal and moral fitness of its highest government leaders without riot or revolution, without reprisals or repression, and within a Constitutional system so strong and secure that its position in the community of nations is undiminished.

I believe that truth is the glue that holds government together and that to the extent that truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth becomes known, the sooner this tragic chapter in our history can be closed.

I have every confidence in the ultimate wisdom and justice of the American people, even though that elusive thing called "public opinion" may fall into short-range errors. I cannot understand how anyone can criticize the President for "taking his case to the people" unless what the critic really wants is to negate the verdict of the people.

I cannot imagine any other country in the world where the opposition would seek, and the chief executive would allow, the dissemination of his most private and personal conversations with his staff which, to be honest, do not exactly confer sainthood on anyone concerned. Certainly Chairman Mao is never going to do this.

When all is said and done -- and the sooner the better -- I firmly hope and fervently pray that our country will be stronger and wiser for its present ordeal. Throughout our nearly 200 years as a nation we have emerged from every adversity a bigger and better people. In my own lifetime, and indeed in yours, Americans have made giant strides toward

(more)

equality among ourselves and peaceful relations with all others, toward a greater sharing of our material abundance and a greater awareness of our spiritual want.

Another well-known writer of my student years, John Steinbeck, said movingly in "The Grapes of Wrath":

"Unlike any other thing in the Universe, Man grows beyond his work, walks up the stairs of his concepts, emerges ahead of his accomplishments."

This is what the University of Michigan tries to prepare us for. I trust it will be true for each of you as you start that joyous journey of work, concepts and accomplishment.

God bless you all.

# # #

*Last Copy*

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COMMENCEMENT  
SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1974, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

FOR RELEASE IN SATURDAY PM'S

When I was an undergraduate a popular young novelist named Thomas Wolfe wrote a book called "You Can't Go Home Again." His title stated a cruel rule of life; in general, you cannot return to the scenes of your younger days and recapture the happiness that memory has stored away while erasing the bad moments.

But there are two places I always feel at home. One is the House of Representatives, where I served 25 years before becoming our country's first "instant Vice President" last December 6th.

The other place where I will always feel I belong is this beautiful and hospitable campus. Here I spent four memorable years that made possible the next forty -- well, it is really only thirty-nine.

And for the benefit of those who have been wondering, since I became Vice President, whether or not I am able to make the right decisions -- I say with pride that I turned down chances to go to Harvard.....and to Michigan State.

Thanks to Harry Kipke, I had a job here at Michigan and for my meals I waited on tables at the University hospital. I remember I budgeted myself \$2 per week for entertainment and spending money. But since I did part of my hashing in the student nurses' cafeteria, I never felt shortchanged on the social side.

Undergraduates weren't allowed to have cars then, so we never had to worry about getting enough gasoline. There wasn't any television, so if you wanted to see a football

(more)

game you had to go to it by foot, bus or train. It has gotten around that I played a little football here -- and I did wear my helmet -- but I have skillfully managed to conceal that I studied economics. There have always been too many amateur economists in Washington.

I have been trying to remember my own commencement. For the life of me I can't remember who the speaker was or what he said. I am probably doing some fine American a disservice and I expect the same treatment 39 years from today.

Let me start with a quotation from one of the great world leaders of this century whose words have been read by millions.

"Democracy is correlative with centralism and freedom with discipline. They are the two opposites of a single entity, contradictory as well as united, and we should not one-sidedly emphasize one to the denial of the other.

"Within the ranks of the people, we cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline; we cannot do without democracy, nor can we do without centralism."

This is one of the thoughts of Chairman Mao, taken from this little red book which I was given two summers ago during my trip to the People's Republic of China with the late Hale Boggs, Majority Leader of the House. This was one of the most fascinating experiences of my life.

I do not suggest I have been converted by the thoughts of Chairman Mao. Words like democracy and freedom have different meanings in China and in America. As Americans, we found the People's Republic of China rather short on both democracy and freedom and long on discipline and centralism.

Chairman Mao's definition of discipline for the Chinese Communist Party, for example, is stated very explicitly:

1. The individual is subordinate to the organization.
2. The minority is subordinate to the majority.

(more)

3. The lower level is subordinate to the higher level,  
and
4. The entire Membership is subordinate to the Central  
Committee.

However hard that would be for Americans of any political party to swallow, I imagine Chinese who have grown up since Chairman Mao's revolution would find the definitions of freedom in our Bill of Rights equally alarming.

When I was in my junior year here, Chairman Mao was leading the famous "Long March" of his comrades to the interior of China. When we studied current world affairs in the 1930's, we were almost oblivious to them, believing that the Western-style democracy of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was bringing China out of her long isolation and division.

I thought of this while spending almost a whole night in animated conversation with Premier Chou En Lai, a veteran of the Long March and as gracious a host as he is a tough debater. Probably the Premier thought of Congressman Boggs and me as mere boys, for he and Chairman Mao have been around a long time.

But almost the only Chinese we saw who were older than ourselves were China's top echelon of leaders. The overwhelming impression one brings away from a visit to the People's Republic is that it is a country of young people. Perhaps most of my generation of Chinese perished in the long war with Japan and the Revolution that followed -- I do not know, but we seldom saw them. We did see and talk to literally hundreds of dedicated and disciplined young men and women who grew up after World War II and who live by the Thoughts of Chairman Mao.

Wherever we went, to rural commune or factory or school, we were struck by the intensity of their motivation toward the common goals set for them by their leaders. The desire of today's Chinese to reform their society through their own

(more)

resources and by their own hard work, and their apparently total belief in and devotion to their system of government, is both tremendously impressive and a little frightening to Americans.

This was particularly true among students, although we saw only one university, and it was almost deserted. During the so-called Great Cultural Revolution, Chairman Mao decided that university students were getting too big for their britches, too far removed from the reality of the workers' and peasants' hard struggle for subsistence.

So Chairman Mao, without waiting for any act of Congress or court order or national election, simply closed up all the universities and sent the students, professors, administrators and all back to the farms and the factories and the army -- the lucky ones got the army -- for three or four years to learn about life as it really is.

Only now are the institutions of higher learning being reorganized, with the new students admitted on the basis of correct ideology and party recommendations rather than the ancient Chinese system of scholarly examinations -- the direct ancestors of College Boards and probably no worse.

Some of the former students and faculty who have been reinstated and restored to grace told us enthusiastically that getting their hands dirty and feet muddy was a great experience, better equipping them to obey Chairman Mao's command to "Serve the People." I confess I found it difficult to disbelieve them, although it will take a generation to assess what deep damage this strong medicine may have done to China's scientific and educational development.

Weighing all that I saw and learned in those weeks, I returned to my own country with renewed faith in our unique emphasis on individuality and freedom. We are a new nation by Chinese reckoning even as we near our Bicentennial, and

(more)



our civilization is an amalgam of many older ones, most of them young compared to China's.

Yet we can learn from Chairman Mao's precept -- and indeed the Romans were struggling with it when the Great Wall of China was built -- that freedom and discipline are the contradictory opposites of a single entity -- neither of which should be overemphasized -- both of which are essential in any society.

From the earliest records of organized communities to tomorrow's newspaper or television talk show, human beings have made a continuous effort to find the perfect mix of these elements -- discipline and dedication on the one hand; individuality and freedom on the other.

The search for proper proportion goes on not only in government but in organized groups of all sizes, in the family, and in our individual lives.

Among the ancient Greeks, the Athenians were long on freedom and the Spartans on discipline; the Spartans won the wars but the Athenians still capture our minds. Roman legions conquered their world with discipline, dedication and iron swords while the free and lawless mobs of Rome carried the Republic first to chaos, then into dictatorship.

Thereafter, the Roman world was a model of law and order but bereft of creativity and fatal for free thinkers. The Renaissance world was almost the reverse.

Whenever a society goes too far in one direction or another it is in trouble; too much discipline begets despotism, even the best of which corrodes the human spirit. Too much individuality and freedom brings disorder and anarchy in which no man can live in safety, let alone create for the common good.

You have seen these contradictory forces clash in your own lives. Youth cries for individuality and freedom; parents and preachers and professors -- yes, and most politicians too -- come down hard for discipline and

(more)

dedication.

It is no accident that the several fields of academic inquiry are formally called "disciplines." On the other hand, now that you have each received a degree for mastering your particular discipline, you rightly feel you have earned a greater measure of freedom. But remember Chairman Mao: "We should not onesidedly emphasize one to the denial of the other. -- We cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline."

Without a continuous readjustment of the delicate balance between discipline and freedom, between dedication and individuality, you cannot have either a happy life or a good society.

Perhaps you are wondering.....what is he doing talking to us like a philosopher, when he is a politician. Well, so is Chairman Mao a politician, even though he is a Communist and I certainly am not. But what are politicians for, except to seek in government that same elusive balance between freedom and discipline we have both recommended to you?

I strongly believe that our Constitution and the traditions and institutions that have grown up under it are much better able to maintain this balance than those of the People's Republic.

But I also believe that America can use a little extra measure of discipline and dedication today -- not to any individual or political party -- but to the enduring ideals of our country which Abraham Lincoln called "the last best hope of earth."

Those ideals cannot be perfectly articulated -- certainly never better than Lincoln did -- yet they add up to faith in the American people and the Constitutional conscience of the nation.

I would insult your intelligence and the vote which is

(more)

now yours under that Constitution -- which I never had as a Michigan student -- if I remained silent on the political torment which our country is undergoing today with its center in Washington. I would insult you also if I gave you a purely political speech. My views have been pretty well broadcast.

So I will close with these general observations:

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(more)

equality among ourselves and peaceful relations with all others, toward a greater sharing of our material abundance and a greater awareness of our spiritual want.

Another well-known writer of my student years, John Steinbeck, said movingly in "The Grapes of Wrath":

"Unlike any other thing in the Universe, Man grows beyond his work, walks up the stairs of his concepts, emerges ahead of his accomplishments."

This is what the University of Michigan tries to prepare us for. I trust it will be true for each of you as you start that joyous journey of work, concepts and accomplishment.

God bless you all.

# # #

May 4, 1974  
Contact: Wono Lee  
Phone: 764-720



Information Services  
6008 Administration Building  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104



RELEASE ON RECEIPT

ANN ARBOR -- Vice President Gerald R. Ford today (May 4) became a member of the Presidents Club of The University of Michigan, considered the most successful university-affiliated major donor organization in the country.

Following the U-M's 200th commencement program where Vice President Ford was the main speaker, he was presented a Presidents Club membership plaque by the U-M President Robben W. Fleming at a luncheon. Ford became the 1,378th member of the Club which has accounted for more than \$36 million in contributions to the University.

Ford presented an initial check for \$32,000 to the University on May 1. The funds were raised from the public sale of the official Ford Vice Presidential Inaugural Medal and go to the U-M's Gerald R. Ford Scholarship Fund.

Ford, who also received an honorary doctor of laws degree from U-M Saturday, is a 1935 graduate of the U-M College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He is the first U-M alumnus to become Vice President.

At U-M, he was named most valuable player on the 1934 varsity football team. He was chapter treasurer and house manager of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, co-chairman of the senior ball, and a member of Michigamua, a senior men's honorary society.

After receiving his law degree from Yale University Law School in 1941, Ford returned to Grand Rapids to enter private law practice. He was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives in 1948 and was re-elected every two years through 1972. He was appointed by President Nixon to become Vice President last October.

#####

*Welcome  
To The  
University  
Of Michigan*

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

PRESS SCHEDULE

MAY 3 - 4, 1974



FRIDAY

11:20 P.M.

Arrive Willow Run Airport  
Proceed to station wagons

11:50 P.M.

Arrive at the Ann Arbor Marriott Hotel

You are preregistered in the following rooms:

Bill Zimmerman	111
Phil Jones	110
CBS Crew	114, 115, 116, 117
Ron Nessen	108
Lew Allison	106
George Sozio	105
John Levy	112
Ray Anderson	103
Bob Leenerd	102
Marjorie Hunter	101

Your baggage will arrive in approximately 15 minutes from the airport and will be placed in the corridor on the first floor near your rooms.

Paul Miltich is in room 548.

SATURDAY

9:15 A.M.

Please place your baggage outside your door. It will be picked up at 9:15 A.M.

9:30 A.M.

Press bus and station wagon leave from the same arrival point for the Crisler Arena - Commencement Ceremony at the University of Michigan.

Gil Goodwin will ride on the bus and will escort you throughout the events.

9:50 A.M.

Arrive at the Arena. The electronics media will be in a press area, provided with power and mult box on the first tier.

All other press are located on the side of the arena near the floor area. Power and mult box available also.

A working press room is available with limited facilities.

- 10:00 A.M. Procession begins.
- 10:30 A.M. Vice President enters at end of procession.
- 10:50 A.M. Vice President's remarks begin.
- 11:20 A.M. Vice President's remarks end.
- 11:22 A.M. Dr. Fleming, President of the University, confers Honorary Degrees on the Vice President, Bruce Catton, and Leo Goldberg.
- 12:10 P.M. Depart in motorcade with the Vice President immediately following recessional.
- NOTE: A complete working press room is available at the Michigan League Building.
- 12:20 P.M. Arrive Michigan League Building
- 12:45 P.M. One national press pool member will lunch with the Commencement Party.
- 2:00 P.M. Depart in motorcade for DKE Short Visit.
- NOTE: Depending upon the number of guests, a pool arrangement may be necessary. Space is limited.
- 2:05 P.M. Arrive DKE Short. No formal remarks.
- 2:30 P.M. Depart in motorcade for Bentley Library Visit.
- 2:42 P.M. Arrive Bentley Library. No formal remarks.
- 3:00 P.M. Depart in motorcade for Esch Reception.
- NOTE: No photographers or cameras are requested to be in the Reception.
- 3:10 P.M. Arrive Reception.
- 4:00 P.M. Depart in motorcade for Willow Run Airport.
- 4:45 P.M. Wheels up enroute Andrews AFB
- 5:55 P.M. Arrive Andrews AFB



HAVE A NICE DAY !!



MEDIA ARRANGEMENTS FOR VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN COMMENCEMENT SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1974

Students will march into Crisler Arena in an academic procession beginning at 10 a.m. The program will begin at about 10:30.

This press room at Crisler Arena has only six phones. A larger press room with 10 phones and a few typewriters will open around noon in the Michigan Room on the second floor of the Michigan League, North University at Ingalls. A light luncheon (sandwiches and coffee) will be provided for press in that room.

Television crews are advised that tripods must be set up by 10 a.m. some 80 feet from the podium where Vice President Ford will speak and receive an honorary degree of doctor of laws. A mixer will be provided at that location. Another mixer will be provided for small cassette recorders at press seats adjacent to the tunnel entrance of Crisler Arena.

Following commencement exercises, Vice President Ford will attend a luncheon in the Vandenberg Room on the second floor of the Michigan League. Two pool reporters, one from Washington and one from Michigan, will attend the same luncheon. Washington media personnel have selected their representative. WE SUGGEST MICHIGAN MEDIA PEOPLE SELECT A REPRESENTATIVE and notify Joel Berger of U-M Information Services.

Following the luncheon Vice President Ford will briefly visit the "Deke's Shant," a campus landmark, on E. William St., on his way out to the Michigan Historical Collections (Bentley Library) on the North Campus, where his papers have been deposited for the past decade. Because of limited space at the Shant, only three or four media personnel can be accommodated. However, there will be an ample opportunity for photos at the Bentley Library, although no news conference or interviews are scheduled.

Following U-M Information Services personnel will assist media personnel: Joel S. Berger (Director); Gil Goodwin---Washington press corps; Jim Allyn---television crews at Crisler Arena; Pat Materka---television crews at Crisler and press room at Michigan League; Jean Slaughter---press room at Crisler; Wono Lee---press section at Crisler.

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THE ORDER  
OF EXERCISES

President Robben W. Fleming, LL.B., LL.D., Presiding

PRELUDE

The University of Michigan Symphony Band  
George R. Cavender, B.S., M.M.  
Director, University Bands

PROCESSIONAL

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

By the audience

INVOCATION

The Reverend Robert E. Sanders  
Minister, First Presbyterian Church

GREETINGS AND  
INTRODUCTION OF  
PRESIDENT

Frederick L. Goodman  
Chairman, Senate Advisory Committee on University  
Affairs

REMARKS AND  
INTRODUCTION OF  
SPEAKER

Robben W. Fleming, LL.B., LL.D.  
President, The University of Michigan

ADDRESS TO THE  
GRADUATING CLASSES

Gerald R. Ford  
Vice President of the United States of America

CONFERRING OF  
DEGREES

Honorary Degrees

Gerald R. Ford  
Bruce Catton  
Leo Goldberg

Doctor's Degrees in the Horace H. Rackham School  
of Graduate Studies  
Candidates for Master's and Professional Degrees  
Candidates for Other Degrees in Course

THE YELLOW AND BLUE

By the audience

BENEDICTION

The Reverend Robert E. Sanders

RECESSIONAL

(Exercises will begin at 10:30 a.m. and conclude about 12:30 p.m.)

May 4, 1974

CITATION

GERALD R. FORD, A.B., 1935; Vice President of the United States

In attempting to characterize this illustrious son of Michigan, one cannot help but note that his career follows a very straight course, rising in a nearly constant progression of accomplishment. It is as unwavering as his own dedication to purpose and as unswerving as his own devotion to principle and conviction.

Girding himself with a strong academic grounding from this University and legal training from a peer institution in the East, he has proceeded through a succession of achievements and unselfish service to the people of this state and nation that is unparalleled in its integrity and forthright honesty.

While it would be highly inappropriate conjecture for us to postulate any future inclinations for him, it is certainly quite proper for us to indulge in a healthy sense of confidence in his ability to serve in any position to which he may be called.

The University of Michigan now proudly reaffirms the "most valuable player" status that his teammates accorded him nearly four decades ago by conferring on him the degree Doctor of Laws.

(This citation will be read by Robert J. Brown, Regent of The University of Michigan.  
Honors hooders will be U-M Profs. Joseph Martin and Raleigh Morgan.)

May 4, 74

CITATION

BRUCE CATTON, author; historian; Senior Editor, American Heritage Publishing Company

It is surely a measure of the greatness of this man's achievement that his nomination for honors by this University should come from a department of distinguished academic historians, though he himself never took a single college course in history.

Born in Petoskey and reared in nearby Benzonia, he studied at Oberlin College for a time, learning the rudiments of journalism by editing the college paper. For more than a score of years thereafter, he honed his natural writing talents as a professional journalist. Following a period in government service, he authored his first book which provided the initial glimpse of his real genius. For the next two decades there followed a torrent of writings that were quickly recognized by scholars and popular readers alike as the most definitive and telling characterizations of the American Civil War as had ever been published. The excitement thus instilled in historians continues unabated attesting to both the quality of his research and the eloquence of his style.

The University of Michigan warmly acknowledges this dedicated scholar and writer by conferring on him now the degree Doctor of Letters.

(This citation will be read by Paul W. Brown, Regent of The University of Michigan.  
Honors hooders will be U-M Profs. Joseph Martin and Raleigh Morgan.)

May 4. 74

CITATION

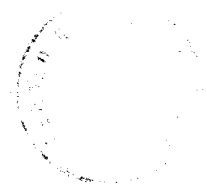
LEO GOLDBERG, Higgins Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University; Director, Kitt Peak National Observatory; and current President of the International Astronomical Union.

While still a budding young faculty member at this University, his dean once wrote in a statement supporting his promotion that, "There is every reason to believe that he will be one of the outstanding astronomers of his time." In view of his astounding accomplishments to date, one could hardly take issue with such prophecy except to say that it was grossly understated.

As we have already intimated, The University of Michigan was the beneficiary of his many talents as teacher, scholar, and administrator for an extended period. Being a man of compassion, however, he felt it only fair to respond to a call from Harvard to assist them in closing the gap which he himself had created in heading the astronomy programs at Michigan. So, too, has he now directed the programs of the national observatories lest they feel similarly disadvantaged.

The University salutes the distinguished achievements of this eminent scientist and warmly congratulates him for his dedicated leadership in all things heavenly as it confers the degree Doctor of Science.

(This citation will be read by Gertrude V. Huebner, Regent, of The University of Michigan. Honors hooders will be U-M Profs. Joseph Martin and Raleigh Morgan.)



April 29, 1974 (95P)  
Contact: Wono Lee  
Phone: (313) 764-7260



Information Services  
6008 Administration Building  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

ANN ARBOR---Vice President Gerald R. Ford, historian Bruce Catton and astronomer Leo Goldberg will receive honorary degrees from The University of Michigan at its spring commencement Saturday (May 4).

The graduation program will begin at 10:30 a.m. in Crisler Arena. An estimated 6,300 U-M students on the Ann Arbor campus expect their degrees this spring.

Vice President Ford, who will give the commencement address, will receive an honorary degree of doctor of laws. He is a 1935 graduate of the U-M College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He is the first U-M alumnus to become Vice President.

At U-M, he was named most valuable player on the 1934 varsity football team. He was chapter treasurer and house manager of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, co-chairman of the senior ball, and a member of Michigamua, a senior men's honorary society.

After receiving his law degree from Yale University Law School in 1941, Ford returned to Grand Rapids to enter private law practice. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1948 and was re-elected every two years through 1972. He was appointed by President Nixon to become Vice President last October.

Bruce Catton, one of the most widely known and read historians today, will receive an honorary doctor of letters degree from the U-M. Born in Petoskey, Mich., he began his career as a journalist in Boston, Cleveland and in Washington, D.C. Following several years of government service, which included the post of special assistant to Secretary of Commerce, Catton became editor of the American Heritage magazine in 1954 and senior editor in 1959.

(more)

Catton, who turned a favorite recreation---the study of the Civil War---into a vocation, won the 1954 Pulitzer Prize for history with his "A Stillness at Appomatox." He wrote a dozen other well-known books.

Catton attended Oberlin College and received honorary degrees from a number of colleges and universities, including Harvard, Syracuse and Northwestern.

Leo Goldberg, Higgins Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University, will receive an honorary degree of doctor of science from the U-M where he was a teacher and administrator from 1941 to 1960. He is director of the Kitt Peak National Observatory and president of the International Astronomical Union.

Prof. Goldberg received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from Harvard. He came to U-M in 1941 as a research associate at the McMath-Hulbert Observatory and from 1946 to 1960 he was chairman of the U-M astronomy department.

He has been active in numerous national and international professional groups. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was elected to the National Academy of Sciences. He is a co-author of "Atoms, Stars and Nebulae" and has written extensively in professional journals.

# # # # #

March 11, 1974 (27P)  
 Contact: Joel S. Berger  
 Phone: (313) 764-7260



Information Services  
 6008 Administration Building  
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

RELEASE ON RECEIPT

ANN ARBOR---Vice President Gerald R. Ford will be the speaker at The University of Michigan's Spring Commencement on May 4.

He also will receive the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Commencement exercises will be held at 10:30 a.m. in Crisler Arena.

Ford is a 1935 graduate of the U-M College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. He is the first U-M alumnus to become Vice President.

At U-M, he was a center on the 1931 freshman football team and on the varsity football team during the 1932, 1933 and 1934 seasons. He was named most valuable player on the 1934 Wolverine team. He was chapter treasurer and house manager of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, co-chairman of the senior ball, and a member of Michigamua, a senior men's honorary society.

Since 1964 his papers have been deposited at the Michigan Historical Collections, housed in the Bentley Historical Library on the U-M's North Campus.

Ford entered Yale University Law School in 1935 and served as assistant varsity football coach and freshman boxing coach while working toward a law degree, which he received in 1941. He returned to Grand Rapids to enter private law practice.

In 1942 he entered the U.S. Navy, serving for 47 months of active duty. He was released to inactive duty in January 1946 with the rank of lieutenant commander.

Back in Grand Rapids after the war, Ford was involved in many community projects. In 1949 he was selected by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of "America's Ten Outstanding Young Men."

Ford won his first political triumph in the 1948 Republican primary, going on to win the post of U.S. representative from the Fifth Michigan District in the November election. He was re-elected every two years through 1972, giving up the seat last October to accept the appointment by President Nixon to become Vice President.

Ford was elected minority leader in the House of Representatives in 1965.

In 1961 he received the Distinguished Congressional Service Award of the American Political Science Association. #####

(Commen;Ford)(R1-3;D1,2;RTsp;Ed1-4;P1,2;Wash.D.C.)

bjw



You may be interested  
in this reprint from  
The University of  
Michigan alumni magazine

# Michigan Alumnus

february 1974

## 'My years at Michigan made me a better person . . .'

**Some reminiscences by the  
Vice President of the United States  
and some of the people who knew  
him during his days in Ann Arbor**

by Claudia Capos

In 1931, Wolverine football coach Harry Kipke recruited a young Grand Rapids man to play center on his freshman team. Rather serious in nature for a football player, the freshman was a towering six feet tall, weighed in at about 200 lbs., and had a shock of sandy hair, cut in a bushy brush style, that seemed to stand on end.

The prospect had previously played center and linebacker — at a slim 170 pounds. — on his home town high school team, Grand Rapids South. Somehow, Kipke saw a great potential in his new recruit. — both as a fine football player and as a conscientious, hard-working individual.

He couldn't have been more right.

From freshman team center, the Grand Rapids youth diligently bulldogged his way through the toughest gridiron competition until, in his senior year, he played first string center and was voted the Most Valuable Player by his 1934 teammates.

If that vote were to be taken again today, Gerald Ford, now the 40th Vice President of the United States, would undoubtedly get the honor again — hands down. Since he left the University of Michigan in 1935 with a bachelor's degree in economics, Ford has carried on with the same spirit of leadership, determination and fair play he displayed on the Michigan football field — first as a young lawyer just out of Yale Law School, then as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, later as an aspiring politician, and now as the second highest administrator in the nation.

Even though it has been almost 40 years since Ford was a student on the Ann Arbor campus, he indi-

cates his days at the University have not been forgotten.

"My years at Michigan made me a better person by broadening my horizons," writes Ford. "Michigan brought me into contact with other students drawn from a multitude of backgrounds, people of diverse personalities. My years at Michigan enriched my life."

Michigan has not forgotten Jerry Ford, either.

When Ford came to the U-M in the fall of 1931, football was probably uppermost in his mind. But, it was depression time, so financial concerns also nudged their way into his consciousness. Before Ford could take up college football and studies, he had to find a way to pay his tuition.

"A turning point for me was when the Michigan football coach, Harry Kipke, recruited me . . . and got me a job at the University Hospital as a waiter in the interns' dining room and the nurses' cafeteria," recalls Ford. "That took care of my board in Ann Arbor. Room rent was \$4 on the fourth floor of a rooming house, and I got \$2 a week spending money from an aunt and uncle. My father was a part owner of a small paint and varnish firm (in Grand Rapids), but I arrived with the depression in Ann Arbor. He couldn't help me too much at that time."

As freshman center, Ford took his football seriously, staying in top condition all year round, and putting in such a winning performance on the field that he was chosen to receive the Chicago Alumni Trophy. This was an annual award given to the newcomer demonstrating the greatest improvement, regularity in practice

attendance, the best attitude and the greatest promise for the following year's varsity team.

The next year, 1932, young Ford did make the varsity squad and played second string center that season and in 1933. Both years, Michigan won the Big Ten Championship and the national championship as well. Finally, in 1935, his senior year, Ford got his chance to fill the first string center position — but that was a large order. He followed in the steps of two U-M All-American centers, Maynard Morrison and Charles Bernard, and came at a time when the Wolverine ranks were at a low mark.

"What a spot to be in for a young fellow trying to win a place on the varsity — following two All-Americans!" sympathizes former backfield coach Wally Weber. But that was the job Ford faced. As always, he gave it his very best and in doing so, earned the respect of all who worked with him — teammates and coaches alike.

"He was a great person — ambitious, friendly, modest and unassuming, but aggressive," recalls Bennie Oosterbaan, who was assistant coach under Kipke in the early 1930's. "He had leadership qualities and was a fine football player. He was respected by all who knew him. I have great admiration for him."

At that time, Coach Kipke was installing the short punt formation in his varsity team. This play preceded many of the complex offenses used in today's football.

"The short punt system," Weber explains, "demanded a special type of center and Kipke placed his trust in this young boy from Grand Rapids. It wasn't misplaced. Jerry not only filled the gap in the mid-

dle of our line, but he also became one of the outstanding short punt formation centers in the country. That's the kind of fellow he is — we won't have to worry about him as a vice president. He'll do a good job."

Despite the efforts of No. 48 (Ford's jersey), the 1934 team didn't fare too well — the Wolverines won only one game all season. But that didn't matter. Ford's teammates still voted him Most Valuable Player that year.

"He was a real good competitor — a bulldog type," remembers Francis Wistert, a fellow football player of Ford's, now living in Toledo, "Even during a losing year, he was voted Most Valuable Player by his teammates. They felt he was one guy who would stay and fight for a losing cause."

"The only thing I had against him was that he was a better student than I was," laughs Stan Fay, who was senior captain of the 1933 team. "Jerry was upright. Perhaps a little more reserved than the rest of us. He always had a good word for everyone and was a guy you couldn't help but like."

While Ford never made All-American — fellow teammate, Jack Blott, was so honored in 1934 — he did receive official recognition for his contributions to his team and for his service to his community 25 years later when he was named to the 1959 Sports Illustrated Silver Anniversary All-American team.

Looking back on his gridiron days at Michigan, Ford remarks: "It was an inspiration to me to play football for Michigan. And I have found that this same ingredient — inspiration, a large fund of enthusiasm — is an indispensable element of success in politics as well as in football. I learned teamwork playing for Michigan, too. This also was a big help to me in later years, for I found that the best efforts are produced only by working with those around you."

After Ford was graduated from the University in 1935 with a B.A. in economics, he received offers from both the Green Bay Packers and the Detroit Lions. Set on obtaining a law degree, however, he turned them down and in 1935, enrolled in Yale's law school. Some-

*Gerald Ford when he played center on the Wolverine football team.*



how, football still remained prominent in his day-to-day activities for he was offered, and accepted, a position as assistant varsity football coach at Yale under Head Coach "Ducky" Pond.

In spite of his devotion to athletics, Ford always found enough time to devote to academics as well. In fact, his grades were so outstanding that he was admitted to Michigamua, the senior men's honor fraternity where he was dubbed with the Indian name, "Flippen Back," a take-off on his football ties.

"He was a very conscientious student," notes Lewis G. Vander Velde, U-M Professor Emeritus of History, who remembers having Ford in his American Constitutional History class back in 1932. "He was very faithful about participating in class and was very in-

terested in the subject. His (sports) activities didn't interfere at all. He did good work."

"I remember in the lecture room, he was one of a group of four athletes," continues Vander Velde. "He was the most serious of the group." The former prof chuckles when he recalls one incident that underlined the young athlete's "serious-mindedness."

Vander Velde was discussing Daniel Webster that day in class and made a comment to the effect that Webster was commonly considered American's foremost political orator. Suddenly, a shout of disagreement broke the silence of the room. It came from the midst of the four athletes, which included Ford.

As a joke, one of Ford's fellow teammates told the history prof that Ford had been the originator

of the outburst. Vander Velde says he knew Ford, customarily a quiet student, hadn't done it, and that the whole thing was a spoof. Nevertheless, he reports that Ford came soberly to his office a few days later.

"Jerry came in so serious," laughs Vander Velde. "He hadn't done it, but he was very worried. I knew it was a joke, but Ford took it all so seriously."

Yet, Jerry Ford was not a "stick in the mud," in the opinion of one former roommate. In his freshman year, he pledged the Dekes (Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity) and lived in the Deke house at 1912 Geddes Ave., during his last three years at Michigan. (The house is no longer standing, having burned to the ground some years ago.) In order to earn money for his room and board, Ford washed dishes at his frat during his sophomore and junior years.

"I can still wash dishes faster than most people," muses the Vice President now. "The work was good for me."

Finances were a perpetual problem, however, and, in addition to working summers at his father's Grand Rapids paint factory where he filled and labeled paint cans, Ford sold blood as a professional donor for three years. A pint of blood a month brought in \$25 each time.

"That money came in mighty handy," he still recalls.

While he was at the Deke house, Ford served as house treasurer and general manager, somehow succeeding in pulling the fraternity out of the red and into the black.

Fred Stiles, an old frat brother of Ford's, who also washed dishes with him for two years, remembers with relish those days the two spent together at the Deke house.

Every Saturday night, the Dekes held a meeting in the stillstanding Deke chapel on William St. between State and Maynard. Afterwards, the entire fraternity would march from the old Deke "schant," as Stiles calls it, back to the house on Geddes.

"That was our whole occupation on Saturday nights," he reminisces. "Dates were strictly forbidden on Saturdays." Not that

(Continued on page 34)

The old Deke chapel on William St. where Ford spent many Saturday evenings. Sketch by Milt Kemnitz, '33.



(Continued from page 6)

anyone had much money to spend on social frivolities.

Whenever he or Jerry Ford did have a date, they usually ended up at the *Parrot*, a small cafe on State St. near the Nickels Arcade, for Cokes. The two fraternity chums also "used to do a lot of bowling," and frequented the Michigan Theater on campus.

Back at the Deke house, when things got slow, Stiles says the prime source of amusement was sliding down the clothes chute from the third floor ballroom to the basement.

"Jerry and I were never real good at that," laughs Stiles. "The real champ was Buck Yost (Fielding Yost, Jr., son of the famed U-M football coach)."

Besides being the "only Omicron Deke to make Vice President," Stiles remembers Ford as being well-liked by everyone. "He wasn't a real 'rah-rah', racoon coat fellow (but) he'd do anything with anybody. He had a great sense of humor and everyone had the highest respect for him. He hasn't changed much."

Did his fellow students or professors have any idea the young athlete with the thatch of blond hair would someday rise to the office of Vice President of the United States?

Not really. Yet, somehow, they knew Jerry Ford would get where ever he was going, once he set his mind to it.

"I don't think I thought of him as having a public career," admits Vander Velde, his past history prof. "Although when he ran for public office, (Ford contended for and won a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives) I wasn't too surprised. He was interested in law."

"He was definitely interested in politics from the beginning," remarks Ford's one-time fraternity brother and first law partner, Phil Buchen, of Grand Rapids. "That's why he chose law — it was an 'entre' to politics."

Cliff Keen, who coached Ford at U-M football practices and has remained a firm friend over the past 40 years, made this final observation: "If a fellow like Jerry Ford can't 'pass the test' in Washington, they'd better give up." ■

**GOLDBERG, LEO, Higgins Professor of Astronomy, Harvard University  
and Director, Kitt Peak National Observatory**

Born Jan. 26, 1913, Brooklyn, N.Y. S.B., Harvard, 1934,  
A.M., 1937, Ph.D., 1938; Sc.D., Univ. of Mass., 1970.

Asst. in Dept. of Astronomy, Harvard, 1934-37; Agassiz Res.  
Fellow, 1937-38, Special Res. Fellow, 1938-41, Res. Asso.,  
1941; Res. Asso., McMath-Hulbert Obs., U. of M., 1941-46,  
Asst. Prof. of Astronomy, 1945-46, Asso. Prof., Chmn. of  
Dept. of Astronomy and Director of Observatory, 1946-60,  
Prof., 1948-60; Higgins Prof. of Astronomy, Harvard, 1960--,  
Chmn. of Dept. of Astronomy, 1966-71, Dir., Coll. Obs.,  
1966-71; Dir., Kitt Peak Nat. Obs., Tucson, 1971--. Instructor  
in Astronomy and mathematics, Wilson Coll., Chambersburg, Pa.,  
1939; staff member, Smithsonian Astrophys. Obs., 1960-66,  
Chmn., Astronomy Missions Bd., 1967-71; member, U.S. Nat. Com.  
Internat. Astron. Union, 1954-66, Chmn., 1956-61, Chmn. of U.S.  
delegation to X Gen. Assembly, Moscow, 1958, Vice-Pres., 1958-64,  
Pres., Commn. 12, 1958-61, Pres., Commn. 44, 1961-67; member,  
Sci. Adv. Bd., USAF, 1959-62; member, Defense Sci. Bd., Dept.  
of Defense, 1962-66; member, Solar Physics Subcom., NASA, 1962-  
65, member, Sci. and Tech. Adv. Com. Manned Space Flight, 1964-70.

Trustee, Asso. Univs., Inc., 1957-66. Recipient, Bowdoin Essay  
Prize, Harvard, 1938; USN award for exceptional service to naval  
ordnance development in connection with development of fire con-  
trol devices for Navy and NDRC, 1946.

Fellow, Am. Acad. of Arts and Scis.; member, Nat. Acad. of Scis.  
(member, Space Sci. Bd., 1958-63, Dir., Benjamin Apthorp Gould  
Fund, 1959), Internat. Acad. of Astronautics, Internat. Astron.  
Union, Am. Philos. Soc., Optical Soc. of Am., Am. Astron. Soc.  
(Pres., 1964-66), Assn. of Univs. for Res. in Astronomy, Inc.  
(Dir., 1966-71), Royal Astron. Soc. (Fgn. Asso.), Société Royale  
des Sciences, de Liège.

Author: Atoms, Stars and Nebulae (with L. H. Aller), 1943.  
Contributor of articles to professional publications. Collabo-  
rating editor of Astrophysics Journal, 1949-51, Chmn., Editorial  
Board, 1954; Editor, Ann. Review Astronomy and Astrophysics,  
1961--.

Home: 3425 Via Guadalupe, Tucson, Arizona 85716. Office: 950  
N. Cherry Ave., P.O. Box 4130, Tucson, Arizona 85717.

CATTON, BRUCE, author; Senior Editor, American Heritage Magazine

Born Oct. 9, 1899, Petoskey, Mich. Student, Benzonia (Mich.) Acad.; Oberlin Coll.; Hon. Litt.D., Md., Wesleyan, Dickinson Colleges, 1955, Oberlin, Lincoln Univ., 1956, Harvard, Syracuse, Northwestern, Olivet Colls., 1957, Ill., Western Mich. Coll., 1958; LL.D. (Hon.), Knox Coll., 1958; D.L.C. (Hon.), Union Coll., 1956.

Began as reporter for Cleveland News; then reporter for Boston American, and later with Cleveland Plain Dealer; became special writer and Washington Correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Assn., Washington, D.C. Asso. Dir. of Information, WPB, 1942, Dir., 1943; Dir. of Information, Dept. of Commerce, 1945-46; Special Asst. to Secretary of Commerce, 1948.

Recipient Pulitzer Prize, for historical work, 1954, National Book Award, 1954, non-fiction award for The Coming Fury, Ohioana Library Assn., 1962. Member, Am. Acad. of Arts and Letters.

Author: The War Lords of Washington, 1948; Mr. Lincoln's Army, 1951; Glory Road, 1952; A Stillness at Appomatox, 1953; U.S. Grant and the American Military Tradition, 1954; Banners at Shenandoah, 1955; This Hallowed Ground, 1956; America Goes to War, 1958; Grant Moves South, 1960; The Coming Fury, 1961; (with William Catton) Two Roads to Sumter, 1963; Terrible Swift Sword, 1963; Never Call Retreat, 1965; Grant Takes Command, 1969. Editor: American Heritage Magazine, 1954-59, Senior Editor, 1959--.

Office: 551 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10017.

THE  
UNIVERSITY  
OF MICHIGAN

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FACTS  
1974

# THE U-M IN PROFILE

## Brief History

In 1817 the Michigan territorial legislature chartered the Catholepistemiad of Michigan, the ancestor of The University of Michigan. The Reverend John Monteith was the first president of this institution, which was located in the frontier town of Detroit. In 1837 the University was reorganized and its location moved to Ann Arbor, where the original 40-acre campus had been proffered as a gift. Buildings were completed in 1841 and the first college class was admitted.

In its history the University has had, besides Monteith, only nine presidents and two acting presidents:

Henry Philip Tappan	1852-1863
Erastus Otis Haven	1863-1869
Henry Simmons Frieze (acting)	1869-1871
	1877, 1880-1882
James Burrill Angell	1871-1909
Harry Burns Hutchins	1909-1920
Marion LeRoy Burton	1920-1925
Alfred Henry Lloyd (acting)	Feb.-Sept. 1925
Clarence Cook Little	1925-1929
Alexander Grant Ruthven	1929-1951
Harlan Hatcher	1951-1967
Robben Wright Fleming	1968-present

## Present Picture

Schools and Colleges: 18

Campus Locations: Ann Arbor, Dearborn, Flint  
Related Research and Educational Units: 37  
Centers, 20 Institutes, 6 Bureaus, 8 Hospital  
Units

Extension Service: regional offices in Ann Arbor, Dearborn, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, and Saginaw; all but Ann Arbor are also graduate study centers

Total Enrollment, Fall 1973: 43,160

Full-Time Staff, Fall 1973: 14,346

Degrees Awarded, Fiscal 1972: 10,622

Alumni Body: more than 260,000

Major Alumni Concentrations: Michigan, 112,500; California, 19,000; New York, 17,700; Ohio, 13,800; Illinois, 13,000

Operating Budget, 1973-74: \$329,535,580

Research Volume, 1972-73: \$65,990,654

Land Holdings: total acreage, 21,014.25; Ann Arbor area acreage, 2,553.31

Physical Plant: 194 major buildings plus 220 Northwood Apartment buildings; Total plant value, \$524,859,786

Student Organizations: approximately 500



## COMING TO THE UNIVERSITY

### Admissions

Undergraduate students are admitted to a specific school or college of the University. Admission is selective and, for some schools and colleges, competitive. Admission of a freshman is based upon the student's probability of success in his chosen field as indicated by (a) high school record, (b) College Entrance Examination Board scores, (c) personal achievements, (d) recommendation of the high school, and (e) subjective factors.

For transfer students from accredited collegiate institutions, consideration is given to academic and personal records, educational objectives, and the appropriateness of previous course work. Further information on undergraduate admissions may be obtained from the Undergraduate Admissions Office, 1220 Student Activities Building.

Graduate professional programs in law, medicine, and several other areas are administered directly by the professional schools. Most of the University's graduate programs, however, are administered by Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies. Information about the programs and about admission to them may be secured from the Graduate School, Rackham Building.

### Academic Fees, 1973-74\*

	Resident	Non-resident
Undergraduate (fewer than 55 hrs. credit)	\$ 800	\$2,600
Undergraduate (55 or more hrs. credit)	904	2,800
Graduate	1,096	2,840
Law	1,240	2,880
Medicine and Dentistry	1,600	3,200
Public Health	1,560	3,160

\*Ann Arbor campus, two full terms, full-time enrollment.

### Housing

The University owns and operates 4 residence halls for women, 1 for men, 12 co-educational units, and 1,724 family housing units. These accommodate over 11,500 students, or approximately 35% of the Ann Arbor student body. Thirty-five undergraduate fraternities, 7 professional or graduate fraternities, and 18 undergraduate sororities house 5% of the students; 2% live in student-organized cooperative housing; 46% live in off-campus hous-

ing; 12% commute or live at home. Average residence hall costs for a two-term period are \$556 for room only and \$1,298 for room and board.

### Student Financial Aid, 1972-73

In 1972-73 student financial aid included \$7,305,074 in scholarships, fellowships, and other grants from general funds; \$14,802,913 from other University funds; and \$5,652,135 in student loans. Approximately 14,000 students received employment during the year.

## ACADEMIC CALENDAR\*

### Winter Term, 1974

Orientation-Registration	Jan. 2-4
Classes begin	Jan. 7
Spring recess	Mar. 2-10
Classes end	Apr. 19
Spring Commencement	May 4

### Spring-Summer Term, 1974

Orientation-Registration	May 5-7
Classes begin	May 8
Memorial Day holiday	May 27
Spring half term ends	June 26
Summer half term registration	July 2-3
Classes begin	July 8
Summer Commencement	Aug. 18
Full term and summer half term end	Aug. 27

### Fall Term, 1974

Orientation-Registration	Sept. 1-5
Labor Day holiday	Sept. 2
Classes begin	Sept. 6
Thanksgiving recess	Nov. 27-Dec. 1
Classes end	Dec. 11
Winter Commencement	Dec. 15

### Winter Term, 1975

Orientation-Registration	Jan. 5-8
Classes begin	Jan. 9
Spring recess	Mar. 1-9
Classes end	Apr. 22
Spring Commencement	May 3

\*Ann Arbor campus; subject to change without notice.

## ON CAMPUS

### Landmarks

□ Michigan Union—incorporated in 1904 originally as a social center for men, it now houses the Alumni Office, the International Center, the University Club, and other campus facilities and student activities.

□ Michigan League—constructed in 1929 originally for undergraduate women, it now provides dining, meeting, and accommodation facilities.

□ Burton Tower—erected in 1936 as a memorial to former president Marion Burton, it contains a 53-bell carillon donated by Charles Baird.

□ President's house—built in 1840 as one of the first buildings for the University, it has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service.

### Libraries

The library system of the University includes the Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library, the Undergraduate Library, 21 divisional libraries, 7 departmental and area collections, and the following special libraries: Law Library, William L. Clements Library of Americana, Michigan Historical Collections/Bentley Historical Library, and Business Administration Library.

### Museums

University museums are devoted to instruction and research as well as to the preservation of valuable objects. The Exhibit Museum of natural history, which includes a planetarium; the Kelsey Museum of Ancient and Medieval Archaeology; and the Museum of Art (Alumni Memorial Hall) are open to the public. Other facilities include the Museum of Anthropol-

ogy, the Museum of Pathology, the Museum of Zoology, the University Herbarium, the Matthaei Botanical Gardens, and the Nichols Arboretum. The latter two are also open to the public.

### Special Research Facilities

Newest of the University's research facilities is the Computing Center on the North Campus. The Center houses the IBM 360/67 duplex processor system, which services as many as 100,000 batch jobs and terminal sessions a month. Other facilities include the Ford Nuclear Reactor, the Ship Hydrodynamic Laboratory, the Cyclotron Laboratory, the Highway Safety Research Institute, the Institute for Social Research, and the 85-foot Radio Astronomy Antenna located on Peach Mountain about 16 miles northwest of Ann Arbor.

## HERE TO HELP

### General Information

Address all correspondence to the appropriate individual or department at

The University of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

or phone (313) 764-1817

### Visitor Information Desks:

Lobby, Literature, Science, and the Arts  
Building  
South State Street, Central Campus

Lobby, Administration Building  
503 Thompson St.  
Central Campus

## IN THE CLASSROOM

### The Schools and Colleges

Name and date established as independent school	Enrollment (Fall Term, 1973)
Architecture and Design (1931)	849
Business Administration (1924)	1,456
Dentistry (1875)	831
Education (1921)	3,340
Engineering (1895)	3,902
Graduate—Intercollege programs (1912)	515
(A total of 7,957 graduate students are shown enrolled in the school or college of their specialty.)	
Law (1859)	1,082
Library Science (1969)	465
Literature, Science, and the Arts (1841)	15,874
Medical (1850)	1,771
Music (1940)	909
Natural Resources (1927)	939
Nursing (1941)	1,125
Pharmacy (1876)	504
Public Health (1941)	740
Social Work (1951)	847
<hr/>	
Total, Ann Arbor campus and Graduate Study Centers	35,149
UM-Dearborn (1958)	2,938
UM-Flint (1956)	2,905
Total credit extension	2,168
<hr/>	
Total, all campuses	43,160

### Enrollment Data (Fall 1973)

Undergraduate (62.4%)	26,933
Graduate (26.8%)	11,569
Graduate professional (10.8%)	4,658
*Michigan residents (78.4%)	29,250
*Out-of-state residents (19.1%)	7,121
*Foreign students (2.5%)	946
Men (59.1%)	25,490
Women (40.9%)	17,670
*Single (73.8%)	27,552
*Married (23.8%)	8,873
*Marital status not indicated (2.4%)	892

\*Ann Arbor campus and credit extension only.

### Degrees Granted (1972-73)

Undergraduate	5,589
Graduate	3,641
Graduate Professional	1,392
<hr/>	
Total	10,622

### Full-Time Staff (Fall 1973)

Instructional staff	2,735
Non-instructional staff	11,611
<hr/>	
Total	14,346

### Graduate Program Ranking

In the latest American Council on Education survey of 36 graduate program faculties, The University of Michigan had 12 departments among the top five and 23 among the top 10 in the nation. Population biology ranked first; botany, geography, and psychology were second highest. A recent survey conducted by Columbia University's Comparative Organization Research Program ranks Michigan as one of the four leading universities in the nation in the quality of its graduate professional schools. U-M's top-ranked schools are dentistry, engineering, law, library science, pharmacy, public health, and social work.

## SERVING THE LARGER COMMUNITY

### Medical Center

The Medical Center is an 81-acre complex of patient care, teaching, and research adjacent to the School of Public Health. It consists of the nation's first and largest university hospital, the nation's largest nursing school, and one of the largest medical schools in the United States. In 1972-73 over 275,000 patient care days were recorded in the Center's hospital units.

### Research

The volume of research in fiscal 1972-73 was \$65,990,654. Federal agencies continue to provide the largest portion of funds, 72% of the total; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is the single largest sponsor. The percentage composition of research volume by broad areas is life sciences, 44.9; engineering 21.7; social sciences, 16.7; physical sciences, 11.7; humanities, 1.6; and all other fields, 3.4.

### Cultural Events

□ University Musical Society—approximately 50 events a year, including Choral Union, Chamber Arts, Asian, Guitar, and Power Center Choice series; the December performances of the "Messiah"; and the May Festival.

□ School of Music—some 300 programs annually, including faculty and student recital and degree activities and 3 operas. Concerts feature the 6 faculty ensembles, 5 major choral organizations, 7 bands, 2 symphonies, Collegium Musicum, and Contemporary Directions ensemble.

□ Professional Theatre Program—inaugurated in 1962-63, brings professional and repertory companies to the University for distinctive series of performances.

□ University Players—year-long series of plays sponsored by the Speech Department.

### Continuing Education

Major University units sponsoring continuing education programs, institutes, seminars, and conferences, and the approximate number of people who attended these sessions during 1972-73 are as follows: Extension Service, over 51,000; Department of Postgraduate Medicine and Health Professions Education, over 9,000; Institute for Continuing Legal Education, over 5,000; Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education, over 2,000; and Division of Management Education, over 5,500.

### Athletics

The University of Michigan intercollegiate athletic program fields men's teams in football, basketball, baseball, track and field, swimming, hockey, wrestling, golf, cross country, gymnastics, and tennis. U-M women compete in intercollegiate basketball, field hockey, swimming and diving, synchronized swimming, tennis, and volleyball. A member of the Big Ten conference, the U-M has established an outstanding intercollegiate athletic record, including more football championships (25) than any other Big Ten school, and has won Big Ten All-Sports championships 10 of the last 13 years.

The University also supports an extensive intramural and recreational sports program for men and women—students, faculty, and administrative staff. Approximately 225 acres of land are devoted to athletics. Among the facilities are the Michigan Stadium—the nation's largest collegiate football stadium—and the Crisler Arena, home of the Wolverine basketball team.

### Publications, Radio, and TV

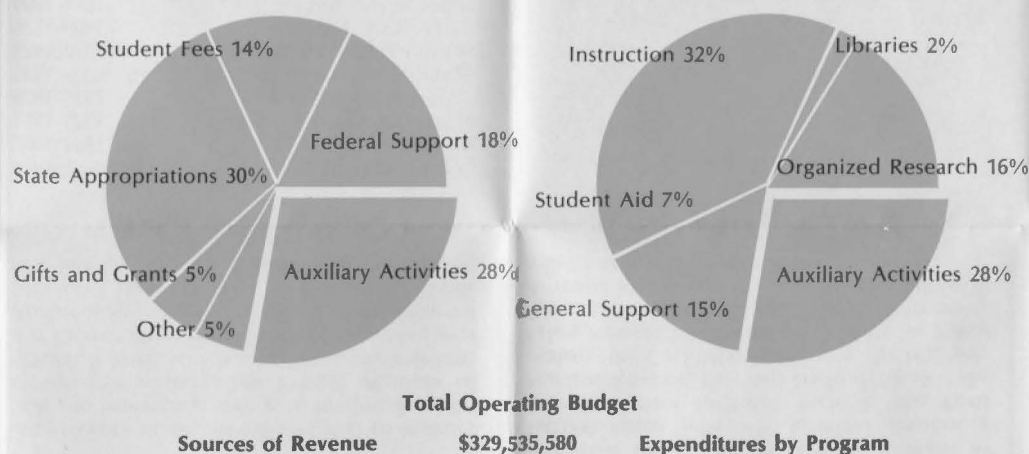
Four campus publications receive wide distribution: the *Michigan Daily*, a student newspaper; the *University Record*, published by the University and available to the entire campus community; the *UM News*, a bi-monthly, noninstructional staff newspaper; and *Michigan TODAY*, a quarterly newspaper distributed to Michigan alumni. The University operates FM radio stations WUOM (91.7) in Ann Arbor and WVGR (104.1) in Grand Rapids and a Television Center which produces programs for national distribution.

### Alumni Association

The Alumni Association serves the alumni body of more than 260,000 graduates and former students. There are four affiliated organizations: Clubs Council, a federation of 125 alumni clubs; Alumnae Council, representing women's activities, including 40 alumnae clubs; Class Officers and Leaders Council for reunion programs; and Camps Council, which operates family camps for alumni at Camp Michigania and elsewhere. The Alumni Association publishes *The Michigan Alumnus* and sponsors campus walking tours guided by students.

## FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

### Budget Highlights, Fiscal 1973-74 (Financial Operations, All Funds)



## GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

Private giving in 1972-73 totaled just under \$23 million. Contributions are made through a variety of means: (a) Benefactors—at least \$10,000 annually or a total of \$100,000 or more; (b) Presidents Club—at least \$1,000 annually or a total of \$10,000 or more; (c) Michigan

Annual-Giving Program—more modest but important amounts; (d) corporation and foundation support; (e) funding programs of various schools, colleges, and departments; (f) deferred gifts, endowments, and bequests; and (g) capital campaigns.

## OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

### Regents

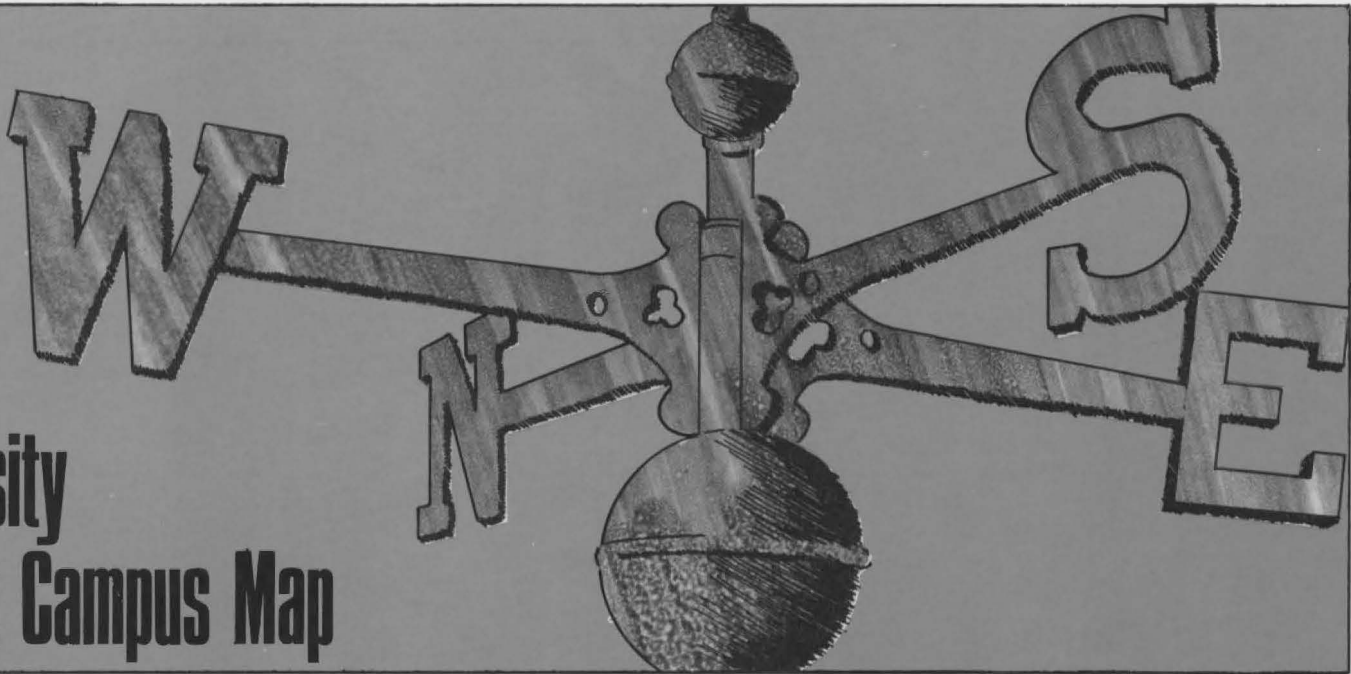
(with date term expires)  
 Deane Baker, 1980, Ann Arbor  
 Paul W. Brown, 1978, Petoskey  
 Robert J. Brown, 1974, Kalamazoo  
 Gerald R. Dunn, 1976, Lansing  
 Gertrude V. Huebner, 1974, Bloomfield Hills  
 Lawrence B. Lindemer, 1980, Stockbridge  
 Robert E. Nederlander, 1976, Birmingham  
 James L. Waters, 1978, Muskegon  
 Robben W. Fleming, President (ex officio)

### Executive Officers

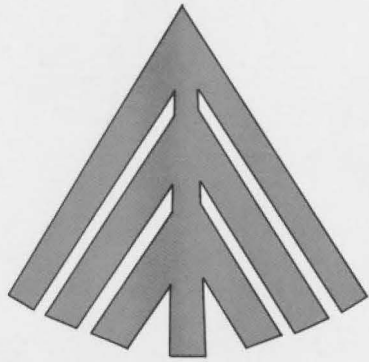
Robben W. Fleming, President  
 Leonard E. Goodall, Chancellor, UM-Dearborn  
 William E. Moran, Chancellor, UM-Flint  
 Wilbur K. Pierpont, Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer  
 Allan F. Smith, Vice-President for Academic Affairs (to June 30, 1974)  
 Frank H. T. Rhodes, Vice-President for Academic Affairs (as of July 1, 1974)  
 Fedele F. Fauri, Vice-President for State Relations and Planning  
 Michael Radock, Vice-President for University Relations and Development  
 Charles G. Overberger, Vice-President for Research  
 Henry Johnson, Vice-President for Student Services  
 Richard L. Kennedy, Secretary of the University and Assistant to the President



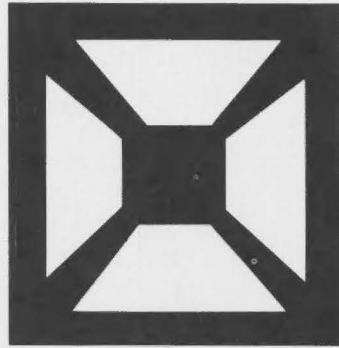
Edited and designed by  
University Publications,  
The University of Michigan



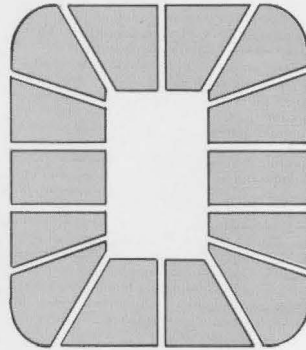
**The University  
of Michigan Campus Map**



North Campus



Central Campus



Stadium Area



Medical Center

# Welcome to The University of Michigan

The University of Michigan, which today comprises 18 schools and colleges and more than 40 institutes and centers, was established in Ann Arbor in 1837. In 1817 the Territory of Michigan had chartered the ancestor of the University, the Catholepistemiad of Michigania. The Reverend John Monteith was the first president of this institution, which was located in the frontier community of Detroit. A new charter was issued by the State of Michigan in 1837, and The University of Michigan was relocated in Ann Arbor. In its history, the University has had, besides Monteith, only nine presidents and two acting presidents.

The University's enrollment for the fall term averages 38,000. Approximately sixty per cent are undergraduates, while the remaining forty per cent are in graduate or professional schools. They come from every state in the union, every county in Michigan, and nearly 100 foreign countries. Approximately 79 per cent of the students are from Michigan. The average age for all students is 23 (20 years for undergraduates and 28 for graduate students).

Education at Michigan can be measured from a strictly quantitative standpoint: approximately 9,000 degrees are granted each year. On the qualitative side: the most recent American Council on Education survey of graduate program faculties listed The University of Michigan with 12 departments among the top five and 23 among the top ten in the nation.

The University of Michigan combines state appropriations with federal government support, alumni and other private support, and tuition. This combination of fund sources allows the University to maintain its high standards of quality. Particularly important has been the private support of alumni, foundations, corporations, and friends of the University, which has provided the "vital margin" of philanthropy that has helped Michigan achieve and retain its position as one of the ten leading universities in the nation.

Under terms of the state constitution, The University of Michigan is governed by eight Regents elected at large in the state. They serve for eight years, without compensation, and two are chosen at each biennial state election. The President of the University is also a Regent, ex officio, without vote. In addition to the president, the University's executive officers include the chancellors of the regional campuses in Flint and Dearborn and vice-presidents in the areas of academic affairs, finance, state relations and planning, University relations and development, research, and student services.

The University operates under a year round calendar, with the fall term beginning in September and extending to December; a winter term is in session from January through April and a spring-summer term from May through August. The latter term is divided into two half terms running concurrently with the full term.

Visitors to the campus may obtain information about University programs and events and the hours of museums and libraries by dialing 764-1817 (dial "0" from 763 or 764 exchanges) or by inquiring at the information desk in the lobby of the Literature, Science, and the Arts Building. For recorded news briefs, often including information about special events on campus, dial 763-1300.

# POINTS OF INTEREST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN....



THE KELSEY MUSEUM OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY is housed in Newberry Hall, one of the oldest buildings on campus. It houses works of art and archaeological specimens illustrating the life of the Mediterranean world and the Near East in antiquity and the middle ages. These objects have been acquired by gift and purchase, and a large proportion of them have come from the University's excavations in Egypt and Iraq. The museum honors Professor Francis W. Kelsey, who began the archaeological collections while teaching Latin here from 1889 to 1927.



THE POWER CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS (1971) is the University's newest facility for theater, dance, and musical presentations. Made possible by generous gifts from former regent Eugene B. Power and his family, the 1,420-seat performing arts center permits the University to broaden its already substantial offerings in the arts. The building is located across the rear of Felch Park. During the day, a wall of reflecting glass creates an image of additional park space, but at night, when the theater is lighted, the glass permits a view of the life of the theater inside.

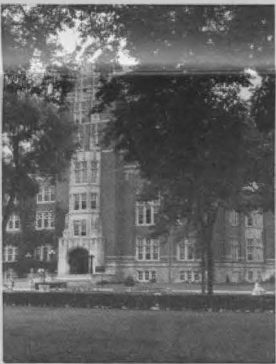


THE ALEXANDER G. RUTHVEN MUSEUMS BUILDING (1928) houses the Museums of Anthropology, Zoology, and Paleontology, and the Exhibit Museum. The Exhibit Museum contains three floors of displays including the Hall of Evolution, exhibits of Michigan plants and animals, mineral and biological displays, and a planetarium. The Anthropology, Zoology, and Paleontology Museums have collections of art and archaeological specimens, arranged for use in teaching and research. The building is named in honor of Alexander G. Ruthven, seventh U. of M. President.



ALUMNI MEMORIAL HALL (1940) was originally planned to honor University men who died in the Civil War. It now houses the Museum of Art, one of the finest University art museums in the country. A varied permanent collection is displayed and several special exhibitions are shown each year. The museum is open to the public daily.

THE MICHIGAN UNION (1919), originally incorporated as a social center for men, now houses many of the offices of the Office of Student Services as well as the Alumni Association and the Development Office. Also in the building are the dining rooms, lounge, and meeting rooms of the University Club of Ann Arbor, membership in which is open to faculty, staff, students, and alumni of The University of Michigan. The Union also provides a cafeteria, game rooms, a bowling alley, and private meeting rooms.



THE MICHIGAN LEAGUE (1929) was erected in part with funds raised through the efforts of the Women's League of the University and alumnae groups throughout the world. Mr. Gordon Mendelssohn of Birmingham provided funds for the construction of the 700-seat Lydia Mendelssohn Theater located in the building. The League cafeteria and snack bar are open to the public and private meeting rooms are available. A special feature of the cafeteria are the "International Nights" held weekly on Thursday evenings, featuring the cuisine of different countries.



BURTON MEMORIAL TOWER (1936) was proposed by President Burton as a memorial to Michigan alumni who had died in World War I, but following his death it was decided to build the tower as a memorial to him. The U-M Club of Ann Arbor contributed to the building of the tower, and Charles Baird donated the fifty-three bell carillon. The building contains classrooms and offices, including those of the University Musical Society, which presents approximately 35 events each year on campus, including the May Festival. The bell tower is open to visitors on a regular schedule.

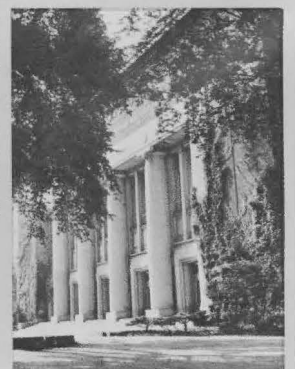


THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (1840) was one of the first buildings erected for the University in Ann Arbor. Four faculty houses were built, but only this one—many times remodeled—remains. It has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the National Park Service. The other three residences eventually were removed, to be replaced by the Chemistry and Natural Science Buildings on the north and by Clements Library on the south.

CLEMENTS LIBRARY OF AMERICANA (1923) was given to the University by the late regent and alumnus William L. Clements of Bay City. It houses the donor's invaluable collection of Americana, upon which the University has continued to build. The collection includes books, newspapers, maps, manuscripts, and prints from 1492 to the middle of the nineteenth century. Noteworthy among the library holdings are Columbus' report of his voyage and the original papers of participants in the American Revolution, both British and American. The library is open to the public.



HILL AUDITORIUM (1913) is used for music and dance presentations, lectures, and academic convocations. It was the gift of Regent Arthur Hill, who made provision in his will for the construction of the auditorium. It houses the Frieze Memorial Organ and the Stearns Collection of Musical Instruments. The auditorium seats 4,200 people on the main floor and in two balconies.





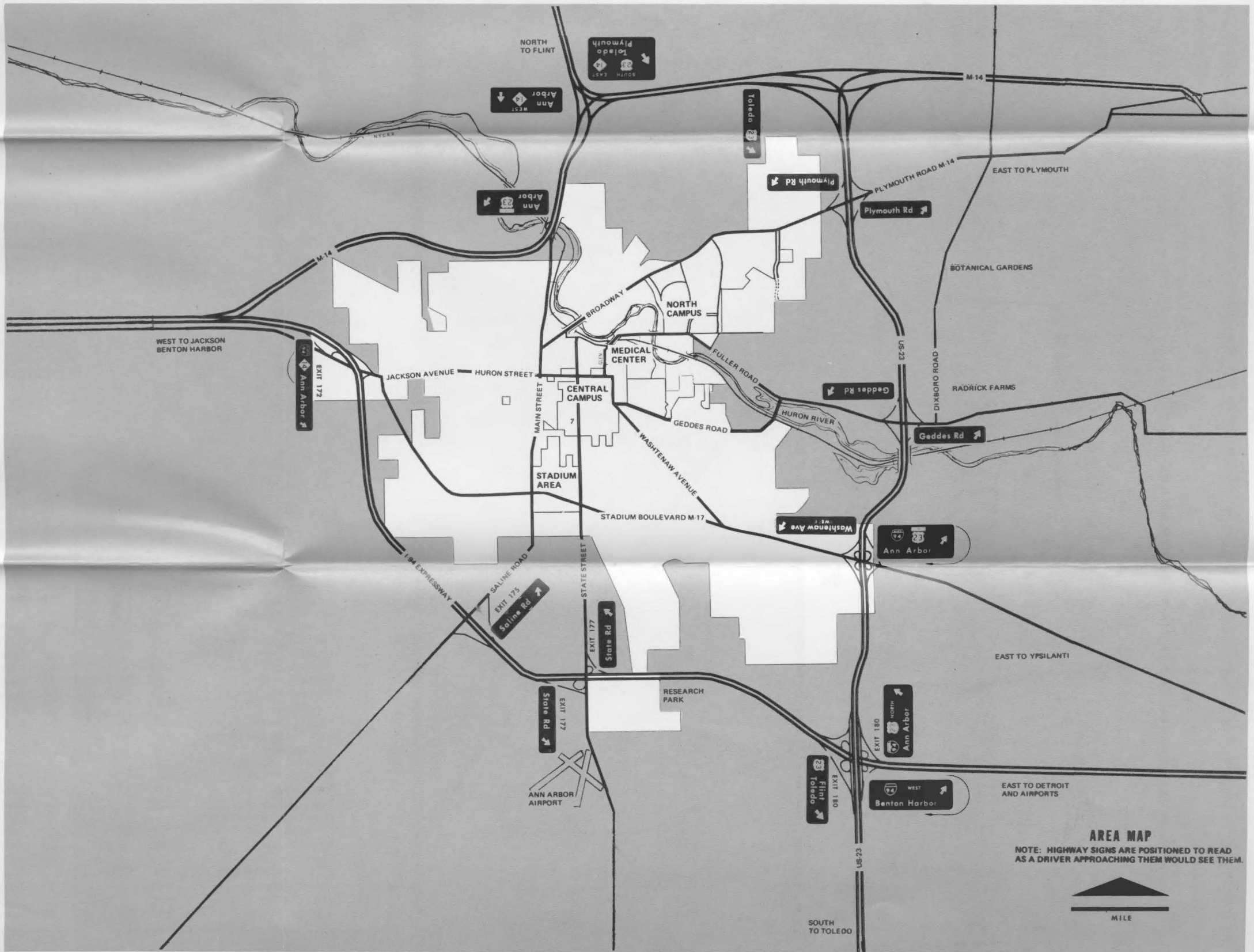
# Where to Find It

Academic Appointments, 1052 Administrative Services	B-12
Accounting Department, 3028 Administrative Services	B-12
Admissions Office (undergraduate), 1220 Student Activities	C-9
Announcements (catalogs) of the schools and colleges—available at individual unit offices, see below for locations	
Architecture and Design, College of	D-10
Business Administration, School of	D-11
Conference Department, Extension Service	C-9
Dentistry, School of	D-9
Education, School of	D-10
Engineering, College of, West Engineering Building	D-10
Financial Aids, 2011 Student Activities	C-9
Graduate Studies, Horace H. Rackham School of	D-8
Hospital, University	E-8
Housing Office, 3011 Student Activities	C-9
Inglis House, 2301 Highland Road	G-9
Law School	C-10
Library Science, School of	C-10
Literature, Science, and the Arts, College of	C-10
Medical School	E-7
Michigan League	D-9
Music, School of	G-6
Natural Resources, School of	D-9
North Campus Commons	H-6
Nursing, School of	E-7
Parking Office	B-9
Payroll, 2050 Administrative Services	B-12
Personnel Office, 2031 Administrative Services	B-12
Pharmacy, College of	D-9
Public Health, School of	F-8
Regents Meeting Room, Administration Building	C-10
Registrar, 1528 Literature, Science, and the Arts	C-10
Residential College, East Quadrangle	D-10
Social Work, School of	C-8
Staff Benefits Office, 2030 Administrative Services	B-12
Theaters and Ticket Offices	
Hill Auditorium	C-9
Lydia Mendelssohn Theater	D-9
Power Center for the Performing Arts	D-8
Trueblood Theater	C-8
Ticket Office, Athletics	C-11
University Relations, Administration Building	C-10

For information about University programs and events dial 764-1817 (from 763 or 764 exchanges dial "0")

For recorded news briefs dial 763-1300

VISITOR INFORMATION—Reception desks, lobbies of the Literature, Science, and the Arts Building and Administration Building.

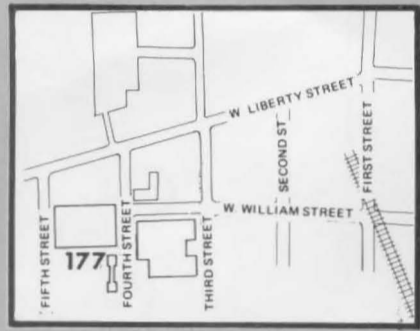


**AREA MAP**  
 NOTE: HIGHWAY SIGNS ARE POSITIONED TO READ AS A DRIVER APPROACHING THEM WOULD SEE THEM.

1 MILE

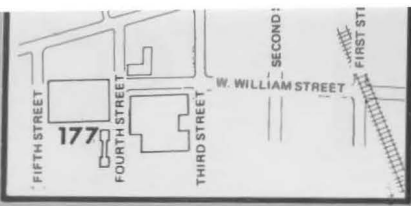
# THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

## CAMPUS MAP



To Fourth St. Buildings, See Insert Above

OTHER LOCATIONS	
175	Benz Building
176	City Center Building
177	Fourth Street Building
178	Inglis House
180	Parkview Medical



To Fourth St. Buildings, See Insert Above



- OTHER LOCATIONS**
- 175 Benz Building
  - 176 City Center Building
  - 177 Fourth Street Building
  - 178 Inglis House
  - 180 Parkview Medical

STADIUM AREA	
154	Administrative Services Building
155	Athletic Administration Building
156	Baseball Stands, Fisher
157	Coliseum (Hockey Rink)
158	Communications Center
159	Crisler Arena
160	Data Services Center
161	Fletcher Hall
162	General Stores
163	Golf Course and Service Building
164	Intramural Sports Building
165	Matt Mann Pool
166	Motor Pool
167	Plant Engineering
168	Plant Office Building and Annex
169	Plant Personnel
170	Plant Purchasing
171	Michigan Stadium
172	Sports Service Building
173	Ticket Office
174	Yost Field House

- 1 Administration Building
- 2 Alumni Memorial Building (Museum of Art)
- 3 James B. Angell Hall
- 4 Angell Auditorium
- 5 Architecture and Planning
- 6 Margaret Bell Pool
- 7 Barbour Gymnasium
- 8 Betsy Barbour Hall
- 9 Burton Memorial
- 10 Business Administration
- 11 Business Administration Library
- 12 Chemistry
- 13 Church St. Parking
- 14 Wm. L. Clements Library of Americana
- 15 Continuing Education Women
- 16 John Cook Residence
- 17 Martha Cook Building
- 18 Couzens Hall
- 19 Dental Building
- 20 East Engineering Building
- 21 East Quadrangle (Ferry College)
- 22 East University Building
- 23 Economics
- 24 School of Education
- 26 Extension Services
- 27 Fletcher St. Parking
- 28 Forest St. Parking
- 29 Henry S. Frieze Building
- 30 Harris Hall
- 31 Harlan Hatcher Gymnasium Library-N
- 32 Harlan Hatcher Gymnasium Library-S
- 33 Haven Hall



NORTH CAMPUS		
129	Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory	5J
130	Automotive Engineering Laboratory	5J
131	G. G. Brown Laboratory	5G
132	Bursley Hall	5J
133	Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education	6H
134	Civil Defense and Disaster Training Center	3J
135	Computing Center	6J
136	Mortimer E. Cooley Building	6J
137	Cyclotrons	5K
138	Electrical Station	5J
139	Ford Nuclear Reactor	5J
140	Highway Safety Research Institute	4L
141	Library Extension Service	6J
142	Library Storage and Bindery	6J
143	School of Music	6G
144	North Campus Commons	6H
145	Northwood Apartments	4J
146	Northwood IV	3J
147	Phoenix Memorial Laboratory	6J
148	Research Activities Building	5J
149	Research Administration Building	6J
150	Institute of Science and Technology	6H
151	Space Research Building	5J
152	University Printing Services	6J
153	Vera Baits Houses	5G

MEDICAL CENTER		
100	Lawrence D. Bugl Research Center for Human Genetics	8E
101	Building Technology Laboratory	7D
102	Catherine St. Parking Structure	8D
103	Children's Psychiatric Hospital	7E
104	East Medical Center Parking Structure	8F
105	Emergency Receiving	7E
106	Thomas Francis Jr. School of Public Health Building	8E
107	Intern's Residence	7E
108	Kresge Medical Research	8E
109	Kresge Medical Research II	8E
110	Kresge Hearing Research Institute	8E
111	Mammalian Genetics Center	7E
112	Medical Science I	7E
113	Medical Science II	7E
114	Mental Health Research Institute	8E
115	Michigan Children's Institute	8F
116	C. S. Mott Children's Hospital	8E
117	North Outpatient Building	7E
118	School of Nursing	7E
119	Outpatient Clinic	7E
120	Radiation Laboratory	7D
121	Simpson Memorial Institute	8E
122	Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education	7F
123	University Hospital	8E
124	University Terrace	8F
125	Upjohn Center for Clinical Pharmacology	8E
126	Henry F. Vaughan Public Health Building	8E
127	Victor C. Vaughan House	7D
128	Women's Hospital	8F

OTHER LOCATIONS		
175	Benz Building	8A
176	City Center Building	8B
177	Fourth Street Buildings	4A
178	Inglis House	9G
180	Parkview Medical	6D



*Bentley*  
*Parking*

**NORTH CAMPUS**

129	Aeronautical Engineering Laboratory	5J
130	Automotive Engineering Laboratory	5J
131	G. G. Brown Laboratory	5J
132	Bursley Hall	5G
133	Chrysler Center for Continuing Engineering Education Training Center	6H
134	Civil Defense and Disaster Training Center	3J
135	Computing Center	6J
136	Mortimer E. Cooley Building	6J
137	Cyclotrons	5K
138	Electrical Station	5J
139	Ford Nuclear Reactor	5J
140	Highway Safety Research Institute	4L
141	Library Extension Service	6J
142	Library Storage and Bindery	6J
143	School of Music	6G
144	North Campus Commons	6H
145	Northwood Apartments	4J
146	Northwood IV	3J
147	Phoenix Memorial Laboratory	6J
148	Research Activities Building	5J
149	Research Administration Building	6J
150	Institute of Science and Technology	6H
151	Space Research Building	5J
152	University Printing Services	6J
153	Vera Baits Houses	5G

**MEDICAL CENTER**

100	Lawrence D. Bull Research Center for Human Genetics	8E
101	Building Technology Laboratory	7D
102	Catherine St. Parking Structure	8D
103	Children's Psychiatric Hospital	7E
104	East Medical Center Parking Structure	8F
105	Emergency Receiving	7E
106	Thomas Francis Jr. School of Public Health Building	8E
107	Intern's Residence	7E
108	Kresge Medical Research	8E
109	Kresge Medical Research II	8E
110	Kresge Hearing Research Institute	8E
111	Mammalian Genetics Center	7E
112	Medical Science I	7E
113	Medical Science II	7E
114	Mental Health Research Institute	8E
115	Michigan Children's Institute	8F
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118	School of Nursing	7E
119	Outpatient Clinic	7E
120	Radiation Laboratory	7D
121	Simpson Memorial Institute	8E
122	Towsley Center for Continuing Medical Education	7F
123	University Hospital	8E
124	University Terrace	8F
125	Upjohn Center for Clinical Pharmacology	8E
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127	Victor C. Vaughan House	7D
128	Women's Hospital	8F

**OTHER LOCATIONS**

175	Benz Building	8A
176	City Center Building	8B
177	Fourth Street Buildings	4A
178	Inglis House	9G
180	Parkview Medical	6D

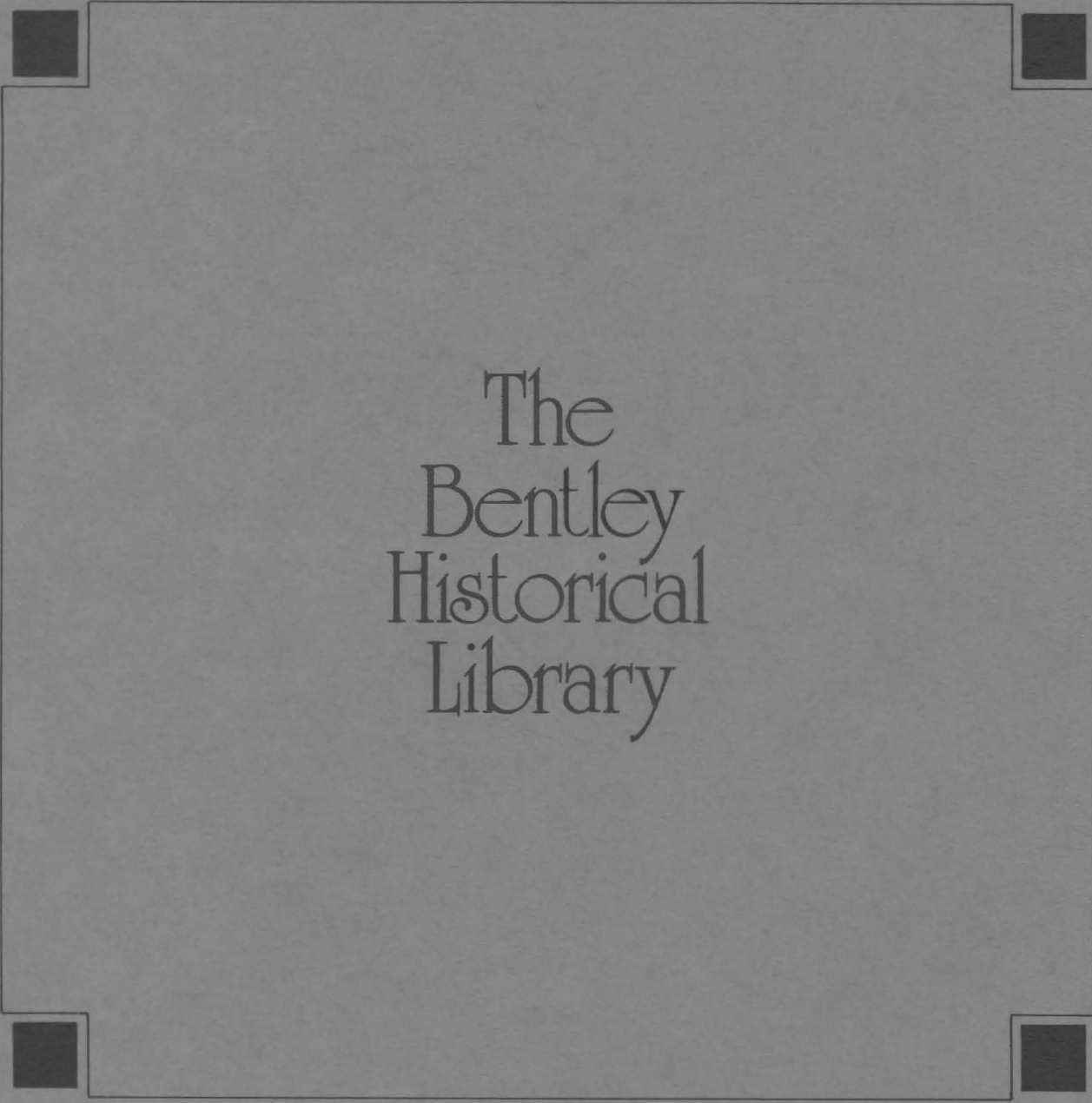
**CENTRAL CAMPUS**

1	Administration Building	10C
2	Alumni Memorial Hall (Museum of Art)	10C
3	James B. Angell Hall	9C
4	Angell Auditorium Unit	9C
5	Architecture and Design	10D
6	Margaret Bell Pool	9E
7	Barbour Gymnasium	9D
8	Betsy Barbour House	9C
9	Burton Memorial Tower	9D
10	Business Administration	10D
11	Business Administration Library	10D
12	Chemistry	9B
13	Church St. Parking Structure	10D
14	Wm. L. Clements Library of Americana	10D
15	Continuing Education of Women	9C
16	John Cook Residence	10D
17	Martha Cook Building	10D
18	Couzens Hall	8E
19	Dental Building	9D
20	East Engineering Building	10D
21	East Quadrangle Residential College	10D
22	East University Building	10D
23	Economics	9D
24	School of Education Building	10D
26	Extension Service	9C
27	Fletcher St. Parking Structure	8D
28	Forest St. Parking Structure	10E
29	Henry S. Frieze Building	8C
30	Harris Hall	8C
31	Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library-N	9D
32	Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library-S	10D
33	Haven Hall	9C
34	Health Service	9D
35	Heating Plant	8D
36	Hill Auditorium	9C
37	Hill St. Parking Structure	11D
38	Hutchins Hall	10C
39	Institute of Human Adjustment, Counseling Division	8D
40	International Center	10C
41	Kellogg Foundation Institute	9D
42	Kelsey Museum of Archaeology	9C
43	Key Office	9D
44	Landscape Architecture	11D
45	Lane Hall	8C
46	Law Quadrangle	10C
47	Law Library	10C
48	Lawyers Club	10C
49	Clarence C. Little Science Building	9D
50	Literature, Science, and the Arts Building	10C
51	Alice Crocker Lloyd Hall	8E
52	Mary Markley Hall	8F
53	Mason Hall	9C
54	Maynard St. Parking Structure	9C
55	Lydia Mendelssohn Theater	9D
56	Michigan Historical Collections	8D
57	Michigan League	9D
58	Michigan Union	10C
59	Modern Languages Building	8C
60	Mosher-Jordan Halls	8E
61	Museums Annex	9D
62	Museums Addition	9E
63	Natural Resources	9D
64	Natural Science	9D
65	Neuroscience Building	8D
66	Helen Newberry Residence	9C
67	North Hall	9D
68	North University Building	9D
69	Observatory	8E
70	Oxford Housing	10F
71	Parking and Publications Building	9C
72	Perry Building	10B
73	College of Pharmacy Building	9D
74	Physics and Astronomy	9D
75	Power Center for the Performing Arts	8D
76	President's Residence	10D
77	Psychological Clinic	8D
78	Rackham Building	8D
79	Harrison M. Randall Laboratory	9D
80	Alexander G. Ruthven Museums Building (Anthropology, Paleontology, Zoology, and Exhibit Museums)	9D
81	Institute for Social Research	9C
82	Social Work Center	8D
83	South Quadrangle	10C
84	Stearns Collection	9C
85	Stockwell Hall	9E
86	Student Activities Building	9C
87	Student Publications Building	9C
88	Tappan Hall	10C
89	Thayer St. Parking Structure	9C
90	Thompson St. Parking Structure	10C
91	Undergraduate Library	10D
92	University Herbarium	9E
93	University of Michigan Press	10D
94	University Television Center	9C
95	Waterman Gymnasium	9D
96	West Engineering Building	10D
97	West Quadrangle	10C
98	William Monroe Trotter House	10D
99	Women's Athletic Building	9E

**STADIUM AREA**

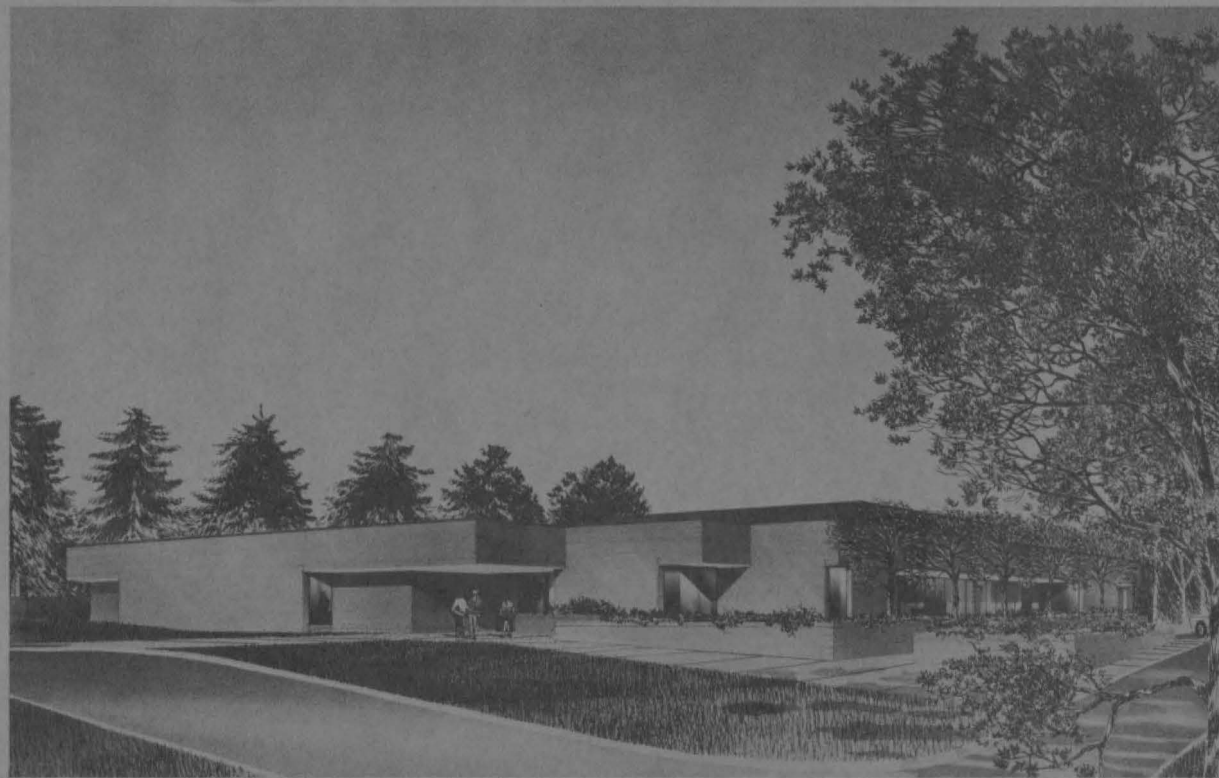
154	Administrative Services Building	11B
155	Athletic Administration Building	12C
156	Baseball Stands, Fisher	12C
157	Coliseum (Hockey Rink)	11B
158	Communications Center	12A
159	Crisler Arena	13B
160	Data Services Center	11B
161	Fletcher Hall	11B
162	General Stores	12B
163	Golf Course and Service Building	13C
164	Intramural Sports Building	11C
165	Matt Mann Pool	11C
166	Motor Pool	12B
167	Plant Engineering	12B
168	Plant Office Building and Annex	11B
169	Plant Personnel	12B
170	Plant Purchasing	11B
171	Michigan Stadium	13A
172	Sports Service Building	12C
173	Ticket Office	11C
174	Yost Field House	12C





The  
Bentley  
Historical  
Library

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY



Officially housed in the Rackham Building, but overflowing to Willow Run airport, the basement of Mason Hall, an Ann Arbor Bank vault, and a cloakroom, the Michigan Historical Collections spent the 1960's trying to find breathing space. Instead of concentrating on devising imaginative acquisition programs for new research materials, the Collections was slowly being overwhelmed by custodial duties. With each new acquisition came the eternal question: Where will we put it? A desire for adequate quarters was therefore a natural outgrowth of a determination not to be swamped.

For 10 years the Collections' annual report ended with a request for new quarters. In 1971, the report concluded with the announcement of Mrs. Alvin M. Bentley's gift to underwrite half the construction costs of a Bentley Historical Library. Mrs. Bentley's generosity did not, however, initiate planning for a new archive. The University had recognized the Collections' plight and made its solution part of the sesquicentennial fund drive. First

plans had been made as early as 1964 when Birmingham architects John Jickling and William Lyman prepared preliminary sketches of a manuscript library.

The eight-year span which elapsed from the production of these initial drawings, including as it did many disappointments and frustrations, was in retrospect fortunate. Particularly between 1967 and the end of 1972 the staff in cooperation with the architects thoroughly and repeatedly analyzed the procedures by which an archive fulfills its responsibility to make manuscript materials available to research and suggested how a building structure could contribute to the effectiveness of these procedures. The architects evaluated and re-evaluated numerous solutions to the functional relationships that were described and clarified in many working sessions attended by the Michigan Historical Collections staff, the Jickling and Lyman staff, and representatives of The University of Michigan's architecture office.

Out of these planning sessions a clear definition of the nature of the building was formulated. First, the new library was to continue the same friendly and relaxed environment which characterized the old quarters, meaning that the large interior space required had to be placed and shaped in such a way that it could be efficiently run by a small staff. Second, the interior focus of the building was to be the reading room, a place to which all other functions would visually relate as all the processing activities are aimed at preparing materials for use in the room. This space for accommodating readers would be clearly apparent from the moment a researcher entered the building. The third goal was to achieve a strong, contemporary architectural expression using traditional material, in this case brick, rather than seeking out novelty. It was to be a distinctive building yet one which could live graciously and in harmony with its neighbors. It was to be an outwardly quiet building yet contain some surprising and unusual interior features.



A series of architectural goals then emerged which translated the nature and function of the library into a series of spatial relationships. To help maintain the informal atmosphere that had characterized the Collections from its inception, the administrative and technical staff offices were placed in close proximity. These offices were arranged in a ring around the main reading room which constitutes the most important space in the building. It opens immediately from the main entrance to the Library and contains the public card catalog and the collection of standard state and national reference works. These two elements are the working levers by which the staff and readers gain access to the manuscripts and books stored in the stacks. The three-story stack, open only to the staff, is contiguous with the reading room as well as adjacent to the areas in which the processing of accessions takes place. The stacks are a self-contained vault and have been designed and placed on the building site to provide for con-

siderable expansion without altering the lines of the building.

**T**he Collections' success in amassing a significant store of research materials lies in the sustained and growing public interest in its work; virtually all manuscript collections are received by donation. Facilities for public gatherings, non-existent in the archive's previous quarters, play an important part in the Bentley Historical Library. An unusually attractive feature of the building is a multipurpose assembly hall placed just off the main entrance for ease of use and optimum security. It will serve admirably for special meetings of small groups, up to 125 persons, and can be closed off from the rest of the building to insure privacy and the continued normal operation of the Library.

The large interior spaces of the Bentley Historical Library are masked by the unassuming profile the Library presents to the street. The main entrance and reading room are placed on the top of a

small rise which grades away from the street, leaving the 40-foot stack cube well below road level. From the outside, the Library is a long, low building done in earth-tone brick and harmonizing with the site. From the inside the low profile becomes a series of vistas, the most spectacular of which is the sculpture court that expands out from the glass north wall of the reading room. Visible only from inside the Library, the court is done in granite and contains special plantings which accent the fine stand of pines that forms its northern boundary. The court's garden is a memorial to F. Clever Bald, Michigan historian and former director of the Michigan Historical Collections. The court contains sculptural forms conceived specifically for the space by sculptor Richard Hunt of Chicago. They were donated by Hobart Taylor, Jr., as a memorial to his father.

All the rooms in the Library serve a specific function and many stand as tributes to Michigan people and institutions. The main reading room is named in honor

of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Michigan which provided the funds for its construction. A professor's desk, dating from the early days of University Hall, built in 1841, stands just outside the room and holds the visitors' register. At the far end of the reading room are located the libraries of the Reverend John Monteith, a Presbyterian clergyman who was the first president of The University of Michigan, and Father Gabriel Richard, a Catholic priest and the first vice-president of the University. Also in the bookcases is the family Bible of Stevens T. Mason, first governor of the state, and a collection of books relating to the history of Masonry in Michigan. An unusual architectural feature of the room is two rows of skylights which bring in natural light and provide a sense of upward space to complement the outward thrust of the courtyard.

**I**n the reception area are three pieces of Steuben glass, a gift to the building from Mrs. Arvella Bentley in honor of her husband, Alvin M. Bentley. These

bear the likenesses of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt. They were Mr. Bentley's favorite pieces. The Roscoe E. and Lillian Bonisteel Room serves as the director's office. It contains furniture from the Bonisteel home as well as two oil paintings of unusual historical significance to the University. They were done in 1855 by well-known American painter Jasper Cropsey. One depicts the old observatory; the second renders the campus as it appeared in 1855. The assistant director's office is adjoining and honors Michigan's progressive governor, Chase S. Osborn, (1911-12), and Stella Brunt Osborn. In the room are portraits of the Governor and Mrs. Osborn, original photographs, documents, and cartoons reflecting highlights of the governor's career. A brass urn belonging to the Osborns but originally part of Robert and Elizabeth Browning's Florentine home, stands on one of the bookshelves.

The Nancy and G. Mennen Williams Room is adjacent and

memorializes the distinguished career of Michigan's only six-term governor and his first lady. There are two pieces of African art from the Williams' collection as well as a series of photographs and cartoons reflecting the Williams' career that has taken them from Africa to Southeast Asia. Next along the south side of the Library is the Wilber M. Brucker Room which focuses on his career as a Michigan governor during the 1930's and as secretary of the army during the Eisenhower administration. A small display case contains memorabilia. Also in the room are portraits of the governor's father and son as well as informal photographs and documents pertaining to his career. Adjoining the Brucker Room is the Arthur H. Vandenberg Room where a portion of the senator's papers are housed. The distinguished Michigan senator is memorialized in a portrait. The lounge area in the building was donated by the Delta Sigma Delta dental fraternity. In it are exhibit cases displaying fraternity jewelry, photographs of the

fraternity, and the original records of the organization dating back to its founding in Ann Arbor in 1885.

On the west and north end of the building, to the left of the reading room, are three major donor areas. The first is the James Fairbairn Smith Seminar Room, a gracious room ornamented with a variety of water colors and a splendid 15th-century tapestry.

Adjoining it is the Assembly Hall, named after the Whiting Foundation of Flint. A wide variety of historical art is displayed on the walls. Also kept here are the desk and chair of Frank Murphy which he used as the last governor general and the first high commissioner of the Philippine Islands.

The attention paid to the construction of unusually well-appointed public areas does not detract, however, from the quality of the all-important work space in the Library. These areas are attractive and well-lighted and easily accommodate the activities of the Collections' staff. Included

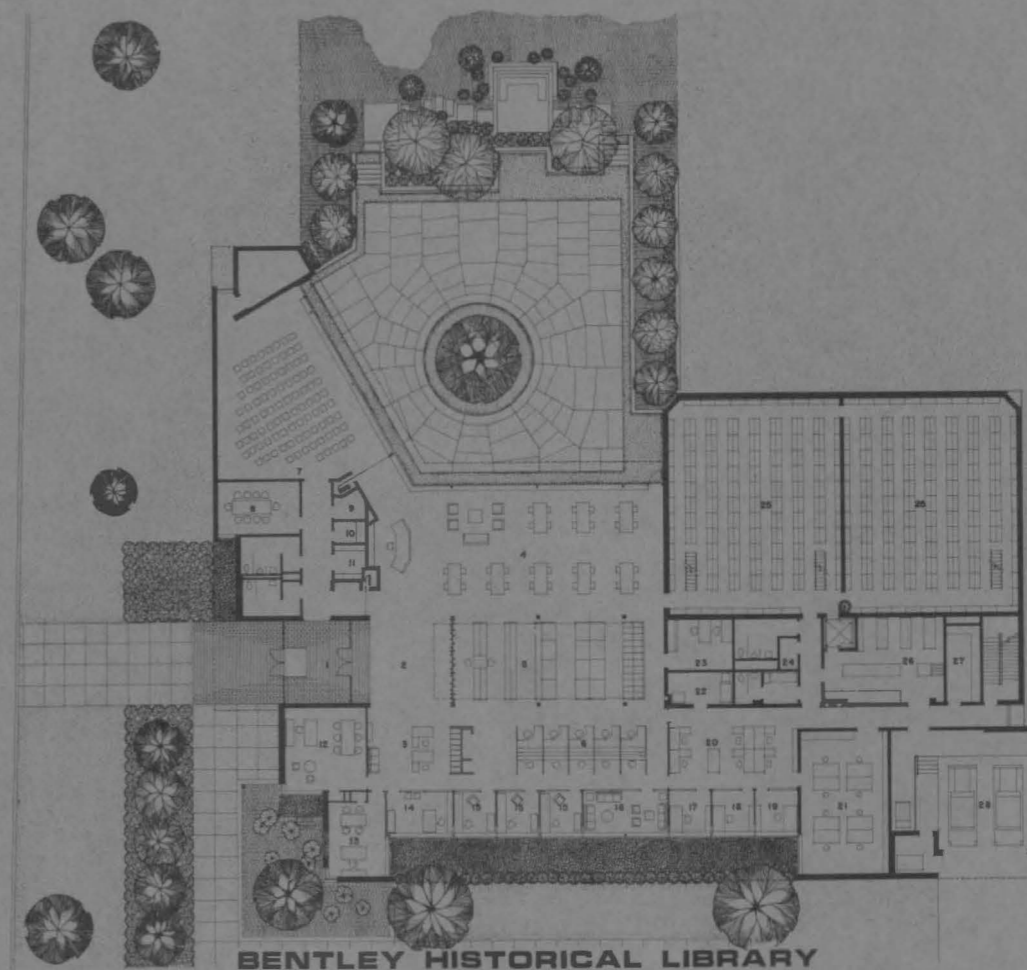
in these facilities are staff offices, two large processing rooms, a copy center, a closed loading dock with space for two automobiles or one truck and housing a fumigator, a large basement with storage space and a microfilm center, a large stack cube for future expansion, and an audio-visual room adjoining the reading room.

The building totals 28,140 square feet, expandable by an additional 4,240 square feet when the full complement of shelving is added to an empty stack cube. Because the materials preserved in the Library are unique, high priority was given to equipping the structure with mechanical and electrical systems designed to insure their safety and longevity. The internal temperature and humidity of the building are maintained at a constant state. Fire protection in the stack area is entrusted to an unusual Halon gas system. A bromine compound which has the capacity to combine chemically with the products of combustion and extinguish any fire almost instantaneously without hazard to materials or people,

is stored under high pressure in large globes under the stack roof. Smoke detectors throughout the stacks can trigger the release of the gas. When the building is closed it is protected by a remote control security system linked by computer to the University of Michigan Security Office.

The total cost of construction was \$1,300,000 with an additional \$120,000 invested in furnishings. R. T. Mitchell Construction Co. of Ann Arbor was the contractor. Construction began at the end of July 1972 with a formal groundbreaking on August 2, 1972. The cornerstone was laid November 17, and the move into the new Library was completed by November 15, 1973. Dedication of the building took place on May 2, 1974.

It is a credit to the staff that years of wrestling with storage problems had not reduced their commitment to furthering historical research or diminished their capacity to conceive of an archival building as something more than a warehouse, however lovely such a homely structure appeared at the end of the 1960's.





# Central Campus Walking Tour

EAST HURON STREET

EAST WASHINGTON STREET

NORTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE

EAST WILLIAM STREET

SOUTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE

JEFFERSON ST.

MONROE STREET

WILLARD

HILL STREET

THOMPSON STREET

MAYNARD STREET

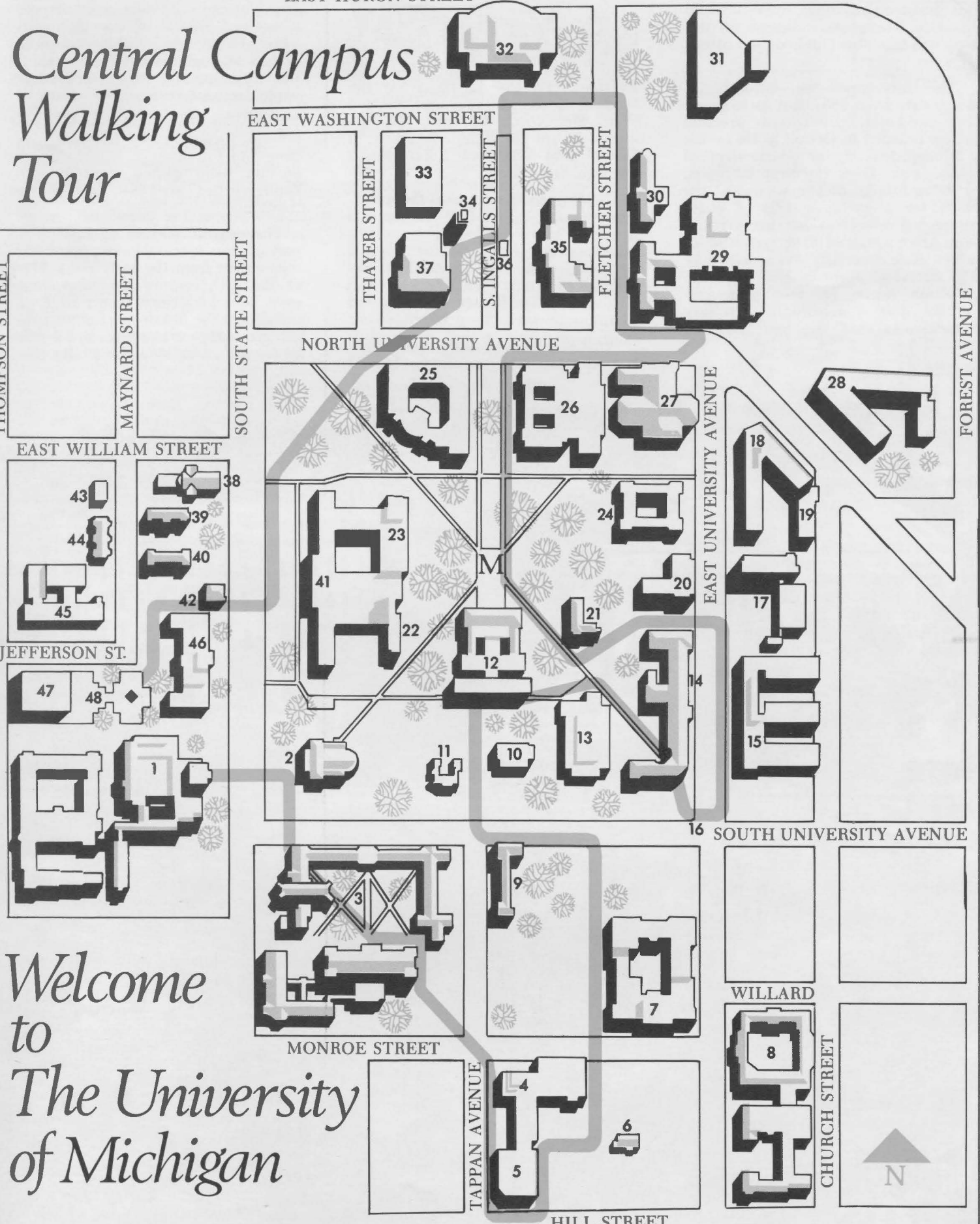
SOUTH STATE STREET

THAYER STREET

S. INGALLS STREET

FLETCHER STREET

FOREST AVENUE



Welcome  
to  
The University  
of Michigan

On your walking tour of the Central Campus, we hope you will visit some of our classroom buildings, museums, and libraries. The route indicated on this map will take about an hour and fifteen minutes.

The University's Ann Arbor beginnings date from 1837, but its roots are in a one-building, religiously oriented school founded in Detroit in 1817—the Catholepistemiad, or University, of Michigania. Over the next 20 years, with the frontier moving westward, the need for a major system of state-supported education became evident. Ann Arbor's offer of 40 acres of land for a new state university was accepted by the state legislature in 1837 and construction began on four professors' houses and a classroom-dormitory building. In 1841, two professors and

seven students began classes on the new campus.

Today the Central Campus has expanded far beyond those original 40 acres, bounded by State Street and North, South, and East University Avenues. To the northeast is the Medical Center complex and, beyond that, the North Campus. To the southwest are the athletic facilities. In all, the U-M owns some 2,500 acres in the Ann Arbor area.

The University's population now includes more than 2,000 faculty and nearly 40,000 students. It is administered by eight Regents elected statewide, and has 18 schools and colleges and more than 40 centers and institutes serving the student body and communities throughout Michigan.

What keeps it all going is a combination of state appropriations, federal

government support, student fees, and a very important element—private gifts from alumni, foundations, corporations, and friends of the University. This "vital margin" of philanthropy has helped Michigan achieve and retain its position among the 10 leading American universities.

The University operates the year around, including half terms in May-June and July-August. Fewer students are on hand during these months, though they still number in the thousands.

The original 40-acre square will be part of your tour, including two buildings dating from the early years. Most of the 19th century structures, however, have long since been torn down, including the quaint wooden fence along the edge of campus—to keep the University cows in and the city cows out.

### 1. Michigan Union (1919)

In its early days, the Michigan Union was a social center for men only. As late as 1957 women entered only through the side door, and not until 1969 did the last all-male bastion, the second floor poolroom, crumble. Inside are hotel facilities, student organization offices, a fast-food concession, a bookstore, an art gallery (open Tuesday-Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.), alumni offices, and even a barbershop and bowling alley. The University Club for members and their guests is on the first floor. A central information desk for visitors is in the main lobby. A plaque on the steps of the Union marks the place where, on October 14, 1960, at 2 a.m., presidential candidate John F. Kennedy first outlined his idea for a Peace Corps.

### 2. Museum of Art (1910)

Important paintings, prints, and sculpture from a variety of periods and countries, including an impressive collection of Oriental art from the past 1,200 years and several treasures from the Near East and Africa, are housed in Alumni Memorial Hall. The building, itself an impressive artistic structure, was built to honor U-M alumni who died in the Civil War. It is open to the public Monday-Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. (Wednesdays until 9 p.m.), and Sunday 2-5 p.m., from September through May. Closed holidays.

### 3. Law Quadrangle (1933)

The William W. Cook Law Quadrangle, which comprises four separate buildings, represents the largest single gift ever received by the University. It was the first self-contained law school in America, with practice courtrooms, classrooms, lecture halls, faculty offices, and student housing and dining facilities in one location. The Tudor Gothic design of the quadrangle suggests the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge in England. The interior decorations are rich and colorful, with vaulted ceilings, huge fireplaces, and intricate stained glass windows. All buildings are open to the public during the day, and you are welcome to walk through them. Mr. Cook, a New York attorney and an 1882 graduate of the Law School, never saw these buildings that his generosity provided for Michigan.

### 4. School of Business Administration (1948)

The Business School began as an innovative unit called "Political Economy, Industry and Commerce," and became a separate school in 1924. Its building was also an innovation when, with enrollments burgeoning and land costs skyrocketing after World War II, the University erected its first high-rise. It houses facilities for both undergraduate and graduate students and is a center for cooperative research

with business leaders throughout Michigan. More than 300 short-term management education programs are conducted here annually, and television, with two-way audio, brings U-M professors into remote "classrooms" in nine corporations affiliated with the program.

### 5. Assembly Hall (1972)

Private funds from alumni and corporations provided this addition to the Business School's facilities for regular classes and for the Management Education Program. Inside are a 450-seat auditorium, named for alumnus and former faculty member Clayton C. Hale; case discussion and conference rooms; quarters for the executive-in-residence program; and offices.

### 6. Center for Afro-American and African Studies

Black students at the U-M created the Kuumba murals (in Swahili, "clean up your mind and create") that adorn the center and suggest its dual function—research into the black experience and community service. The Center coordinates the Afro-American Studies program, begun in 1971, and helps channel the skills of staff and students into service activities.

### 7. School of Education Building (1923, 1930)

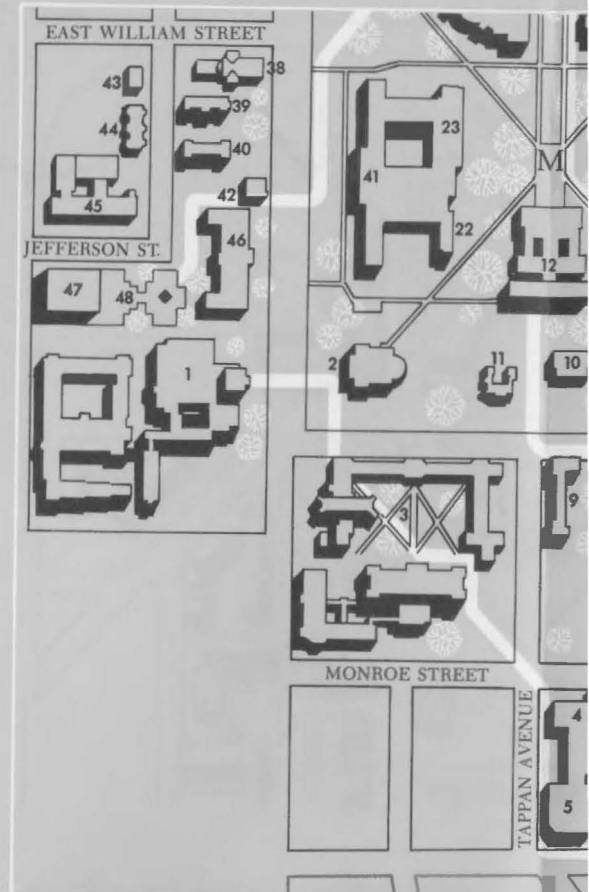
The first permanent chair devoted exclusively to the training of secondary school teachers and administrators in an American university was established at Michigan in 1879. This spirit of innovation has been with the School of Education since its founding as a separate school in 1921, and it has made major contributions in teaching, research, and public service. The school recently has significantly increased student teaching and pre-student teaching experiences in urban classrooms and its Task Force for Innovative Teacher Education has given students and lay people from around the state an opportunity to influence teacher education programs. The building, now solely for offices and classrooms, once housed complete elementary and secondary laboratory schools.

### 8. Residential College (1940)

East Quadrangle, a former men's residence, became the Residential College in 1967. Here about 500 students live, attend many of their classes, and pursue extra curricular activities with faculty in what is essentially a self-contained liberal arts college. At the same time, all University resources—libraries, cultural events, and athletic facilities are only minutes away.

### 9. Martha Cook Residence (1915)

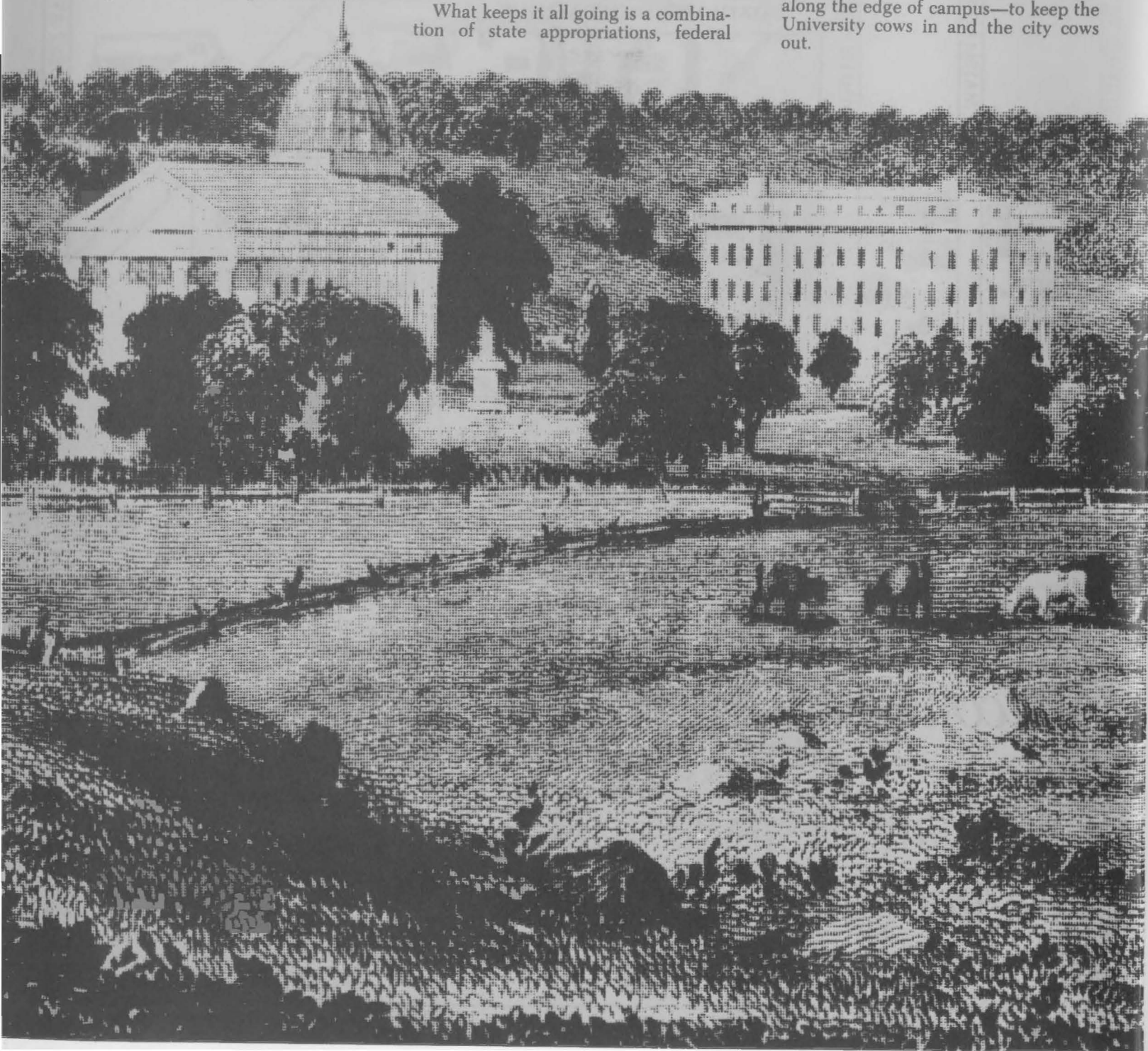
"In memory of my mother, Martha Cook, I will build a Woman's Dormitory Building for the use of women ex-

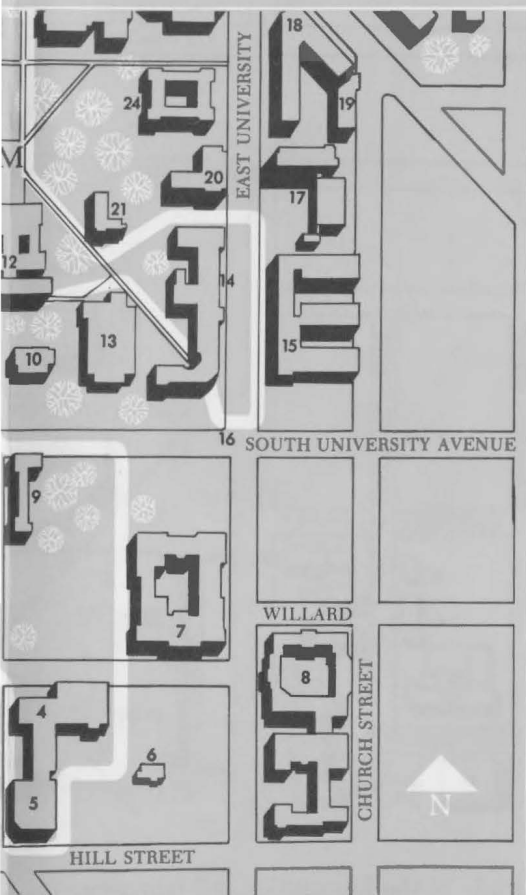


clusively... on land now owned by you...," wrote William W. Cook to the University's Regents in 1914. His gift came at a time when the University was increasingly concerned about students' welfare beyond the classroom. Except during its very early years, the U-M had been content to let local boarding houses feed and shelter students—some were even co-ed. The architecture is English Gothic and early Renaissance and the terrace and formal garden on the east side are among the most beautiful spots on campus. Reception rooms and the main floor vestibule are open for viewing.

### 10. William L. Clements Library of Americana (1923)

This library, one of the world's outstanding resources on American history through the mid-19th century, was the gift of a former Regent from Bay City. Its collection of primary materials—newspapers, diaries, books, periodicals, maps, and letters—on the Colonial and Revolutionary War attracts scholars from throughout the world. Among its treasures, not on public display, is the "Columbus letter" to Queen Isabella proclaiming the discovery of the New World. The building itself was designed in the style in vogue at the time of the *Santa Maria's* voyage, by Albert Kahn of Detroit, who designed many U-M buildings. Rare books, manuscripts, and pictures from the library's holdings are on display during posted hours.





#### 11. President's House (1840)

The only remaining original building on campus was one of four professors' houses. Successive remodeling efforts have altered its original appearance and reflect the tastes of various University presidents. James B. Angell, the U-M's fourth president, made the installation of indoor plumbing, the first in Ann Arbor, one of his conditions for accepting the presidency in 1871. The building is in the National Park Service Register of Historic Places.

#### 12. Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library (1920, 1970)

The graduate library complex includes two connected buildings, the modern high-rise before you and the half-century old former General Library on the north side. They house nearly two million volumes. Resources include a collection of Egyptian papyrus and microfilm files of all books published in England between 1475 and 1640 and in the U.S. from 1640 to 1800. The new building and landscaped plaza to the east are designed to reinforce the sense of open space in the area; the ground-level arcade preserves a longtime cross-campus walkway. Both buildings were designed by the Kahn firm. Only students and staff may borrow books, but visitors are welcome to use its resources "on-site."

#### 13. Undergraduate Library (1958)

One of the busiest spots on campus, the "UGLI" (Undergraduate Library)

serves graduate as well as undergraduate students. It contains some 180,000 volumes, sound-proofed reading rooms for the blind, and a small movie theatre for multi-media lectures and films. Visitors are welcome to browse in the main floor exhibit and art display area.

#### 14.,15. West (1904) and East (1923) Engineering Buildings

At the turn of the century, planners of West Engineering Building had a problem—how to maintain the traditional diagonal walkway to the southeast corner of campus and still put a building there. Appropriately enough, the solution came from engineering Professor Charles Denison, who designed the "Engine Arch," now a campus landmark, that accommodates both building and walkway. Inside the West building is a 360-foot naval tank for ship research—the first ever on a college campus and one of the largest anywhere. Both East and West buildings house classrooms and laboratories and drafting and computing rooms for all kinds of engineering research from metal working to soil analysis.

#### 16. McDivitt-White Corner (1965)

Just after their 62 orbits of the earth, Gemini astronauts Lt. Col. James A. McDivitt, '59 BSE, and Lt. Col. Edward H. White, '59 MSE, returned to the U-M to help dedicate the new Space Research Building on North Campus. Both received the newly created honorary degree Doctor of Astronautical Science, and this corner was named in their honor. Six of the 49 designated astronauts hold degrees from the U-M Department of Aerospace Engineering, the first aeronautical engineering department in the U.S. At this corner, the South University shops appear to become an extension of the campus, as much a part of college life as the classrooms.

#### 17. Physics and Astronomy Building (1963)

This arrangement of two buildings—one tall, the other long and low—solved a construction problem in one of the most congested campus areas while preserving a feeling of open space. Offices, lecture rooms, and laboratories for the Physics and Astronomy Departments are housed here. The Physics Department also maintains a cyclotron on the North Campus that visitors can see at certain hours.

#### 18. Clarence Cook Little Building (1925)

This structure, originally part of the Medical School, now provides classrooms and offices for expanding enrollments in the natural sciences. It was named for the University's sixth president. The combination of dark red brick

and white stone trim facing is a common central campus design element, as you may have noticed.

#### 19. College of Pharmacy Building (1960)

Pharmacy was first taught in the University in 1868 in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. A separate College of Pharmacy, the first within a state university, was established in 1876. Some 400 students are enrolled, more than a third of them women. The Drug Help Clinic in the city started in 1970 by Pharmacy undergraduates, has become a model for voluntary community drug-help efforts around the country.

#### 20. Harrison M. Randall Laboratory of Physics (1924)

When the laboratory was built, University planners felt a high-rise classroom "would not fit in" with the rest of the campus, so three of its seven levels were built below ground. The two extra basements are most useful now for research projects that need uniform, controlled temperatures and freedom from vibration. They also provide a natural biological shield for radiation experiments. Inside, on a separate foundation with separate walls, is an enclosed two-story brick building-within-a-building. This sound-proof lab makes significant studies in noise reduction possible.

#### 21. Economics Building (1856)

Seven additions between 1861 and 1901 have modified the original appearance of the oldest classroom building on campus. It was the first building in the world to be devoted entirely to chemistry instruction. The Economics Department moved in during 1909 when Chemistry moved to a new building.

#### 22., 23. Haven and Mason Halls (1952)

These Angell Hall wings provide additional classrooms, auditoriums, and faculty offices for the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. The glass-enclosed area between the two is known as the "fishbowl," and is a favorite student gathering place, especially in winter. It's a place to sign up for drives, elections, and organizations; to buy tickets or circulate petitions; or just to watch the passing parade.

#### 24. Samuel Trask Dana Building (1903)

The School of Natural Resources, for whose first dean the building is named, enrolls some 1,000 students in such areas as water quality, wildlife, fisheries, forestry, and urban environments. Since 1970, as environmental and ecological concerns have increased, the school has grown rapidly. Enrollment has quadrupled over the past decade. Visitors are welcome to observe the exhibits in the first floor main hall.

**25. Edward Henry Kraus Building (1915)**

The Kahn approach to many campus buildings is reflected in this structure, named for a former LS&A College dean, yet it was a pioneer in university construction. New techniques, borrowed from contemporary factory building architecture, were used to provide maximum light through many large windows. The 30 x 60 foot conservatory on the southwest corner is for botany instruction; geology and ecology are also taught here. If you are interested in botany, the Botanical Gardens, east of Ann Arbor on Dixboro Road, are open to the public.

**26. Chemistry Building (1910)**

The worn look of the outer building shell belies the modern laboratories and research equipment inside. Landmark research with lasers and spectrographic equipment are among the more sophisticated projects pursued here. The building is on the site of one of the four original professors' houses.

**27. Barbour (1896) and Waterman (1894) Gymnasiums**

These remnants of a nostalgic past are still in use. Waterman Gym still creaks and groans under the strain of intramural basketball games, but its heaviest use is for class registration. Barbour Gym is headquarters for most women's physical education programs. Waterman, the first gym on campus, was begun with a \$20,000 gift from Joshua W. Waterman of Detroit and was designated for men only. That sparked a campaign to organize a smaller facility for women. That building was assured when former Regent Levi L. Barbour contributed \$25,000 worth of real estate—the Regents made up the balance. The two buildings were connected by doors that could be thrown open on special occasions, such as the annual junior hop.

**28. Alexander G. Ruthven Museums Building (1928)**

The Museums of Anthropology, Paleontology, and Zoology and the University Exhibit Museum are in this building named for the U-M's seventh president. The Exhibit Museum, which attracts well over 100,000 visitors annually, is open to the public; the others are for research only. Hours are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday; 1:30 to 5:30 p.m. on Sunday; closed holidays. Favorites among visitors, many of them school children, are the planetarium, mineral collections, dioramas, and exhibits on zoology, anthropology, and paleontology, and the dinosaur skeletons in the Hall of Evolution.

**29. Dentistry Building (1969) and W. K. Kellogg Foundation Institute (1940)**

More than half the dentists in Michigan studied at the U-M Dental School, though not necessarily in this modern brick structure. A 63-year-old building was razed in 1971 to make way for the new one, enabling the School to expand its enrollment by 70 per cent. A college of dental surgery, the first dental school to become part of a state university, was established in 1875. The Kellogg building, the first in the world devoted solely to graduate and post-graduate dental instruction, opened in 1940. Computer teaching aids, a special children's clinic, and instructional color television facilities contribute to the new building's usefulness. The statue in the courtyard, a gift of the class of 1944, is untitled, but many have come to know it as the "tooth fairy."

**30. Health Service (1940)**

Regularly enrolled students receive free care and diagnostic services through the Health Service, although they do pay for medicine and certain tests. Facilities include an infirmary, clinics, and a pharmacy.

**31. Power Center for the Performing Arts (1971)**

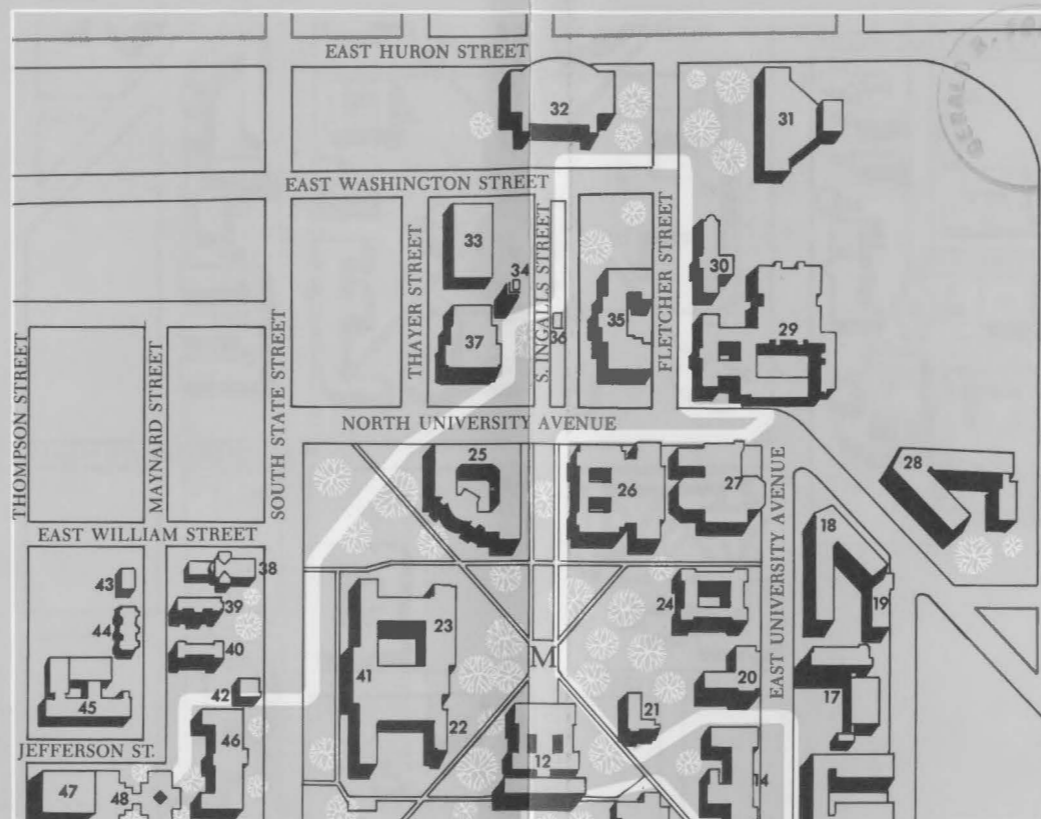
The mirrored facade of the Power Center reflects the trees of Felch Park by day, but after dark, when the interior lights are on, the life of the theatre inside is revealed. The 1,420-seat theater has both proscenium and thrust stages and is used for drama, dance, concerts, and lectures. The lobby is highlighted by two free-standing spiral staircases. Two tapestries, Picasso's "Volutes" and Lichtenstein's "Modern Tapestry," add a splash of color and design. Visitors are welcome to walk through the lobby from 2 to 3 p.m., Tuesday and Thursday. The \$3.5 million performing arts center is named for Regent Emeritus Eugene B. Power and his family, who contributed \$3 million toward its construction.

**32. Rackham Building (1942)**

The Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies administrative offices are located in this building, which also includes reception rooms, an art gallery, the Rackham Amphitheater, and a lecture hall. Lounges and study areas for graduate students are provided and the third-floor roof terrace offers a magnificent view of the Central Campus. The building is open through the week and on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. The land, building, and an endowment for graduate work and research were the gift of Detroit industrialist Horace H. Rackham and his wife, Mary.

**33. Modern Language Building (1972)**

The newest classroom and office building on campus is used for the



study of the humanities and Romance, Slavic, and Germanic languages. It holds four large lecture halls, a language laboratory, and specially equipped smaller lab rooms. Visitors are welcome in the language laboratory, which has some equipment not found in any similar facility. The brick facing of the "MLB" provides a visual link with Hill Auditorium.

**34. Burton Memorial Tower and Baird Carillon (1936)**

The bell tower, named to honor the U-M's fifth president, was designed by Kahn and inspired by Italian campanili. It was built during the depression with many donations of gravel, cement, and hardware rather than money. The carillon, a system of 53 bronze bells ranging in size from 12 pounds to 12 tons, was the gift of Charles Baird, former U-M athletic director. It is played daily at noon and 5 p.m. and there are weekly concerts on Monday evenings during the spring and summer. Best listening spots are the Rackham terrace and the top of the Thayer St. parking structure. The 10th floor bell chamber is open to the public at the hours posted at the entrance. In addition to the carillon, the tower contains music practice and classrooms and offices of the University Musical Society.

**35. Michigan League, Mendelssohn Theatre (1929)**

In the days when the Michigan Union catered only to men, the Michigan League was hostess to women. It offers

hotel facilities, a snack bar, cafeteria, ballroom, conference and seminar rooms, and beautifully appointed reception rooms. The League is a popular campus luncheon spot and attracts a large following for its Thursday International Night and American Heritage Night special dinners. The north wing houses the 700-seat Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre.

**36. Thomas M. Cooley Fountain (1940)**

The fountain, designed by Swedish sculptor Carl Milles, is a favorite spot to relax and watch campus life. It depicts Triton, Greek god of the sea, frolicking in the waves with his children. Milles called it "Sunday Morning;" less heroically minded students have suggested, "Ye gods and little fishes." Charles Baird who donated the fountain asked that it be named in honor of his friend Thomas M. Cooley, professor of engineering.

**37. Hill Auditorium (1913)**

Arthur Hill of Saginaw, a former Regent, provided the funds for this 4,200 seat, acoustically perfect auditorium. Remembering many friendships he enjoyed in Ann Arbor, he stipulated that it was to be open both to the University and to townspeople. Over the years, it has been one of the positive links between town and gown. It is used for concerts, plays, convocations, and other public events, including the popular May Festival.

**38. First Congregational Church and Douglas Chapel.**

Although it is not a part of the U-M, the chapel is popular with faculty and students. Many drop in for meditation. Lloyd C. Douglas, author of *The Robe* and *Magnificent Obsession*, was pastor here in the 1920's.

**39., 40. Betsey Barbour (1920), Helen Newberry (1915)**

The convenient location and elegant interiors of these two women's residences make them very popular. Both were private gifts to the U-M. Regent Levi Barbour's gift was prompted by his discovery of "decidedly inferior" living conditions in town. He had convinced two brilliant Chinese girls to enroll at Michigan. When one of them developed tuberculosis and died, the chagrined Barbour resolved to build an ideal dormitory. It is dedicated to his mother, whose favorite rocking chair remains in the small, main floor reception room where it was placed 50 years ago.

**41. Angell Hall (1924)**

Angell Hall was the central structure on campus for many years, and it, along with Burton Tower, remains one of the visual symbols of Michigan. It was built to house the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, the U-M's largest academic unit. It includes, in addition to classrooms and offices, a small astronomy lab and a rooftop telescope, which are open to visitors on certain evenings. The lobby, behind the eight Doric columns, is finished in travertine marble and has a richly decorated ceiling. Visitors are welcome.

**42. Kelsey Museum (1891)**

The Francis W. Kelsey Museum of Ancient and Medieval Archaeology is unique in its field in North America. It contains extensive collections of archaeological objects from sites in the Mediterranean region and the Near East, with special strength in the textile and glass of Roman and Coptic Egypt, in Roman building materials, and Latin inscriptions. Its primary purpose is research, but it draws about 15,000 visitors annually to see the exhibits. The building, one of the oldest on campus, is the work of German stone masons who settled in Ann Arbor in the late 19th Century. It was acquired in 1936 from the Student Christian Association.

**43. Extension Service**

To many people in Michigan, the Extension Service is The University of Michigan. Through its centers in Saginaw, Flint, Grand Rapids, Detroit, Dearborn, and Ann Arbor, the Extension Service extends the University's resources throughout the state. Some 600 credit and non-credit programs, short courses, conferences, and in-

stitutes are offered each year on a wide range of topics.

**44. Student Publications Building (1932)**

The Board for Student Publications, a separate, student-run organization, publishes the student literary magazine, humor magazine, yearbook, directory, and a daily newspaper—*The Michigan Daily*. The *Daily* is regarded as one of the best student newspapers in the country. It circulates both in town and on campus, carrying campus news as well as national and international wire service coverage. Dissident staff members of the original *University Chronicle*, founded in 1867, began publication of the *Michigan Daily* in 1889.

**45. Student Activities Building (1957)**

The undergraduate admissions, financial aid, housing, and career planning and placement offices are located in the SAB, as are the University's development and scheduling offices. Many student organization and service offices have expanded into space in the Michigan Union.

**46. Literature, Science, and the Arts Building (1948)**

The administrative headquarters of the largest of the U-M's 18 schools and colleges was formerly the University's Administration Building. In addition to the LS&A offices, the registrar and cashier and a few other all-University offices occupy the first two floors. The salmon-colored facing, used on no other buildings, can be traced to postwar shortages of the traditional red brick.

**47. Administration Building (1967)**

Architect Alden Dow created the distinctive window pattern of the building, inspired by the works of the modern Dutch artist, Mondrian. The president of the University and several vice-presidents have their offices here, and the Regents meet monthly on the first floor.

**48. Regents Plaza (1968)**

The plaza, named in honor of all former Regents of the University, is a favorite gathering place for students—be careful of flying frisbees and footballs. Periodic rock concerts are held here and the concrete benches and grassy hills are popular study spots. At the east end is an untitled sculpture by Bernard Rosenthal, a U-M alumnus. Although it weighs nearly 1½ tons, the cube spins on its pivot with a mere touch—try it.

Thank you for coming by today; we hope you enjoyed your visit. Additional materials about the University and information about tours, open hours, or scheduled events are available by calling the Visitor Relations Office, 764-7265.

# Central Campus Walking Tour

THOMPSON STREET  
MAYNARD STREET

SOUTH STATE STREET

EAST HURON STREET

EAST WASHINGTON STREET

THAYER STREET

S. INCALLS STREET

FLETCHER STREET

NORTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE

EAST WILLIAM STREET

JEFFERSON ST.

EAST UNIVERSITY AVENUE

FOREST AVENUE

16 SOUTH UNIVERSITY AVENUE

MONROE STREET

WILLARD

CHURCH STREET

TAPPAN AVENUE

HILL STREET

## Welcome to The University of Michigan

