
Michigan Today

The University of Michigan

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Rama Dances at Michigan (See p. 6)

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Illustration for Michigan Today by Glenn Bering

A LIFE AT SEA

A below-decks view of history through the journal of Jacob Nagle (1760 - 1841)

By Peter Seidman

James A. Michener, the popular historical novelist, says that if he gave one of his characters all the adventures of Jacob Nagle, "my editors would go ape and cry 'It couldn't happen!'"

"Serving with George Washington, Admiral Nelson, and in the famous First Fleet that settled Australia, not to mention the Caribbean. Too much," Michener says.

Unlike many of Michener's characters, Jacob Nagle was a real person, and although he was not above twisting the truth now and then, most of what he says has been documented.

Nagle has been dead for 147 years, but is brought back to life, vividly, in *The Nagle Journal*, a 61-page diary discovered and edited by John C. Dann, director of the University's William L. Clements Library. The journal is one of the few known below-the-decks diaries of the 18th-century "common man," an eyewitness account of the off-the-record activities that officers' letters, official reports and newspapers rarely described. Weidenfeld and Nicolson publishers of New York will issue the *Journal* next month.

History never hinged on the words or deeds of Nagle, who died penniless in Ohio at the age

of 80. Rather, his great triumph was the journal, which Dann believes was written to ease an old man's loneliness after he had returned to America following 45 years at sea and found himself a foreigner in his native land.

After making his way through a swamp on foot in his 70s, Nagle writes, "I had been cast away on the ocean [ocean], but never was cast away in mud and dry land before this trip." For most of his life on the bounding main and in great seaports, however, Nagle strutted cheerfully through the great historical events of his time, brawling with sailors, capturing ships, cavorting with women of the streets and taverns, and marveling at the wonders of newly colonized lands.

The Nagles (being German immigrants, they pronounced it "Noggle") were a prominent family in eastern Pennsylvania. Their son's choice of a seaman's life, Dann says, was somewhat like the scion of an Ivy League family of today "disdaining a college education to drive a truck for a living, while retaining enough literary skills to describe life on the road in an engaging way."

Nagle followed his star over the sea rather than to an easier life in Philadelphia. "Yet he was very much a gentleman," says Dann of the man whose

life he meticulously researched for six years, "although at the same time, he was a rough, tough sailor who was very proud of his prowess."

That the *Nagle Journal* came into Michigan's possession was "sheer luck," says Dann, who happened upon a notice about it in 1982 in the catalog of an auction house that handled historical manuscripts and autographs.

Dann bid \$1,800 and got the manuscript for the Clements Library. Knowledgeable sources in the international book trade speculate that today, an Australian collector might pay as much as \$500,000 for the journal, which contains the only account by an American of the initial voyage to colonize Australia with British convicts in 1787.

Nagle wrote his often gripping tale in a graceful, sweeping hand, but the original diary is difficult to read. In addition to spelling by sound and whim, Nagle wanders from subject to subject without transition, clutters his prose with nautical terms and uses punctuation, Dann says, "as a decorative device to be scattered liberally to convey the appearance of learning and scholarship."

Dann thinks the diary remained obscure because nobody wanted to expend the energy to read it. Dann was convinced of its importance

A LIFE AT SEA

only after he read it in type. But was it true? At first, this appeared doubtful. Jacob's father, George, a blacksmith by trade, rose to the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was a county sheriff and a Philadelphia tavern owner. George Nagle appeared regularly in historical sources, but not a word was said of his son. Jacob wasn't listed in a voluminous enumeration of American Revolutionary War veterans, nor in a volume purported to contain the names of all persons aboard the First Fleet to Australia.

Finally, Dann found a record of Nagle's application for a government pension for his service in the Revolutionary War in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. He then wrote the Berks County Historical Society in search of the Nagle family tree. Although no full-scale genealogy of the Nagles has been published, Dann was introduced to one of Nagle's last surviving relatives, Marion K. Rhoads of Reading, Pennsylvania, who gave Dann an obituary of her "cousin Jacob."

"I then had a place and time of death less than a year after the final entry in his journal," Dann says.

Over the course of the next five years, Dann documented Nagle's trail through other historical sources. Fortunately for him, bureaucratic record keeping, though far less legible, was as prevalent in the era of the quill pen as it is today.

Between 1984 and 1987, Dann made four trips to England where, armed with a chronological list of Nagle's voyages, he examined logs, pay registers, muster books and crew lists. As Dann found time and again that Nagle had indeed been where he said he was, his trust in the sailor grew — so much so that he now believes Nagle was truthful in his accounts of events for which there is no historical documentation.

"When Nagle describes a storm, officers, the sighting of another ship or the capture of an enemy vessel, his narrative is confirmed in the log books," says Dann. "He was a reporter of prize-winning talent. And he tells you far too many things that shed a bad light on himself for him to have been a fast operator out to deceive the reader."

Nagle's army career was short and far from illustrious. His first journal entry consists largely of the description of a retreat by American Revolutionary forces in 1776, when he was 15. Nagle joined the navy soon afterwards, but his six-week stint there was as inglorious as his army service. He spent most of his time in port. The *Journal's* adventures, and his first real training as a sailor, began in 1780 when he set sail on a privateer, one of the privately owned but officially sanctioned ships that plundered vessels flying the flag of hostile nations. Privateers receive scant attention in history books, but in the absence of a well-financed navy, they played an important role in a fledgling America's ability to worry British merchant ships.

After a bout with illness, Nagle set sail on November 10, 1781, from Philadelphia for the West Indies aboard the privateer *Trojan*. Seven years later, after two uneventful years in the British Navy, he casually requested in 1787 a transfer to HMS *Sirius*, which was bound for Australia with a human cargo of 759 convicts. So far as historical importance is concerned, it was the adventure of his life.

"Nagle has provided as vivid a picture of the expedition as survives," Dann says. "He was in a particularly fortunate position to observe the beginnings of Australian history because he was assigned to the flagship of the leader of the expedition and to the crew of Gov. Arthur Phillip's landing boat."

Nagle had an unusual amount of contact with the officers and was able to size up the command firsthand. He took part in the earliest explorations of Australia and was one of the few observers to record the discovery and selection of Sydney as the site for permanent settlement.

In a bit of trivia for the annals of fishing, Nagle

recalls that one day Governor Phillip saw him land a bream in the harbor: "Recollect," said he, "that you are the first white man that ever caught a fish in Sidney Cove where the town is to be built."

Phillip's refusal to allow other officers to follow the custom of striking sailors impressed Nagle. He says the governor told the officers, "Those men are all we have to depend upon, and if we abuse those men that we have to trust to, the convicts will rise and massacre us all. Those men are our support."

A different attitude was displayed toward Aborigines, who had met the invaders with spears and shields in hand only to be intimidated by an exhibition of how easily a bullet could pass through a shield. In defense of their homeland, the Aborigines began to employ guerrilla tactics that unnerved the colonists. As he and his crewmen spent their nights asleep on the sand, Nagle recalls, "we would be often disturbed by the natives heaving spears at us at a distance, and being in the night, it would be by random."

When the fleet arrived at Port Jackson on January 26, 1788, and set up camp, Nagle and other crewmen played a cruel trick on an Aborigine at dinnertime.

"We had a large iron pot on the fier boiling some fish, when one of the natives came in his bark canoo and landed. . . . He then came to us, and looking wishfully at the fish that was boiling up in the boiling water, and signefied to me that he wanted some of them, I made a motion to him to take them. He very readily put his hand into the boiling water to take out the fish, but to his great astonishment he gumped, [jumped], he run, he holowed, and away to his canoo, put his hand into the water, then paddle. It is impossable to describe the

antics he cut. We laughing, the Govenor was surprised, and enquiring what we had done to him, I informed him, which made them laugh as hearty as we did.

Later, Nagle would play a similar trick with gunpowder. These pranks reflected the increasingly tense relationship between the settlers and natives. Those crewmen who wished to massacre the Aborigines immediately were restrained by Governor Phillip.

"The Govenor would not allow us arms to defend ourselves," Nagle says, "for fear we would kill them in our own defence, but informing the govenor of the risk we run by the natives both day and night, he sent his orderly sargent with us as a protection."

Despite Phillip's precautionary measures, the colonists occasionally fought with natives they met on islands on the way back from Australia. "After peace was made," Nagle recalls, "they came a long side again as friendly as ever. What astonished us was that such ignorant poor souls should put so much confidence in us when they thought we ware so powerful."

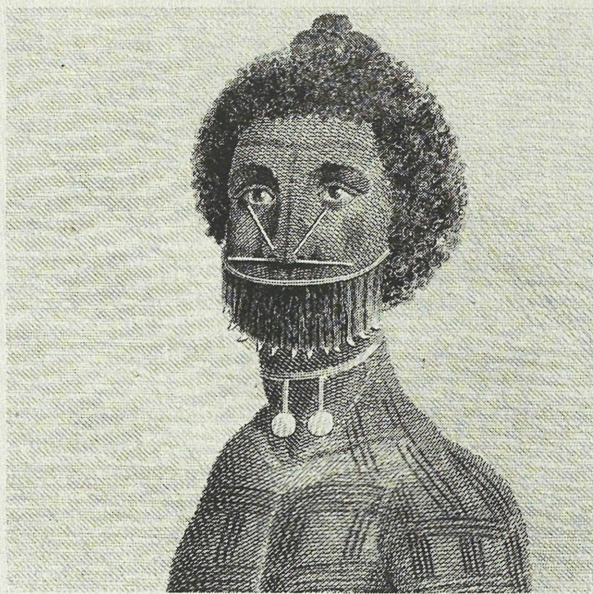
After three hard years, Nagle, now 30, set sail in March 1791 through uncharted waters on a year-long voyage to England. Following his return, he enjoyed the usual life of a sailor in port until August 1792, when he was impressed into the British Royal Navy.

Impressment was grudgingly accepted by the British public as an alternative to paying enough taxes to support a full-time navy. Almost anybody between the ages of 16 and 45 was fair game for the gangs that roved the street looking for "recruits."

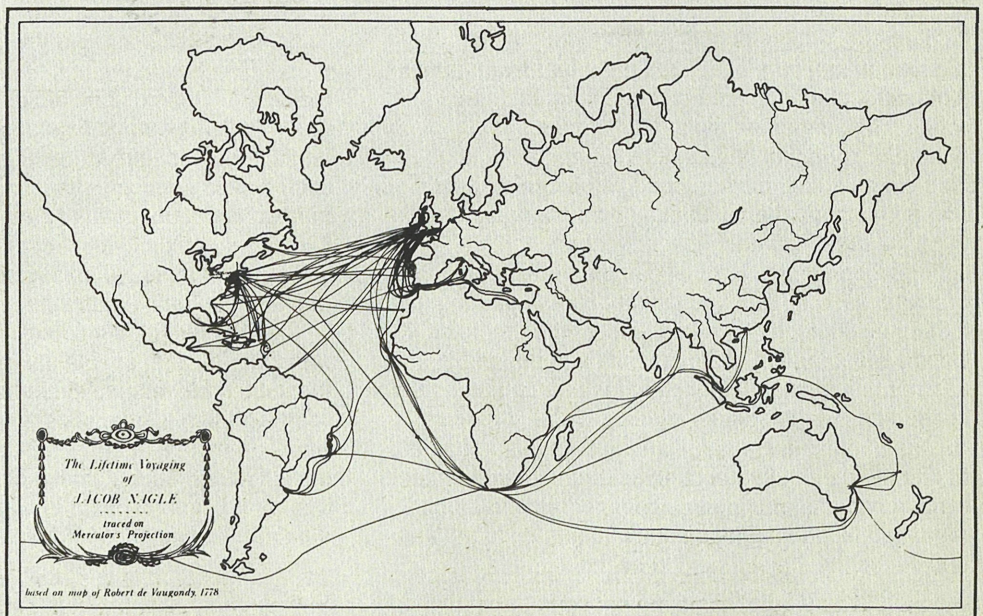
The situation was complicated by the East India Company which, although a partner of the British government in theory, needed men for its commercial ventures and, Dann says, went to "almost treasonable lengths" to encourage sailors to desert the Royal Navy.

Nagle says little of his impressment, only that, "at this time the French war broke out . . . and I having no protection, was pressed and sent on b[oar]d the *Hecktor*." He would spend much of the rest of his maritime career attempting, with limited success, to evade the long arm of the British Navy.

An officer of the *Rose*, an East India Company ship bound for India, enticed Nagle to desert HMS *Brunswick* in April 1794. When Nagle returned to London from his 15-month trip to India, he met in a tavern a young woman whom he judged to be no more than 13 and accompanied



WHEN NAGLE landed on Lord Howe's Island Group (now the Solomon Islands), 1,500 miles northeast of Australia, he encountered natives in this regalia.





'CROSSING THE LINE' Nagle probably experienced this initiation rite when he crossed the Equator. The 'pollywog' (a person who had never crossed the line) became a 'shellback' after being shaved and doused in a ceremony presided over by crewmen dressed as Neptune and his wife. The illustration by Thomas Rowlandson is from *The Adventures of Johnny Newcome in the Navy* by W. Reade (1818).

her home, where they found her mother "mending some cloking."

The older woman, "dropping a tear," told him she had "lost hur husband about two months ago and she had no one to help hur but hur daughter and was comp[elle]d to do what could not be helped." After treating his hosts to food and rum, Nagle "bid them good night, but the daughter would not purmit me, and likewise hur mother wish'd me to stop as it was late."

After spending the night with the daughter, Nagle gave both women a generous sum of money. The mother "seemed stagnated, and I told hur purhaps you may never see me any more and bid them both good morning. I always thought I never done a better job in my life for the good of my own soul."

Nagle married around this time, but we learn little more about his wife, "Miss Pittman," than that she was the daughter of a shipbuilder from the Isle of Wight and "a lively handsome" woman. While strolling with her one evening shortly after their marriage, the long arm of the Royal Navy grabbed him again.

"Coming alongside towards St. Catherine, we saw the gang in chase of a sailor. Passing us in the dusk of the evening, the last of the gang purceiving me, came up to me, and asked me who I was and wanted to [k]now whether I had a protection [that is, whether he could show he was already assigned to a Navy vessel]. . . . He begin to make free with my wife and I nock'd him down, and a nother coming up, I made him stager, but a number gathering round me and a midshipman of the gang, I told him I would go where he pleased but not to allow his vagabons to insult my wife. He said they should not. Then I walked on with them, and my wife with me."

In 1795 Nagle set sail for Gibraltar aboard the *Gorgon* with a supply of masts and naval stores, reluctantly assuming the position of petty officer. "The capt[ain] made me a petty officer," Nagle recalls. "That I did not like . . . but Capt[ain] Terrel told me I must do my duty as such or he would flog me, which he was no slouch at, though he was always a friend to me."

For reasons that are unclear, Nagle transferred to the *Blanche* in Corsica. He escaped the homosexual advances of that ship's captain, who was denounced, court-martialed and dismissed.

In June 1798, when his ship returned to England for repairs, Nagle saw his wife and "eldest child" for the first time in two and one-half years. (Dann has been unable to find any information about Nagle's children except that which Nagle relates.) After a brief visit, he set out again in HMS *Netley*, under the command of Capt. Francis

Bond, half-nephew of Capt. William Bligh of *Bounty* fame.

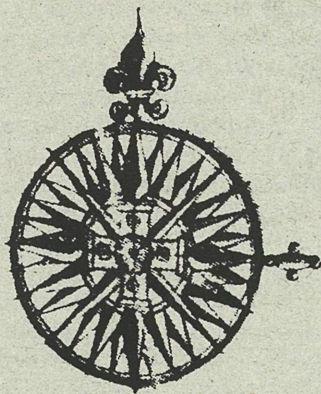
The *Netley* was a spy ship that landed royalist spies on the French coast. She also aided the thriving port wine industry by keeping open the trade routes between England and Portugal. These were golden days for Nagle. He was quartermaster — third in command — and thrived on the capture of ships.

Nagle was 41 on his next return to Britain. Feeling the toll of age, he turned down a position as a ship's master rather than serve with men half his years; he also regretted spending only six months with his family out of the eight years he had been married and wanted to take them with him to America, which he'd not seen in 21 years.

Nagle planned to book homeward passage in Lisbon, but was cheated out of the money he had earned aboard the *Gorgon* and then cheated further by his landlord. He sued the landlord and won. His attorneys, however, received the entire award.

"One trouble seldome comes alone," says Nagle, as lament begins to enter the *Journal's* tone. "At this time my wife and children took the [yellow] fever, and in the space of six weeks I was left alone."

Nagle set sail for America, arriving to find that his parents were dead and that he, having spent most of his life at sea, was no longer familiar with the country's customs. Returning to the only life he knew, Nagle went back to London (at 45 he was past the age at which he had to fear impressment)



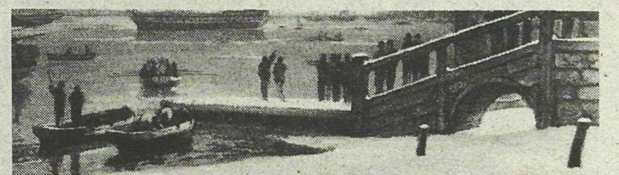
A Night at the Theater

LONDON WAS Nagle's home port from 1783 to 1795, although he spent no more than six months there during that period. As he shows in his naive, deceptively eloquent style, London was a bustling, even hair-raising, place to be.

"In the evening, the coach being ready, we all started. Ariving at the playhouse, the croud was numerous. Mr. Goodall [the owner of a boarding house in which Nagle resided] gave us warning to secure our pockets. We entered the stair case, which was very broad, but so throng that it was difficult to sqaese along, but Mr. Goodall and Mr. Hunter led the van along side each other, the pusser and his wife next to them, the capt. and myself bringing up the rear, keeping close together. There hapened to be a great big bussen gutted gentleman got a long side of me, and being so much scrouged, he would come bump up against me. I claped my hands to my side and my elbo sticking out would lunge against his ribs, made him cry out, "You hurt me verry much, Sir, with your elbo." "I cannot avoid it, Sir." Therefore, he sheared off from me as much as possible. About half way up the stair case, a scamp in the croud got holt of Mrs. Burleys silk cloke and pull'd till the ribben broke and was flying off hur sholdiers into the croud, when I, being behind hur, purceiving it, I got holt of it, and he let go, for fear of being detected.

"At length we got up where we delivered our tickets for the boxes, but the gentleman that received the tickets observed that I had a short round about on, and that I could not go into the boxes without a long coat. Mr. Goodall observed it was first cloth and finer than his coat. He allowed that, but it was a rule. "Well Sir," said I, "lend me your coat till I come out again." It created a monstrous laugh amongst the croud. "Well," said Mr. Goodall, "we will all go into the one shilling gallery." Therefore he lost twelve shillings by my round about jacket.

"We went to the gallery and seated our selves in a row on one bench. When they begin to act, there was a lady with a large bonnet on sitting in front of Mr. Goodall and me that provented us from having a view when they ware acting. Therefore, Mr. Goodall spoke to her very politely if she would be so good as to pull hur bonnet off, the [that] we might see, but she would not take any notice in what he desired hur. He having a light kain in his hand, he touched hur on the shoulder several times, but would not take any notice. There was a number more behind us that ware discomoded by hur large bonnet. Mr. Goodall finding she would not take it off, and beside it being against the rules in the playhouse, he took his kain and put the end into the loop of a floroshing ribben behind and twisted it round and hove the bonnet clean off hur head. The cap, being pined to the bonnett, went with it, and hur head was as bare as a plucked fowl. There was such a cruel laugh and uproar in the gallery, made them stare from all quarters of the playhouse. The lady being elegantly dressed ketchd up hur bonnet and cap and got out of the playhouse as fast as possible. The play being over we returned and suped at Mr. Goodalls and then parted for the night."



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In the Space of half an hour the Commodore came on B^d, call'd all hands aft, and Enquired the Reason of this Disturbance, he was inform'd of Capt^m Blottham's Character, which was the Reason that we Refused him, Lads said he You have the Greatest Character on B^d the Blanch of any Brigates Crew in the Navy, you have Taken two Brigates Supperior to the Brigate you are in and Now to Rebel, If Capt^m Blottham Ill Treats you give me a Letter and I will Support you, Amediately there was Three Cheers given and

NAGLE'S journal is written in a graceful, sweeping hand, although it is difficult to read because of its odd spellings and punctuation. Few sailors could write, but Nagle had learned how in an early American schoolhouse, and this ability won him his first promotion in the ranks of able-bodied seamen.

AT SEA Continued



and then set sail for China aboard the *Neptune*, an East India Company Ship.

It was not a good trip. In Canton, 52 of his shipmates sparked a riot and killed a Chinese man after a local shopkeeper accused a sailor of stealing handkerchiefs. The Chinese demanded that the captain turn over the alleged killer and, when refused, held up the tea trade for two months.

"At length," Nagle reports, "it was agreed that one man was to be left behind till such times that it could be settled by the India Company. It was advertised on board every Indiaman any one man that would remain behind should receive 20,000 dollars. At length a landsman that was in the *Bussel* agreed to stop." Dann found no record of a man's having been left behind, or of money having been offered, but takes Nagle's word for the episode.

Between 1808 and 1810, Nagle lived the life of a typical merchant sailor, traveling to Honduras, British Guyana, Florida and the Canary Islands. After being severely chilled and frostbitten during an extended attempt to dock in New York harbor during a winter storm, he sailed for Brazil in 1811.

Nagle became sick and was left behind in a hospital set up by the British for their growing community of merchants and seamen. He describes the illness as "a severe cold I had got in my loines," perhaps arthritis or circulatory problems. He was resourceful enough, nonetheless, to find work over the next 10 years as a barkeeper, tavern owner and mate on a private ship.

During this period, however, Nagle reached an emotional low point in a Brazilian fishing town. He and his comrades drew lots to see who would be obliged to accept the lone opening on the crew of a fishing vessel while the others waited in town. Nagle lost. He fell sick at sea, his suffering made worse by his inability to communicate with the Brazilian crew except by sign language. After 30 days the captain deposited the crew six miles from their destination of Bahia, and the group left the ailing Nagle to shift for himself.

"There is what they call tame Indians that settles amongst the Portegees and maries amongst each other. One of those Indians, seeing they had all left me, returned back again and remain'd with me till we came to the Upper Town where he lived.

"I then went to Lower Town, expecting to meet my comrades but to my astonishment they were all gon and nothing in the house where we all lived except a few logs that lay together. I was now in a distressed suttuation; I was sick and felt cold, could not speak to any of them [Brazilians] or them to me if I went to enquire, and nothing to nourish me. I wished to find out what becam of the rest, but whenever I met any of them they would endeavour to inform me but all in vain, we could not understand each other. I return'd to the house and sat down on the logs. I then begin to reflect, in my illness, though I had traveled a good many years through the four quarters of the globe, been a prisoner twice, cast a way three times, and the ship foundering under me, two days and a night in an open boat on the wide ocean without anything to eat or water to norish us, and numbers of times in want of water or victuals, at other times in action, men slain along side of me, and with all, at this minute it apeared to me that I was in greater distress and miserry than I ever had been in any country during my life. I fell on my nees, and never did I pray with a sincerer hart than I did at that presentime.

"I then set myself down on one of the logs for a few minutes and semed to be more composed within my brest, when the dore opened and in came a black woman with a bason of soop and part of a fowl and farina, which serves in lew of bread, and presented the dish for me to eat, and then left me to reflect upon what the Lord had done for me and his merciful goodness to a sinner."

Nagle returned to America in 1821 and resumed the life of a seaman. He took his last voyage in 1824 at the age of 62, when his failing health finally forced him to end his 45-year seafaring career.

The last chapter in Nagle's diary recounts the bleak 15 years before his death. His relatives tried to help him, and for a while, he held jobs in the deeds offices of Canton and Perrysburg, Ohio. But his wanderlust got the best of him and, during the last years of his life, he seems to have lived on the road or in a series of boarding houses. Much of his time was spent meandering between Pennsylvania and Washington, D.C., where he was trying to secure a pension for his Revolutionary War service.

"In these years," Dann says, "he seems to have been trying to sail out of range of the Grim Reaper, always hoping he would find his youthful good health, or perhaps another Captain Bond, beckoning him to a comfortable berth on a new *Netley*."

Instead, Nagle often found indifference, bum luck and harsh weather. In a typical entry, he writes of this experience in his 70s.

"I had to return another road, and being so much rain and snow and the kreeks raised that the bridges ware broke down, and striving to cross on the logs, I fell in with my napsack on my sholders, and my hat falling off, I had to swim after my hat and lost my gloves, but I swom over dripping wet and raining, snowing, and hail at different times, and walking about two miles, I came to the cross roads to Mr. Sniders and stop'd for the night and dried my clothes."

Delayed in getting his pension because of a technicality, Nagle found himself in a "bad situation and without money," which led him to conclude of his native land: "I must say this of the country, they have no respet or humanity for a person in poverty."

On February 20, 1841, Nagle's obituary was published in the *Stark County Democrat* in Canton, Ohio:

"He died, like most of that band of brave and unconquerable heroes who perilled all for the liberty we enjoy, poor AND DESTITUTE OF THE COMFORTS OF LIFE. — The only reward his country ever bestowed upon him was a miscalled pension of THIRTY DOLLARS a year. He was ill but four days, and retained his senses to the last. — On Saturday, he attended the funeral of his sister Mrs. Webb, at which time he expressed a wish that his might be the next."

'A Formidable Challenge

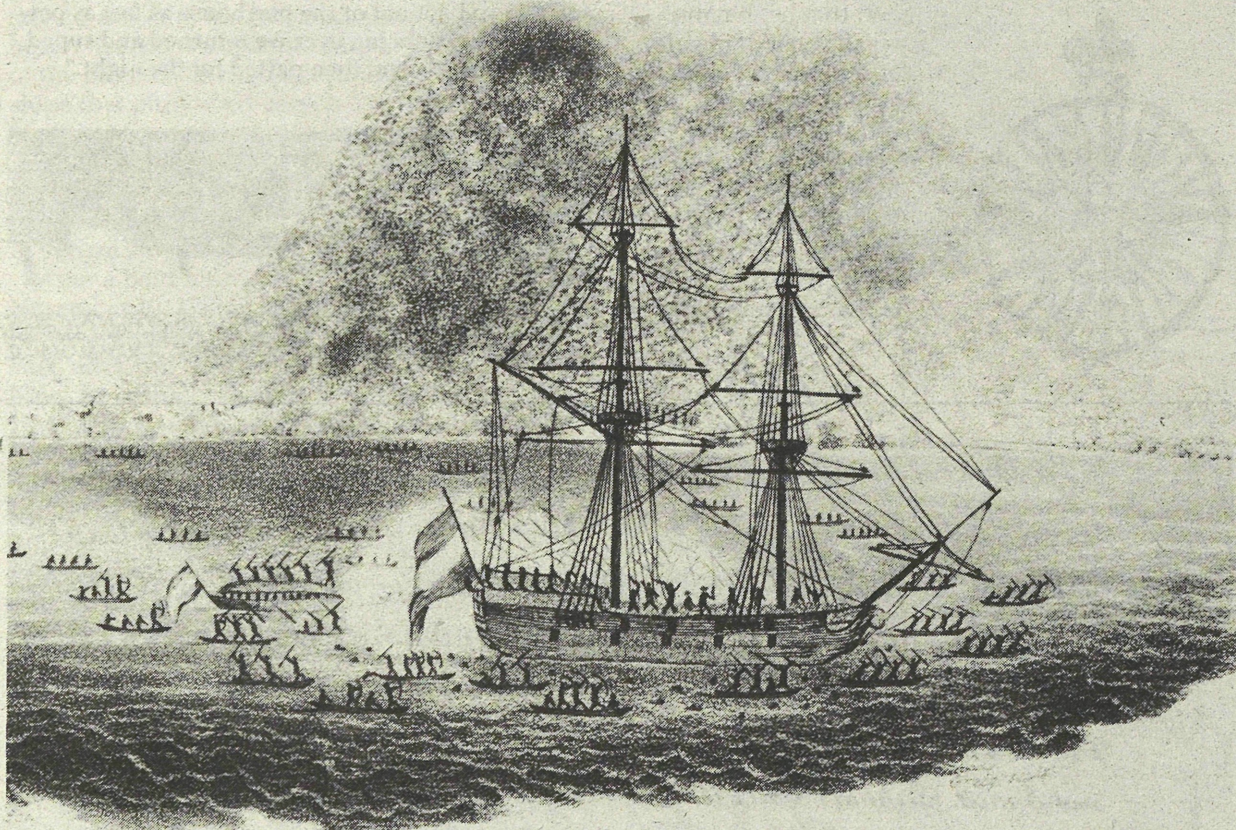


Photograph by Gregory Fox

JOHN C. DANN, director of the William L. Clements Library, describes authenticating *The Nagle Journal* as "historical detective work." It involved some footwork too, for he and John C. Harriman, assistant editor at the Library, walked the Brandywine battlefield in Pennsylvania to check Nagle's account of his experiences in the Revolutionary War.

Dann pored over volumes of American records and made four trips to England to examine British documents. One of these trips took Dann and Harriman to the Public Record Office at Kew Gardens in London. When they obtained the box containing the wills of Nagle and other members of the First Fleet that carried the first convict-settlers to Australia, "the dust we blew off the box was so thick, the box must not have been touched since 1800," Harriman says. Dann found a copy of a will signed by Nagle and Capt. John Hunter, a shipmate on the First Fleet. Other research sent Dann in search of ships' log books, records of the East India Company, the Royal Navy and many other scattered sources.

Dann, in characteristic understatement, says the *Journal* "provided a formidable challenge indeed."



NAGLE WAS a crewman of the *Waaksamheyd* Transport bound for England from Australia when Filipino islanders attacked her near Mindanao in December 1801. This drawing by an artist named Grieg shows the Filipinos shortly before the mismatch in weaponry forced them to retreat.

BENNIE

By Ivan Kaye

Benjamin Gaylord Oosterbaan arrived in Ann Arbor as a freshman in 1924, when the halls of the University were still shaded by stately elms.

A heralded athlete from Muskegon, where his father was the postmaster, Oosterbaan had excelled in football, basketball, baseball and track. He would continue to excel in the first three at Michigan, letting the discus go by the board, even though it was said that he could have made the U.S. Olympic team in that event in 1928. That, however, would have required him to leave Ann Arbor, and one thing that has held constant throughout Bennie Oosterbaan's long and honored life has been his reluctance to leave Ann Arbor, even for such a thing as the adulation of the Olympic world.

The assistant football coach who first observed the freshman Oosterbaan take his position at end was somewhat less than overwhelmed.

"Why, you don't even line up right," said this nameless judge. "Turn in your suit and devote your time to basketball." Young Oosterbaan complied. But a few days later, Coach Fielding H. "Hurry Up" Yost was looking over the freshmen, and suddenly exclaimed: "Where's that big Oosterbaan? I need somebody to play end, y'know."

Oosterbaan was quickly returned to his spot, and a year later, in the big game against Red Grange's Illinois at Champaign, he justified old Hurry Up's confidence. In the same stadium where Grange had humiliated the Wolverines a year earlier by scoring four touchdowns in the first 12 minutes, Michigan gained its revenge, 3-0, the winning field goal coming through the rain from the toe of Benny Friedman, the brilliant quarterback who would throw electrifying passes to Oosterbaan that year and the next.

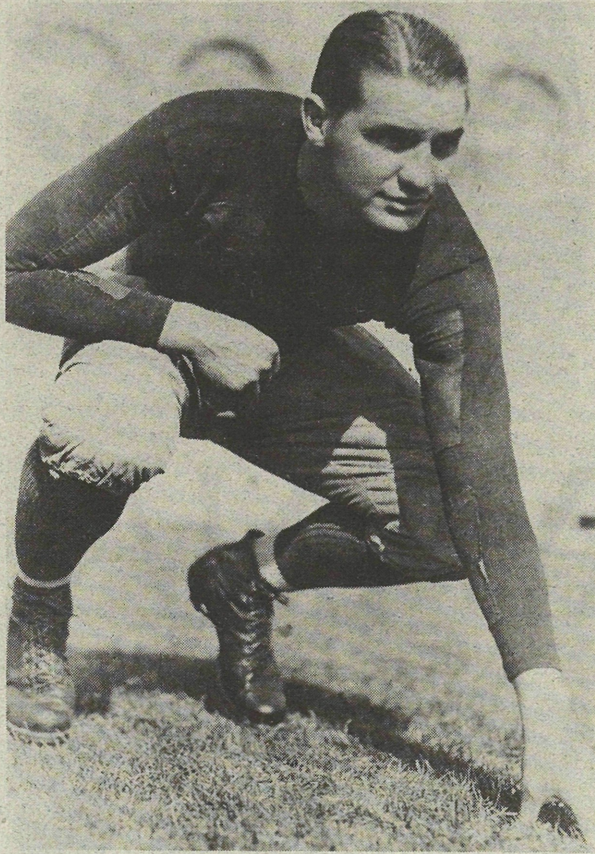
All Oosterbaan did that day was continually turn Grange inside, denying him the sweeping end runs that had ruined Michigan the year before. Nobody got around Ben Oosterbaan's end — that day or any other. He was All-American as a sophomore in 1925, again in 1926 and still again in 1927.

Oosterbaan was captain that last year, and when Michigan dedicated its vast new stadium at the Ohio State game, the great pass-catcher turned passer and lofted three touchdown aerials to halfback Lou Gilbert. Friedman had graduated the year before, and Yost had retired, but Oosterbaan somehow found a way to win the game that dedicated the stadium. Just as he had somehow found a way to win Yost's last game, when he scooped up a Minnesota fumble and ran for a touchdown.

Oosterbaan was twice an All-America in basketball, leading the Big Ten in scoring one year. He led the conference in batting as a first baseman another year. Upon graduation, he didn't want to leave, even though professional baseball owners were drooling at the prospect of signing him. He might well have been another first baseman like that other Michigan kid a decade earlier, who had come from one of Branch Rickey's Wolverine teams, George Sisler. But no, Oosterbaan said, sorry gentlemen, I think I'll stay right here. A new football coach, Harry George Kipke, was about to settle in now as U-M football coach.

Kipke, a Michigan immortal as a player himself, wanted Oosterbaan to impart his end-playing skills to the fledgling wingmen, and through Kipke's nine years, Oosterbaan did just that. Michigan turned out some mighty fine ends during that span, even if none was quite the equal of his coach. Ivy Williamson, Willis Ward, Norm Daniels and Ted Petoskey are just a few who come to mind; and you could add Bill Hewitt, who blossomed as a professional, and is remembered as an all-time Chicago Bear star.

Oosterbaan coached the basketball team in the 1930's as well, but it must be said that he built more character than champions. Nobody seemed to care much then. Michigan was more concerned with a football decline that cost Kipke his chair after four off-years. Herbert O. "Fritz" Crisler came along in 1938 to set the Wolverines back on the winning track, with the help of some youngsters



Oosterbaan of Michigan is on the front line of legendary Wolverines

named Tom Harmon, Forest Evashevski, Bob Westfall and Albert Wistert.

Crisler immediately recognized Oosterbaan's fine football mind and moved him steadily up the coaching ladder until, in 1947, Oosterbaan served as backfield coach for the "Magicians," the Michigan team that swept to the national championship with what must certainly have been the most intricate and deceptive offense the game has ever known. Southern Cal was greatly impressed with it in the Rose Bowl on January 1, 1948. Michigan 49, U.S.C. 0. Three cheers for Fritz Crisler, the Coach of the Year; and a cheer, too, for the backfield coach, Ben Oosterbaan.

Crisler retired after this crowning success, basking in the glow of perfection, and turned over the coaching duties to Oosterbaan. It is not easy to follow a legend, or a 10-0 national championship season, but astonishingly Oosterbaan did what few thought possible: He coached the team to another perfect record, another national title and walked off with the Coach of the Year prize himself.

In those days a Big Ten champion could not make a repeat visit to Pasadena, but Oosterbaan did get his chance to coach a Rose Bowl team two years later. After an upset win over favored California on New Year's Day of 1951, reporters besieged Oosterbaan in the exultant Michigan locker room. "Wasn't this your greatest football moment?" somebody asked him. No, Bennie said, I've had a few of them in my time.

Maybe he was thinking of that fumble he picked up in the gathering dusk at Minneapolis, the play that gave Fielding Yost a victory on his last day as a coach — and a Big Ten title in the bargain. Maybe he was thinking of how he felt at Columbus that November afternoon in 1948 when his team completed its season undefeated and untied to give him a perfect mark in his maiden voyage.

Whatever was his greatest gridiron thrill, Oosterbaan kept to himself. He kept a lot of other things to himself too. He wasn't exactly the sort to wear his emotions on his sleeve. He never went in for rousing pep-talks. "Poise" was his favorite word when it came to imparting wisdom to his football teams. He sent Michigan out exactly 100

times; 63 times he knew victory, 4 deadlock and 33 times defeat. There were three Big Ten titles, a Rose Bowl victory and a National Championship.

At Columbus, in late November of 1958, Oosterbaan's career as head coach came to an end, with an underdog Michigan team going against a strong Ohio State eleven coached by Wayne Woodrow Hayes. It was 20-14 and the clock was running down when Michigan moved toward the Ohio State goal. With seconds remaining, a Michigan halfback raced for the score, was tackled, fumbled and the victory slipped away.

What do you think Oosterbaan said afterward? Just listen. "We had put up such a tremendous battle, had played so hard for that victory, that I couldn't help but feel very happy. As far as I was concerned, this was victory. We hadn't won on the scoreboard, but can a fumble take away all the effort?"

One winter afternoon some dozen years later, during which time Oosterbaan had occupied the post of assistant athletic director at Michigan, I found myself researching a history of college football in the Main Reading Room of the Library of Congress on Capitol Hill. I chanced to come across an issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* from Oct. 1949 in which there was a long feature article on Oosterbaan entitled "Michigan's Unexpected Hero." I read the article and then continued browsing through the bound volume. A number of pages later, in the Nov. 26 issue, I came across the following letter to the editor, a letter which revealed a hitherto unknown facet of the life of Benjamin Gaylord Oosterbaan.

The Man From Michigan

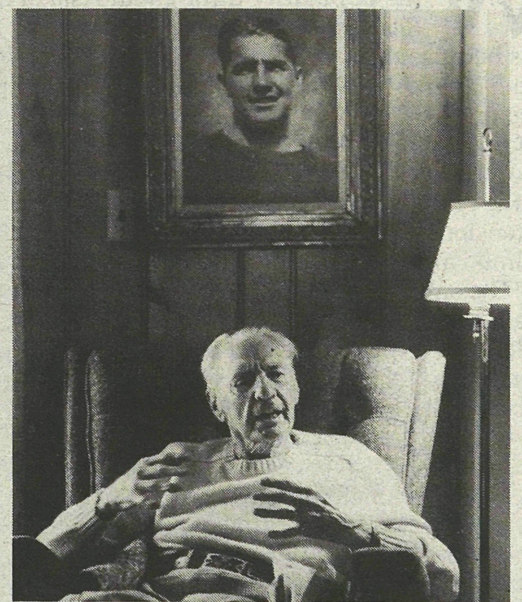
I have never met Bennie Oosterbaan (Michigan's Unexpected Hero, by Walter W. Ruch, October 8), but he extended a kindness to me that truly shows his greatness.

Several years ago while my husband was in the service we lived in Ann Arbor. My little 3-year-old boy was very ill with pneumonia and was taken to the University hospital. I went to see him during visiting hours, but could not go in his room. He cried for me and became so excited I left shortly feeling very bad.

That evening my brother-in-law said that he had met Mr. Oosterbaan on the first floor and that he was looking for me. He said, "I just wanted to tell the mother of that child that he had stopped crying as soon as she left. I knew it would make her feel better."

Bennie Oosterbaan was at the hospital that day because his own little boy was dying. Yet in all of his grief he had the greatness to think about me — a perfect stranger.

Ruth Patterson
Harlingen Texas



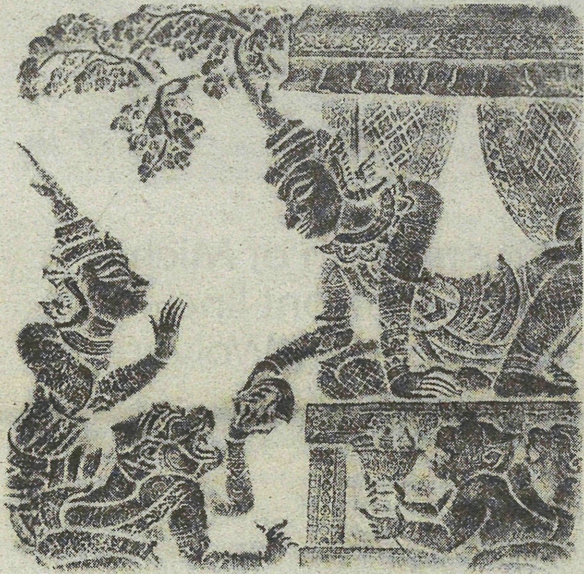
OOSTERBAAN, '82, lives in Ann Arbor with his wife of 55 years, Dalmis. 'We've never had an argument,' he says. Of his career as a player and coach, he adds, 'The most important thing was that I enjoyed it all — every minute of it, whether we won or lost.'

Ivan Kaye '54 is a free lance writer from Tuckahoe, New York, and was sports editor of the Michigan Daily for two years.

Sacred epic
has enduring
place in the
religions,
arts and
philosophy of
Southeast
Asia



THE RAMAYANA



RUBBINGS from a relief on the Wat Pho in Bangkok. The incident that sparks the action is shown in the top scene: The villain Ravana attempts to lure Sita, Rama's wife, to his palace at Lanka. When she refuses, he abducts her. Above, Rama enlists the aid of his brother Lakshman and Hanuman, general of an army of monkeys. At left, Rama and two monkey soldiers attack enemy forces.

By Bonnie Brereton

When Westerners ask what accounts for the popularity throughout Asia of the *Ramayana*, they are sometimes told that it is because the sacred Indian epic is like the *Iliad*, the *Bible* and the Arthurian romances all rolled into one.

Originating in India, more than 2,500 years ago, the *Ramayana* evolved from a cycle of myths in the oral tradition; the earliest known written recension of the work is attributed to the poet Valmiki around 300 A.D.

"The significance and continued popularity of the *Ramayana* lies in its adaptability to diverse cultural interpretations and uses," says Prof. A.K. Ramanujan of the University of Chicago, who is currently the Norman and Edna Freehling Visiting Professor at the U-M's Institute for the Humanities. "It serves at the same time as poetry, as the embodiment of religious principles, as a myth for festivals and rituals, as a romance and as an epic of love, loyalty, exile and the battle between good and evil."

But unlike European epics, which tend to have only a scholastic life today, the *Ramayana* is "known to all classes in written and oral versions," Ramanujan notes, "and it is told in most South and Southeast Asian languages as well as by followers of various religions, including Buddhism, Confucianism, Hinduism, and Jainism."

On its most basic level, the *Ramayana* relates the adventures of Rama, an incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu and rightful heir to the throne of

Ayodhya. Deprived of the throne by a court intrigue, Rama is forced into a 14-year-exile in the forest, taking with him his wife, Sita, and his loyal younger brother, Lakshman.

In the forest, Sita is abducted by the demon king Ravana, who takes her to his palace at Lanka. To rescue Sita, Rama allies himself with an army of monkey warriors led by their noble general Hanuman. After a fierce battle during which Ravana is killed and his palace destroyed, Rama is reunited with his wife and enthroned as king of Ayodhya.

On a surface level, the story may seem no more meaningful than any other folk tale. But in fact the tale inspired kings and commoners alike as it moved from country to country, language to language, and art form to art form, its heroes and villains permeating Asian poetry, dance, drama and art.

As an allegory, the story has multiple levels of interpretation. Rama and Ravana represent the forces of light and darkness operating in the human heart as well in the world. For Hindus, Rama and Sita serve as models for the ideal man and woman, husband and wife. As an incarnation of the god Vishnu, Rama embodies virtue, truth, compassion, justice, benevolence and valor.

The symbolic level of the *Ramayana* embodies several archetypal themes. One is obedience to truth, what Hindus and Buddhists call *dharma*, as a principle to guide action. Such obedience is the opposite of selfishness, and is why Rama

willingly renounces his claim to the throne in obedience to his father.

Another archetypal theme is renunciation. Like the Buddha, Rama renounces a life of palace luxury, to which he is entitled, to search for truth.

From a modern, psychoanalytic point of view, the characters of Rama, his ally Hanuman, and Ravana, the villain, can be thought of as three aspects of a single individual, who, like many mythological heroes, must subdue his own "animal" (selfish) instincts if he is to thrive. When these animal instincts are subdued, they are transformed into an ally represented by Hanuman.

Before his quest is complete, however, Rama must also subdue the destructive side of himself, symbolized by Ravana, a figure that holds a mythic position much like that of the Circe in the *Odyssey* or Mordred in Arthurian legend.

In India and Sri Lanka the saga is still considered as an historical document with the force of law, much as certain Jewish and Christian groups view the *Torah* or *Holy Bible*. "This was shown," says Prof. Madhav Deshpande, who teaches Sanskrit in the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures, "in a recent court battle in northern India concerning jurisdiction over Ayodhya, the site revered by Hindus as the birthplace of Rama. Indian Muslims built a mosque at the site 400 years ago, but a group of Hindus sued to regain control; they won, and riots broke out."

The story of Rama holds symbolic and ritualistic significance throughout Southeast Asia, and it has been interpreted in many ways and been put to multiple purposes in many places. This variety in form and interpretation springs not so much from the text of the *Ramayana*, however, as from the interplay between the text and the many contexts in which it is found.

Various Southeast Asian monarchs have sought to establish their legitimacy by identifying themselves with the triumphant protagonist of the myth. One way they did this was to depict scenes from the epic on the walls of major religious monuments, including the Prambanan in Java, Angkor Wat in Cambodia and Wat Pho in Thailand.

Numerous Thai kings, including the present monarch Rama IX, have incorporated the name Rama into their titles, or dynastic names, and five monarchs either wrote or commissioned the writing of Thai versions of the epic.

Throughout Southeast Asia, dance and shadow-puppet performances of the epic have been used by royalty and commoners to mark rites of passage or auspicious occasions such as marriages, funerals or circumcisions.

In Malaysia and Indonesia, shadow-play versions of the story are frequently performed in connection with rituals to propitiate or placate local spirits, and the puppeteer may often have a secondary occupation as a folk medicine practitioner or spirit medium.

In our century the popularity of the *Ramayana* extended even to such modern media as comics, film strips and documentaries. The epic's continued adaptability to new media was demonstrated in India recently by the overwhelming popularity of a television production of the *Ramayana*, broadcast as a weekly series that ran for a year.

"The streets were nearly empty of men, women and children at the time the program was aired," Ramanujan says. "It was the phenomenon of the decade. The program generated an entire line of videos, toys, dolls and T-shirts on the Rama theme."

"During the show household servants not only refused to work," Deshpande adds, "but insisted on having a TV set available to watch the extravaganza."



ON OUR COVER: An image of Rama from the mural of the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok.

'I WAS TAKEN BY THE GRANDEUR OF IT ALL'

Grad Student Debbie Wong

Serendipity has had a strong influence on the life of ethnomusicology student Deborah Wong. Eleven years ago, while working on a B.A. in music and anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania, she applied for a work-study job and ended up in the lab of the late Chester Gorman, the archaeologist whose excavations in northeastern Thailand had led to the discovery of 5,000-year-old copper and bronze works. Gorman kindled in Wong the interest in Southeast Asia that brought her to the U-M School of Music for graduate study six years ago.

In June 1986 Wong, who is from Richmond, Virginia, went to Bangkok on a Fulbright grant to study the modern audio cassette industry and its effects on Thai music. She also decided to take advantage of the opportunity to study traditional Thai music.

With a referral from her Michigan adviser, Prof. Judith Becker, Wong visited Sri Nakharinwirot University and introduced herself to one of the music professors, who arranged for her to study several instruments in the Thai classical ensemble with fellow instructors.

Over the following months, Thai classical music developed into Wong's all-consuming interest. "I was taken by the *grandeur* of it all, the strong connection with the spiritual beliefs that are such a pervasive element in Thai culture," she explains. "And I felt very comfortable with the people at Sri Nakharinwirot University. Initially they were very curious about me because of my Asian background — my father is Chinese — and they used that fact as a rationale for a lot of things. For example, they'd say, 'She's shy because she's half Chinese,' or 'She works hard because she's half Chinese.' But they loved to talk about what they were doing and had endless patience in teaching me and answering all my questions."

Wong concentrated on learning the *ranad ek*, the wooden xylophone that plays the intricate lead melody in the Thai ensemble. The method she followed was the traditional one. "Each day," she recalls, "I'd have a lesson in a large practice room with about a half dozen other students, all of us practicing our lessons simultaneously. My *ajan*, or professor, Nikorn Chantasorn, would sit down with each student, assign the equivalent of two or three measures to work on and then move on to the next student.

"Every morning I'd get up early and practice from memory the measures I'd learned at the previous lesson. I was told that in the old days a student would play with an incense stick burning to mark the passage of time and that a really serious student would practice through six or seven incense sticks. Each stick burned for about half an hour. I usually practiced for an hour or so before dashing off to my daily lesson."

After several months of study, Wong became aware of a group of about 20 "spiritually powerful" compositions that play a vital role in the *wai khru*, an annual ceremony honoring teachers of all kinds.

"The *wai khru*," Wong explains, "is a means not only of paying respect to one's immediate teacher, but also of becoming known to and accepted into a genealogy, or house, of teachers that is traced back to the Great Teacher who lived back at the beginning of all things. To be good at anything you study — music, dance, painting, architecture, or whatever — you have to be known to all of those who have gone before you in the lineage you enter. And all members of the line, the living and non-living, are present at the ceremony.

"The *wai khru* ceremony is particularly important in the performing arts because Thai music and dance are so strongly connected with the spirit world. All performers recognize the Great Teacher (or Old Father) as their original ancestor, the teacher of all teachers. He's a mysterious figure — he's a hermit who attained great spiritual power by meditating in the forest, and he's not only physically present at the ceremony in the

form of a gilded mask on the altar, but he often enters the body of the teacher who officiates. You could say that this teacher goes into a trance.

"I'll never forget seeing this happen at the Thai Fine Arts Department ceremony — the lead teacher put on the gilded mask, turned around, and it was clear he wasn't the same person he had been a moment ago. A student leaned over and whispered to me, 'The Old Father is here now.' And I really think he was. When students go through the ceremony and make themselves known to him, he offers his spiritual power in return. Without that power, you simply can't be a performing artist."

As performed in the education department of Sri Nakharinwirot University, the highly structured ceremony is a day-long event conducted by one of the venerated teachers, Wong says, "and one of the high points of the ceremony for those studying music is the *khrop*, in which the students line up to have a musical instrument held over their heads by the teacher."

Through this ritual, Wong says, "the spiritual energy of past teachers is channeled into the student, and the ancestral teachers acknowledge the student's commitment to the field of study. It's also a formalized way of dealing with knowledge. In many cultures of Southeast Asia, knowledge is not viewed as an abstract thing, as it is in the West, but as a sort of material force, a source of power that you can get charged up with, almost the way a battery can be charged with electricity."

Wong received a Social Science Research Council dissertation grant to return to Thailand next month to conduct field research for a year on the *wai khru* ceremony and its social context. She hopes to form a close teacher-disciple relationship with one of the teachers who can perform this ceremony. "Not just anybody can perform it," she explains, "and I'd like to learn what the criteria are that determine who can. I'd also like to 'decode' the symbolic language of the ceremony and learn how a given line of teachers is structured."

Wong's adviser, Prof. Judith Becker of the School of Music, calls Wong's research "a new kind of musicology, in that it will study the totality of a musical event, rather than being limited to

THE RAMAYANA AT MICHIGAN



Photograph courtesy of Tourism Authority of Thailand

The University community will have a rare opportunity to gain an appreciation for the power of the *Ramayana* next month at a two-day event, *The Asian Epic: Translation and Transformation of the Ramayana*, sponsored by the Institute for the Humanities, the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies and the School of Music.

On Thursday, Nov. 3, Amin Sweeny of the University of California-Berkeley will read from his translation of the Malay version of the *Ramayana* at 3:30 p.m. in Rackham Amphitheater. A panel of scholars from the U-M and other universities will discuss the epic at 7:30 p.m. On Friday, Nov. 4, at 8 p.m. a masked dance troupe from Sri Nakharinwirot University in Bangkok will perform an episode from the *Ramakien*, the Thai version of the *Ramayana*, in Rackham Auditorium.

The events are free and open to the public.

a composer, a style, a repertory, or a genre. In studying the context of this event, she will explore an important aspect of meaning. This kind of study demands the skills of both a musicologist and an ethnographer." — B.B.

Bonnie Brereton is the editor of the Law School's magazine, *Law Quadrangle Notes*. She lived in Thailand for five years and received masters' degrees in Asian studies and art history from Michigan in 1978.



Photograph by Bob Kalinowski

BEFORE SHE left Thailand, Deborah Wong's teacher had a special *ranad ek* crafted for her. The three-octave wooden xylophone was made in sections, so she could transport it by airplane. Wong (right) earlier studied the *gamelan*, a similar Southeast Asian musical ensemble, with her dissertation adviser (left), Prof. Judith Becker of the School of Music.

INAUGURATION DAY

James J. Duderstadt installed as 11th president

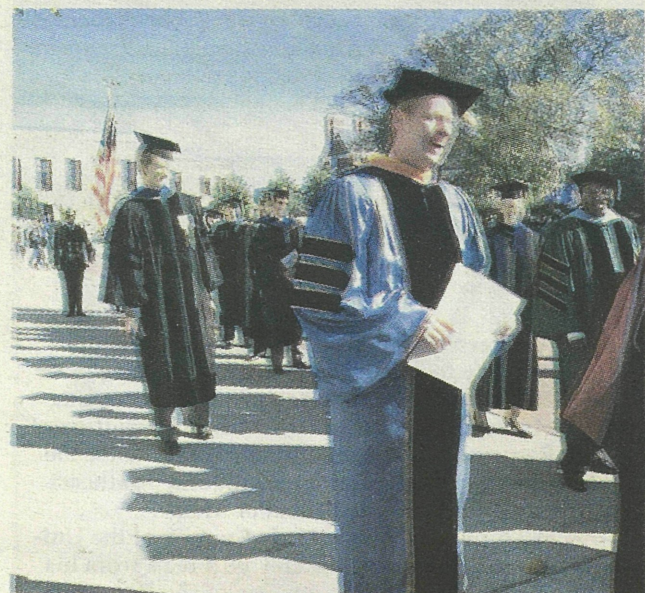


Photo by Peter Yates

THE MOOD was as light as the bright blue day for President Duderstadt (left), the Regents, faculty and delegates as they walked to Hill Auditorium for the inaugural ceremony.

AT RIGHT, the inaugural procession marches across Ingalls Mall led by John H. D'Arms, dean of the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies, master of ceremonies for the inauguration and chair of the Committee for the Inauguration.



Photo by Peter Yates

By Jane R. Elgass

The splendor of Hill Auditorium provided an appropriate setting October 6 for the investiture of James Johnson Duderstadt as the University's 11th president.

The crisp brightness of the autumn morning was reflected in the filled-to-capacity auditorium by fall-color floral displays adorning the stage and first balcony. The gowns, hoods and headgear of the more than 300 delegates filled out the rainbow, enhancing the cheerful spirit of the occasion.

Greetings and salutations, at once laudatory and sometimes bordering on a bit of a "roast," were presented by representatives of government and academia from across the country.

The mood of the ceremony was upbeat, with delegates praising the Regents' choice of Duderstadt to lead Michigan into the 21st century, citing the new president's abilities and vision, encouraging greater cooperation and collaboration among the nation's educational institutions, and offering bits of personal advice as the 45-year-old president formally took the reins of office.

He was called a "quintessential star" for the space age by one delegate, his affinity for a large plush teddy bear ("Big Al") was commented on by another and his accessibility via electronic mail was cited by a third.

Regent Paul W. Brown advised the new president that his "life will never be the same after today." Brown recalled a story about Pope John XIII, who would awaken at night pondering a problem, telling himself he'd have to tell the pope about it in the morning. Then he'd awaken fully and realize he *was* the pope.

"We don't claim to have a call from above," Brown added, "but we do claim a call from the people of Michigan to lead this institution. The Regents in the past have been cited for their ability to find the right president for the time, and we are confident we have done so again."

State Treasurer Robert A. Bowman brought greetings on behalf of Gov. James J. Blanchard, who was in Washington, D.C., for discussions aimed at bringing the national superconducting super collider project to Michigan. Blanchard noted that his trip to Washington underscored the importance of the University and Duderstadt to the state. "We wouldn't be a finalist without this kind of leadership," the governor said. "I join with you in a rededication to striving for excellence and quality."

Salutations from representatives of other academic institutions focused on the challenges facing higher education and the need for leadership and collaboration in meeting them.

John A. DiBiaggio, president of Michigan State University, spoke on behalf of the state's colleges and universities, noting, "It is no secret American public higher education has been under attack — too often from those who have wasted opportunities to be our advocates.

"On the eve of the 21st century," he said, "American higher education must re-establish traditional partnerships and create new partnerships among previously determined adversaries. American higher education needs leaders who can demonstrate the strength of diversity."

Collaboration and cooperation also were stressed by Geraldine Bledsoe Ford, judge of the Detroit Recorder's Court and president of the Alumni Association board of directors. The U-M's family of graduates, which has grown from 12 in 1845 to more than 300,000 worldwide today, are "proud of their alma mater, grateful for her bestowal of the treasure of their Michigan education and ever mindful of their duty to sustain and to support their University," Ford said. "They are dedicated, energetic and constant in the exercise of that duty."

"You will find that our alumni strongly support the concept of a University which will be a paradigm for the 21st century," Ford told Duderstadt. "A University which brings an unshakable passion to its tradition of excellence. A University which brings that same passion to cultural diversity —

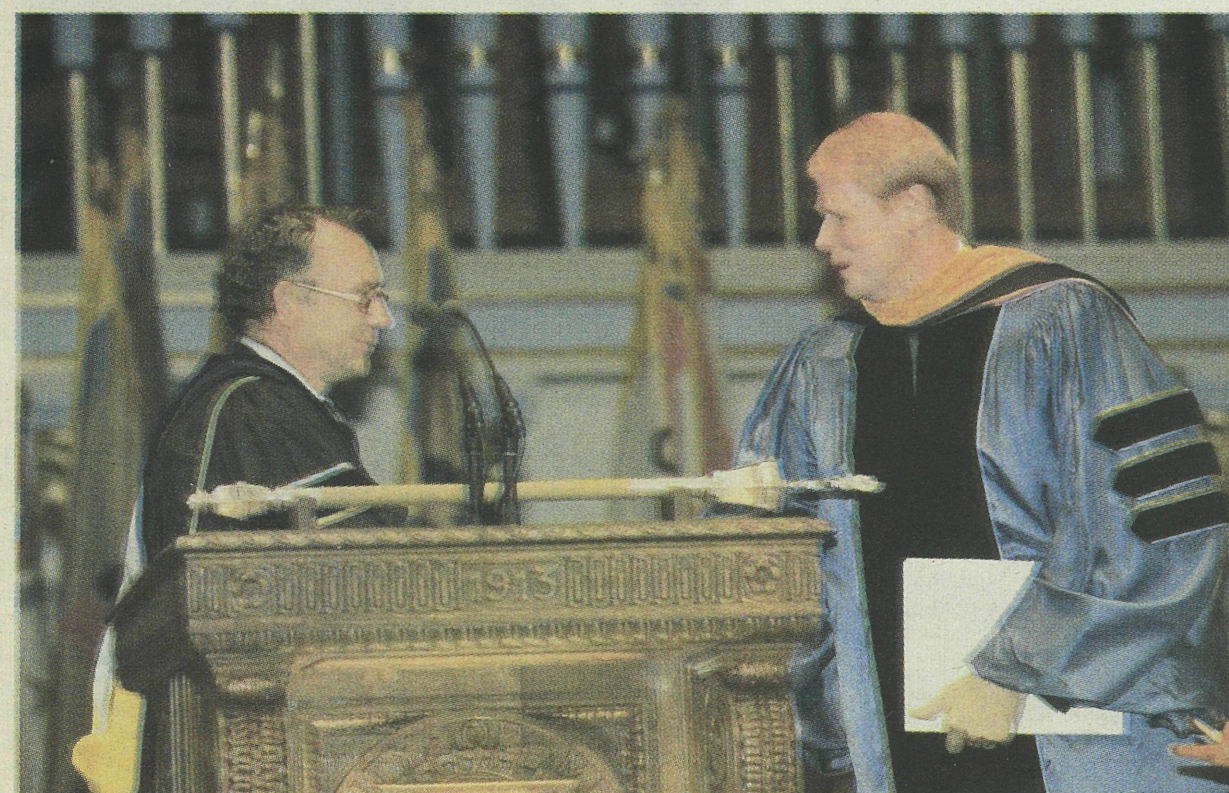
the quest for the heart of man — the very essence of America's dream."

Salutations from the nation's 117 historically and predominantly Black colleges and universities were brought by Niara Sudarkasa, president of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania and former U-M associate vice president for academic affairs, who pledged the support of those institutions "in the endeavor to insure equal opportunities for ac-

'Our alumni strongly support the concept of a University which will be a paradigm for the 21st century'
— Geraldine Bledsoe Ford

cess and success to all students. We shall work with you to forge the partnerships that are necessary across the spectrum of higher education to reach this goal."

"Brother Duderstadt," Sudarkasa added, "we hope that as a national spokesman for higher education, you will use your platform to promote the view that we cannot afford not to provide a quality education for those who constitute 'one-third of the nation.' For with the growing proportion of African Americans, Hispanics and other minorities in our population, the question is no longer 'can we afford excellence with equity?' The ques-



Photograph by Bob Kaminchak

REGENT Paul W. Brown (above left) congratulates President Duderstadt following his official investiture. Representing the U-M Board of Regents, Brown pledged the Board's 'faithful efforts to advance the noble work of this University, to increase the knowledge and wisdom of our precious youth.' The Presidential mace, a gift of the class of '68, lies on the rostrum.

AT LEFT, delegates from historically Black and predominantly Hispanic colleges and universities were greeted by Highland Park Community College President Comer Heath (l-r), President Duderstadt and Rep. Morris Hood (D-Detroit).



Photograph by Bob Kaminchak

tion is whether we can afford anything less."

The complicated governance of public institutions was delineated by Ira Michael Heyman, chancellor of the University of California, Berkeley, who represented the nation's state colleges and universities.

Noting that the U-M and Berkeley often are cited as examples of the best public universities in the world and ranked alongside the top private institutions, Heyman said people often forget the two schools are public institutions. "We have responsibilities to the taxpayers and citizens to be responsive to their changing needs, and yet we must not let politics interfere with our central mission of teaching and research."

The confidence of the U-M faculty in Duderstadt's leadership of the institution was delineated by Sidney Fine, the Andrew Dickson White Professor of History. "We are confident," Fine said, "that as president you will do all that you can to maintain an atmosphere of civility on the campus, an atmosphere in which the spirit of inquiry will be nourished and in which research and teaching and the daily life of the University can go forward without interruption from any source, however well-intentioned."

Duderstadt, who outlined challenges for various groups of the Michigan family in his acceptance speech, was presented with some challenges by Michael G. Phillips, president of the Michigan Student Assembly, who represented the University's more than 46,000 students on its three campuses at the ceremony.

Citing the present as a "crucial time" in the

University's history, Phillips said the students "demand that the walls of racism in front of Black, Asian, Hispanic and Native American students be removed, that the barriers blocking women and women's equality be removed, and that the chains holding down gays and lesbians on this campus be removed."

A humorous glimpse at Duderstadt's "style" was provided by Charles M. Vest, who succeeded the president as dean of the College of Engineering and who was a faculty colleague for 20 years and administrative colleague for seven years. Vest represented the U-M deans.

Vest said that under Duderstadt's pace, the University might "arrive at the second millennium before the year 2000." He then said he would share with the audience his insight into the president's administrative philosophy, which Vest said has "a crystal-clear consistency."

As an engineering faculty member, Duderstadt "knew and clearly articulated an important truth — that the faculty must lead the institution," Vest said. "When he became dean of engineering, he knew and clearly articulated an important truth — that the leadership of the institution must come from its deans."

"When he became provost he knew and clearly articulated an important truth — that the leadership of the institution must issue from the provost, or at least from the vice president for academic affairs."

"I join you in waiting with baited breath," Vest concluded, "to learn what bold new theory of academic leadership he will pronounce."

'The Function Of a University Is to Serve'

Noting that it is a "great honor and a great privilege to serve my University and my state," as well as "a formidable responsibility to the people of Michigan and the nation and indeed the world," President James J. Duderstadt challenged to action the many constituencies of the extended "Michigan family" in his acceptance speech at his inauguration ceremony.

Duderstadt drew heavily on his State of the University address of October 3 in delineating the challenges and opportunities facing higher education as the United States moves toward the 21st century. He repeated his call for Michigan to become a leader for all of higher education and society in preparing for the multicultural, internationalized, post-industrial, knowledge-intensive America of the year 2000 and beyond.

Universities should be "crucibles in which the new ideas and the social structures capable of responding to the future are created," he said, "but we must take care that the ferment and controversy that always surround the birth of new ideas do not tear apart our communities."

"The function of a university is to serve," Duderstadt stated, "and this is a unique time for higher education in America. We respond to, are shaped by and draw our agendas from the communities that founded us."

Recounting the history of higher education in Michigan, Duderstadt noted that the University has long been regarded "as a model of the true public university, responsible to and responsive to the people who founded it."

He said that the state's entire system of higher education has provided a model of the triad mission of education — teaching, research and service — and that the system has evolved and responded over the years to the changing needs and aspirations of the citizenry.

The new president noted that universities are fragile, voluntary institutions whose quality is determined at the grassroot level. "This momentum and quality must flow up from the faculty, students and staff to energize the administration," he said.

As "great universities are run by their faculties and for their faculties," Duderstadt urged the faculty to adopt "a greater sense of daring and adventure in your intellectual activities, because it is the excitement of attempting to push beyond the limits of our present knowledge that enlivens our teaching, our students, our institution while we best serve the society that depends on us."

Students, "the reasons for our being," were advised "to seek wisdom from knowledge" and to

INAUGURATION

Continued

learn responsibility from the freedoms they enjoy on campus.

Duderstadt asked the University's staff members, "on whose talents and dedication the institution relies, to serve with imagination, pride and competence." He encouraged them to be alert to better ways in which Michigan can accomplish its goals and added that he is convinced that "the fundamental values of an academic community cannot be sustained without your valued and frequently valiant efforts."

He encouraged involvement on the part of alumni and friends of the University, calling on them to "learn about the University, tell us when we're wrong and challenge us to rise to new levels of excellence."

Elected officials, the president noted, have inherited distinguished institutions nurtured by past generations, and "they face the challenge of being responsible stewards to preserve and enhance them to serve the generations of the future."

The people of the state of Michigan have sustained the University for 170 years, Duderstadt noted, and over that time the University has proved itself worthy of the public's confidence. "This is your University," he told the state's citizens, "and it must be strengthened today."

And the president challenged himself, "to listen, to learn, to understand the nature of the U-M, to have patience, courage, wisdom and dedication." — J.R.E.

Readers who wish to receive a complete text of President Duderstadt's "State of the University" address may obtain one by written request from *Michigan Today* — Ed.

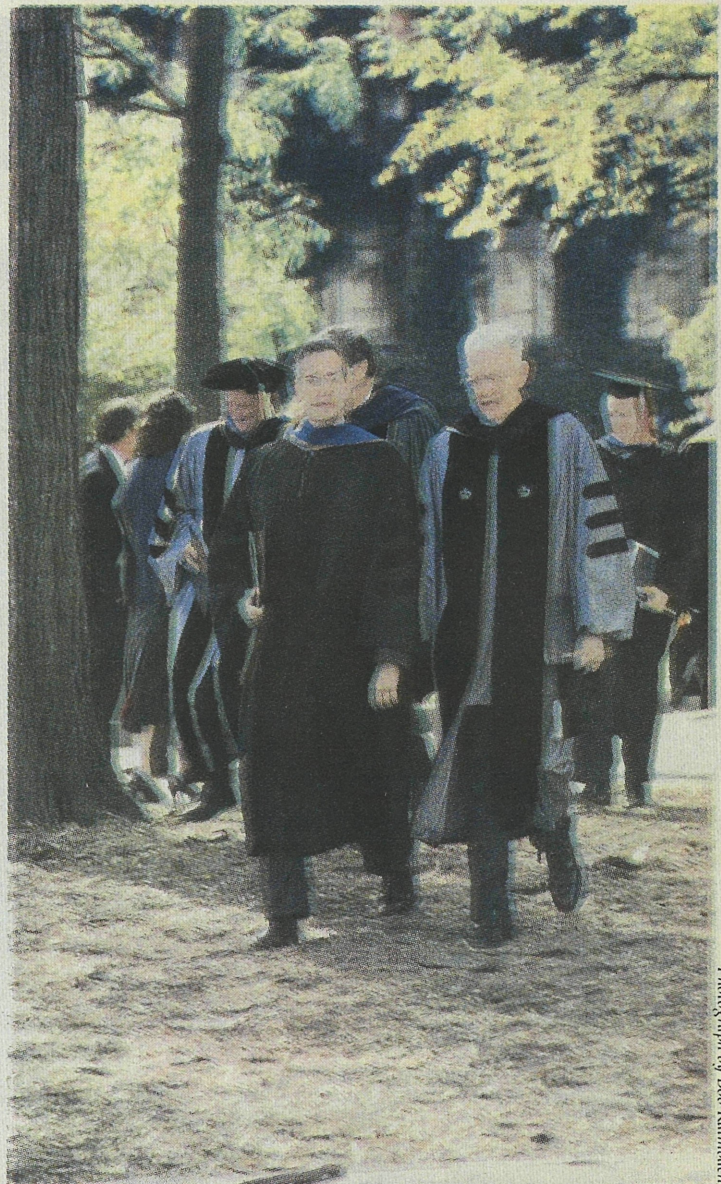
Jane R. Elgass is editor of *The University Record*, the U-M newspaper for faculty and staff.

AT RIGHT, Former U-M Presidents Harold T. Shapiro (left) and Robben W. Fleming head for the ceremony. Shapiro is now president of Princeton University; Fleming came out of retirement last year to serve the University again as Interim President during the selection of Shapiro's successor.

BELOW, Hanna Holborn Gray, president of the University of Chicago, represented the nation's private colleges and universities. A university's justification for its role must be its 'refusal to do what society thinks it wants; a university must be a center of independent thought,' Gray said.



Photograph by Bob Kuhnkech



Photograph by Bob Kuhnkech



Photograph by Bob Kuhnkech

HILL AUDITORIUM'S stage, backed by the beautifully restored pipes of the Frieze Organ, provided the setting for the main inauguration participants.

PRIVATE GIVING

A Report on Private Giving 1987-1988

The University of Michigan

The University of Michigan has achieved its reputation for excellence on many factors — its prestigious faculty, its commitment to teaching, its award-winning research, its outstanding facilities. Underpinning these strengths, the University's large number of private supporters must be recognized as among its most valuable assets. Over the years, the continuous, imaginative support of dedicated men and women, and of corporations and foundations, has enabled the University to construct new buildings and rehabilitate old ones, to enhance its library system, and to modernize its research facilities. In addition, private gifts have provided, and often endowed, essential faculty and student fellowships and scholarships.

The past year has been no exception.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988, The University received a record \$68,033,847 in private gifts from all sources for all purposes. This is more than 11 percent over the previous high of \$61,200,654 for 1987.

More than half of these gifts were from individuals, with the balance from corporations, foundations, and other organizations. Living individuals contributed \$24,894,832; in addition, bequests of \$10,026,331 were received last year — for a total of nearly \$35,000,000 from individuals making gifts of their personal resources.

Corporate and foundation giving continued at significant levels of growing support: \$10,383,570 from corporations and \$16,017,038 from professional foundations.

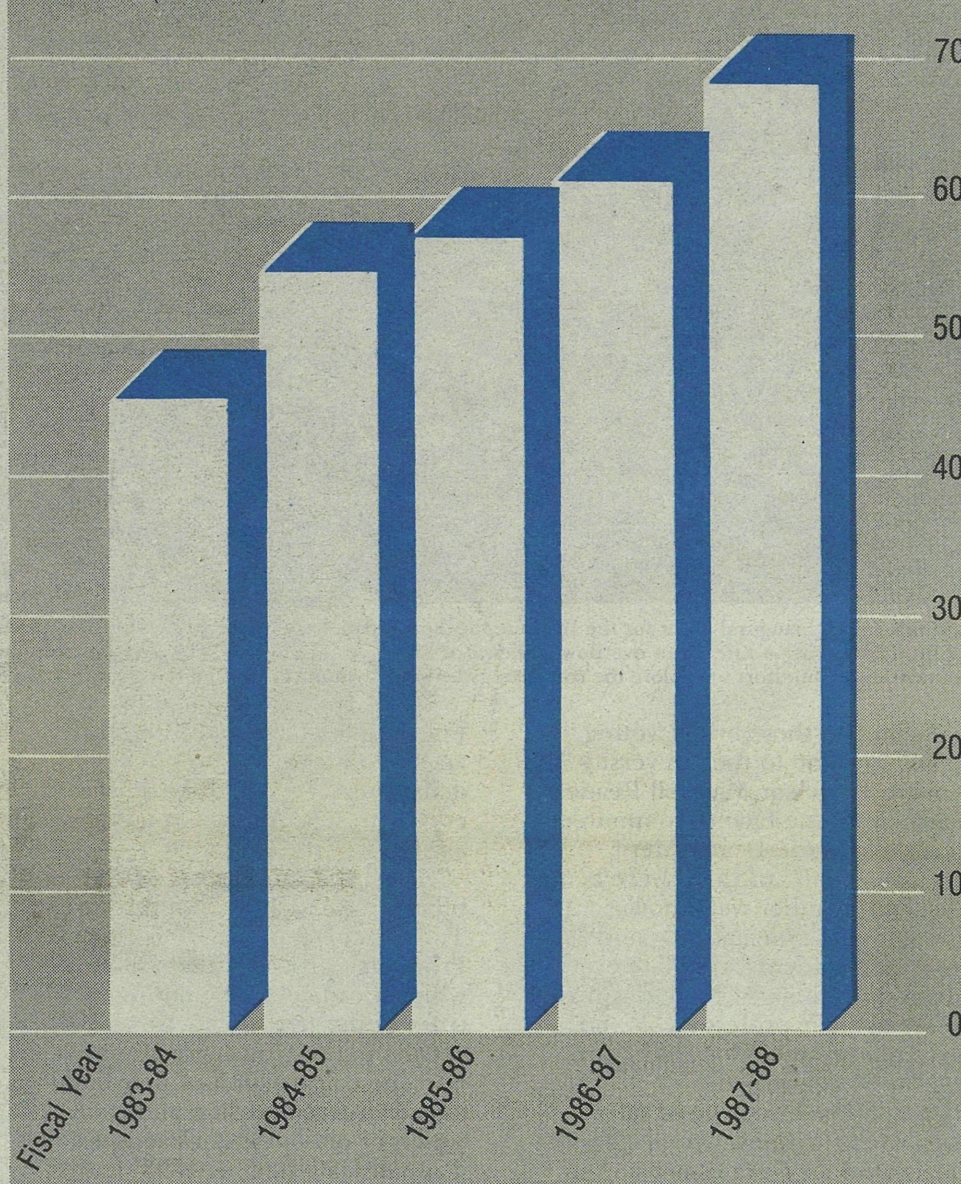
These gifts were received from 79,761 donors — an impressive expression of confidence in the University. They supported the education and research programs of Michigan in a wide range of areas. For example, the Institute for the Humanities in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, which sponsors activities that span traditional disciplinary boundaries, was started two years ago with the \$2 million gift of William L. (BA '55) and Sally Searle. Since that time, the Institute has flourished through the infusion of major gifts. Among these is the recent gift of \$100,000 which established the Edna Balz Lacy Fund for Undergraduate Education in the Humanities. The gift of Edna Balz Lacy (BA '28) of Indianapolis, the Lacy Fund will support a variety of programs for undergraduates.

In the School of Business Administration, the J. Ira Harris Center for the Study of Corporate Finance was made possible by the J. Ira (BBA '59) and Nicki Harris Foundation's five-year challenge grant. In addition to providing a common ground for students and "real-world" practitioners, the Center will reduce the time between the identification of an industry problem and the discovery of its most economical resolution.

The Foundation's gift also demonstrated the far-reaching effects of a challenge grant. As a result of its stimulus, over a five-year period the Business School Fund more than

Growth of Private Giving

As of June, 1988
Total Dollars (in millions)



doubled, from \$494,000 in 1982-83 to \$1.2 million in 1987-88.

In Lorch Hall, the new home of the Department of Economics, the Sumner and Laura Foster Library houses the research collections of the Center for Research on Economic Development, the Institute of Public Policy Studies, and the Department of Economics. The gift of Sumner (BA '52) and Laura ('50-'52) Foster, the library, once used by the College of Art and Architecture, has been completely restored and refurbished.

In discussing their gift, Sumner Foster says, "We liked the idea of supporting a library because it's an ongoing resource. This gift will fund the continuing use of the library and its future growth."

At The University of Michigan Medical Center, a gift of \$8.25 million from the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust will support five years of research into the complex way in which nerve cells exchange messages in the brain. The research will focus on neurotransmitter receptors — proteins that act as gateways between nerve cells.

The Program in Judaic Studies, in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, has been dramatically expanded by the establishment of the Louis and Helen Padnos Visiting Professorship funded jointly by Stuart and Barbara Padnos and by the Louis and Helen Padnos Foundation of Holland, Michigan.

During the past year, corporations and foundations have also played an

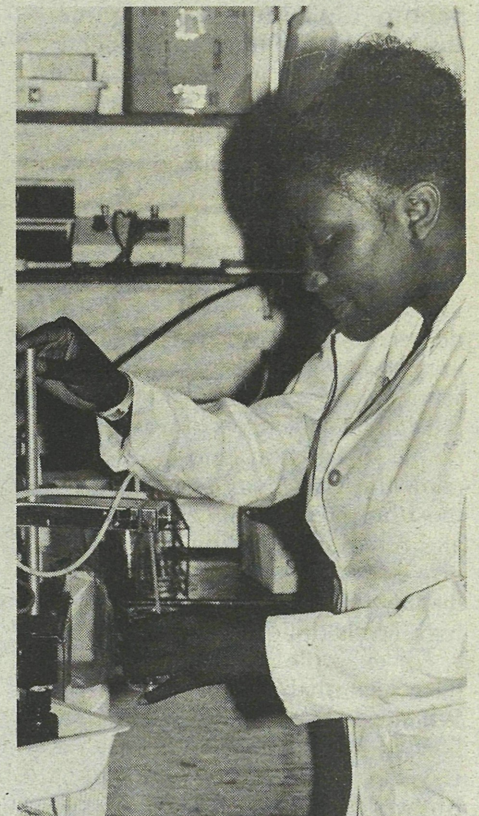
important role in the University's continuing strength. In Michigan, for example, the Steelcase Company has provided furnishings for the School of Business Administration's new computer lab as well as for its Executive Education Center and for the Administrative Suite in the new Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building. The Steelcase Foundation has also acted as corporate sponsor for the Institute for the Humanities, helping to support faculty visitors as active Institute participants.

A gift from the Warner-Lambert Company has enabled the College of Pharmacy to renovate unused space to create a 4,000-square-foot

laboratory facility to be used for research involving new drug delivery systems.

At the University's Institute of Public Policy Studies, the Ameritech Foundation has funded a Program in Information and Organization, which, with an emphasis on public policy, will focus on the impact of information technology on an organization. The Foundation has also awarded a postdoctoral fellowship at the Institute.

These gifts, among many others, stand as testimony to the living partnership between the University's alumni and friends and its Regents, officers, faculty, and staff. These groups have pooled their energies to provide the best possible educational experience for University students. It is this joint commitment to excellence that makes possible the University's heritage of leadership and its unflagging pursuit of the best.



Elizabeth Toomer, a Detroit high school senior who participated in the Minority Research Internship Program at the School of Natural Resources this summer, tests precipitation samples for acidity. The program, which is partially funded by the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., the U-M office of the Vice Provost for Minority Affairs, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is designed to give minority students the opportunity of working in a one-to-one research relationship with a natural resources professor.

Campaign Wrap-Up: \$204,000,000

The past year saw the completion of the University's most successful fundraising programs — The Campaign for Michigan and Phase II of the Campaign (also known as The Campaign for Michigan Fund). With a goal of \$160,000,000, The Campaign for Michigan raised a total of \$178,000,000. In addition, the Campaign for Michigan Fund, with a goal of \$20,000,000, raised more than \$26,000,000. The success of both phases of the Campaign has brought its total to more than \$204,000,000. These funds are being used across the Ann Arbor, Dearborn, and Flint campuses — responding to the infinite variety of needs which continually arise in this dynamic institution.

For example, at the College of Engineering, moneys from Phase II of the Campaign were used to purchase an image analysis system for an electron microscopy lab. The system will enable scientists to analyze the atomic structure of materials. This support also enabled the College to send a graduate student in Aerospace to the first annual international symposium on space engineering. In these and other ways, funds from the Campaign and its Phase II not only support ongoing studies at the University, but they also provide the essential seed money required to underwrite the innovative programs for which the University has become so well known.

GIFTS

Endowment Gifts and Annual Fund Gifts

Critical to Michigan's quality are the gifts it receives in support of educational and research programs. These gifts are of two types: annual fund donations that provide unrestricted expendable support, allowing the University to augment its operational support or to respond to unexpected opportunities; and endowment gifts, the income from which will provide support in perpetuity for student and faculty scholarships and fellowships, and new educational programs.

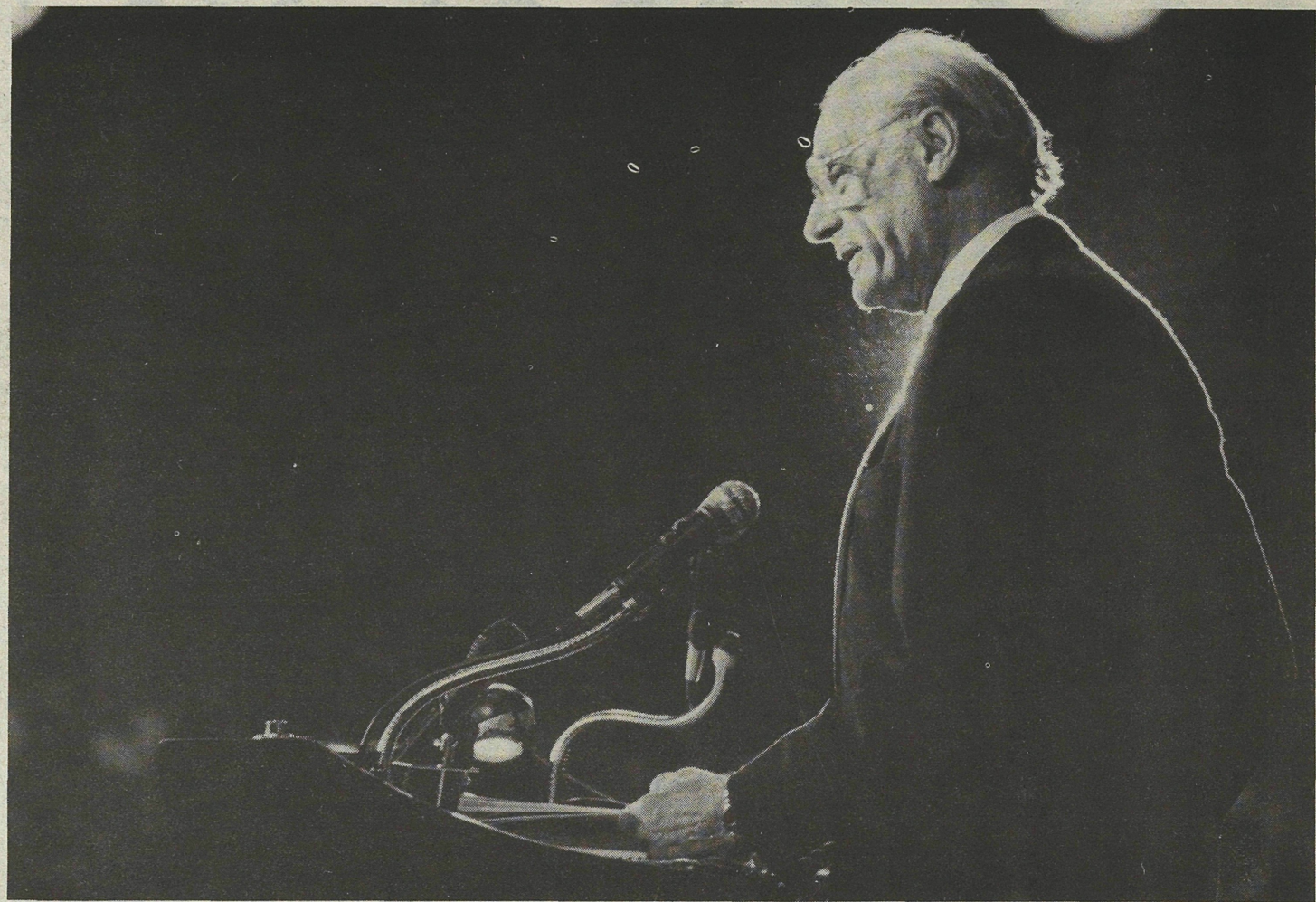
Through the Michigan Annual Funds, the umbrella fund for the 17 schools and colleges; the two regional campuses of the University; and the nondegree-granting units, alumni and friends of the University contribute annual support that is essential to the University's well-being. The Michigan Annual Funds help the University to keep up — with equipment and supplies in the laboratories, with books and journals in the libraries, and with the technology of the computer age. They help provide scholarships and they supply money for pilot research and venture capital for exploring interdisciplinary teaching approaches.

Endowments are gifts that are invested for perpetuity; they provide permanent support through the interest income they produce. Over the decades, they have grown to provide the University an essential financial base. Endowments enable the University to augment its faculty in two important ways. Through endowments, the University is empowered to bring to campus outstanding scholars, whose presence energizes both their colleagues and their students. In addition, endowed chairs allow the University to recognize its most honored faculty and to recruit and retain outstanding junior faculty — young men and women who display the talent and potential for high levels of achievement.

For example, two appointments have recently been made to the William Davidson Visiting Professorships funded by William Davidson (BBA '47) in the School of Business Administration. Professor Richard L. Daft, of Texas A&M University, will join the faculty of the Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management group at the School. Professor Dan Schendel of Purdue University, who has achieved international prominence in the field of corporate strategy, will join the School's Department of Strategic Management. The presence of these two scholars on campus will give their colleagues and students an exciting opportunity to discuss concepts and practices with acknowledged experts.

Endowment gifts also underwrite student support, helping to make it possible for all who are academically able to attend the University, regardless of financial status. Additionally, through such gifts, Michigan is able to compete with private colleges and universities for the most outstanding students by offering financial assistance based on merit.

An important example of such support is the Dean's Merit Scholarship Program, which is designed to assist promising undergraduate students to the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. "Our goal is



Last fall, in the inaugural event for the Institute for the Humanities, playwright Arthur Miller (BA '38), read from his then forthcoming autobiography, *Timebends: A Life*, to an overflow audience at Rackham Auditorium. The Institute sponsors activities that transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries, in an effort to explore the connections between the humanities and the creative and performing arts.

to encourage these bright young people to come to the University," explains Professor Maxwell Reade, chairman of the faculty committee which selects the Dean's Merit Scholars. "Many of them were being recruited by other well-known schools. These outstanding and promising students stimulate everyone around them — their classmates as well as their professors — and they enhance the educational process for all concerned."

In addition, endowment gifts often support innovative programs which offer an extra dimension to the student's academic program. The Program in Judaic Studies, for example, draws its faculty from the departments of History, Near Eastern Studies, Political Science,

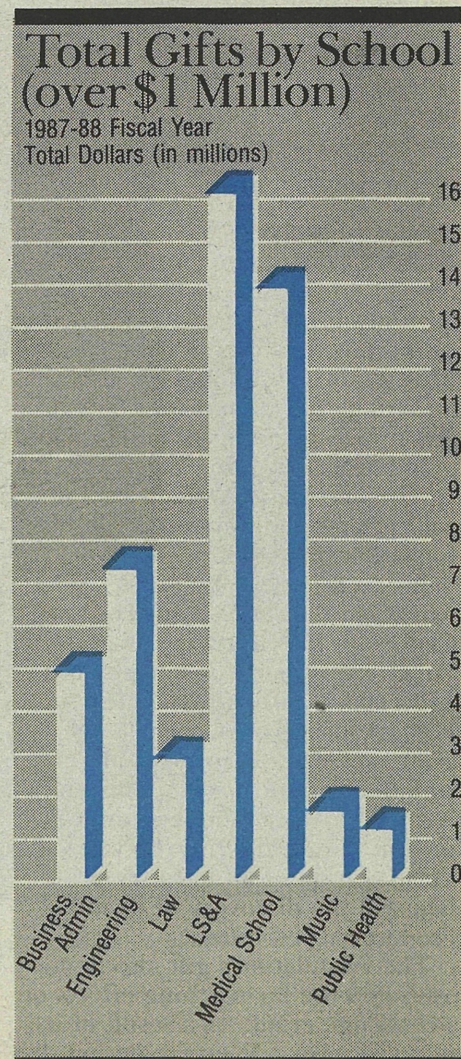
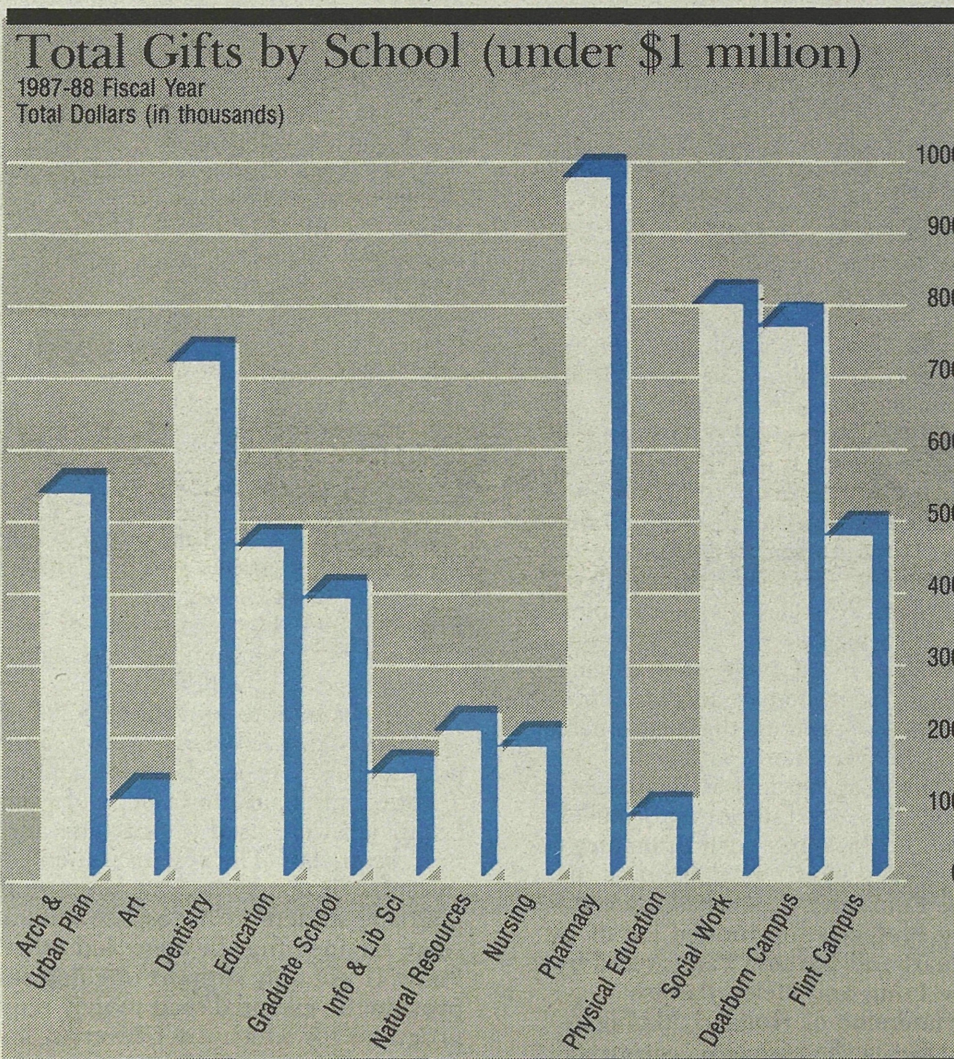
English Language and Literature, and the Law School, to offer students courses in the Jewish experience, from its origins in biblical antiquity to the present.

"The Program's broad, interdisciplinary approach," says Professor Todd Endelman, director of the Program, "provides the basis from which it can cover the entire spectrum of the Jewish experience."

Gifts to the University also support the construction of new buildings or the remodeling and renovation of old ones. For example, Tappan Hall, built in 1893, has been completely renovated to meet the needs of the 20th century. Its library wing now consists of three climate-controlled and fire-secure floors of approximately 3,000

square feet each. Bridging nearly one hundred years of use, the building is an admirable example of the history of art studied within its walls.

The A. Alfred Taubman Health Center was constructed as part of the new Replacement Hospital Program at The University of Michigan Medical Center. Judged North America's best-designed ambulatory care facility by *Modern Healthcare* magazine, it encompasses over 300,000 square feet and was designed following in-depth interviews with thousands of patients and visitors. During 1987, more than 550,000 outpatient visits were made to clinics representing 110 different medical specialties housed in the Center.



GOALS

Goals for Future Giving

As this report demonstrates, private gifts have been an essential factor contributing to The University of Michigan's educational quality. Without the more than \$300,000,000 contributed to Michigan since 1982, the University would surely be a diminished institution today.

Gifts will be as essential in the future as they have been in the past — perhaps more so. In the past two decades, increasing pressure on resources of the State of Michigan have led to a serious decline in the percentage of the cost of the University general fund budget provided by the State. In 1955 the State provided 77% of the budget; in 1988 that has dropped to 47% — even though the actual dollars have increased. This has led to a shift in the percent of the cost of a Michigan education from the State to the student. Students now pay 44% of the educational cost, compared to 22% in 1958.

Private gifts — while always valuable — can play an especially important role in maintaining the University's quality in such times. As unrestricted gifts, they can provide Michigan with broad, basic support of the University's programs. As gifts for endowment, they can provide sustaining and long-term impact. As gifts for building and facilities, they can help provide the best possible setting for teaching and research for Michigan's faculty and students.

A cornerstone of the University's private giving program are The University of Michigan Annual Funds. Encompassing the annual giving programs for the 17 schools and colleges; the two regional campuses; and other units, the Annual Funds provide an essential foundation of flexible support for each one. Gifts to these annual fund programs are generally unrestricted. Consequently, they allow the University to address special opportunities and unforeseen needs as well as

basic operational support. Whether used for scholarship needs, for initiating new programs to attract promising students, or for purchasing advanced technology and equipment, these unrestricted gifts help every school, college, and regional campus to maximize its potential.

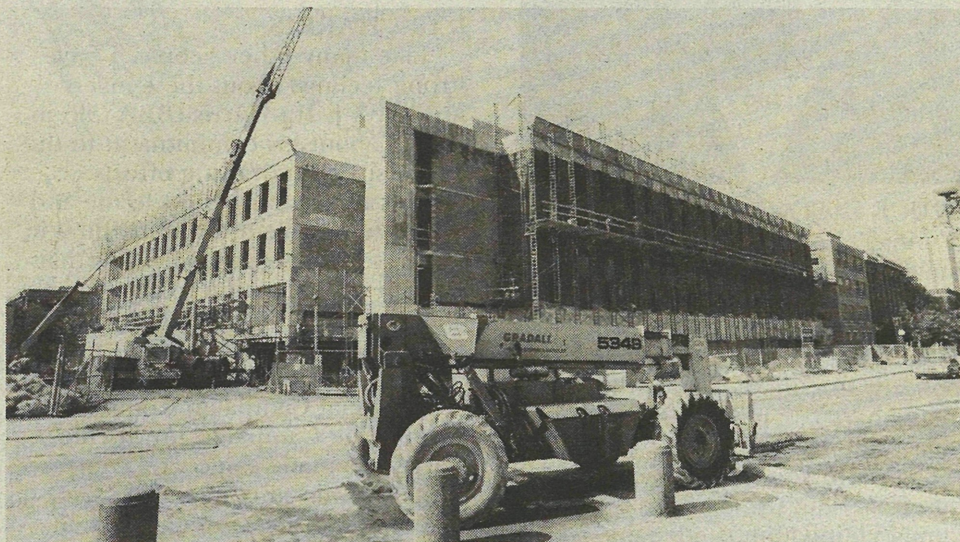
During the Campaign for Michigan, important new levels of support were reached in giving to endowment funds and in gifts for building construction and renovation. These needs continue; they will, in fact, be ongoing high priority objectives for private giving and appropriate ways for individuals, corporations and foundations to invest in the continued distinction of The University of Michigan.



At the dedication of the library named in their honor, both Sumner and Laura Foster spoke movingly about the personal meaning of their gift to the University. The Fosters' generosity refurbished and endowed the library that houses the collections of the Department of Economics, the Center for Research on Economic Development, and the Institute of Public Policy Studies. The libraries have been merged in order to provide greater service to students of those disciplines.



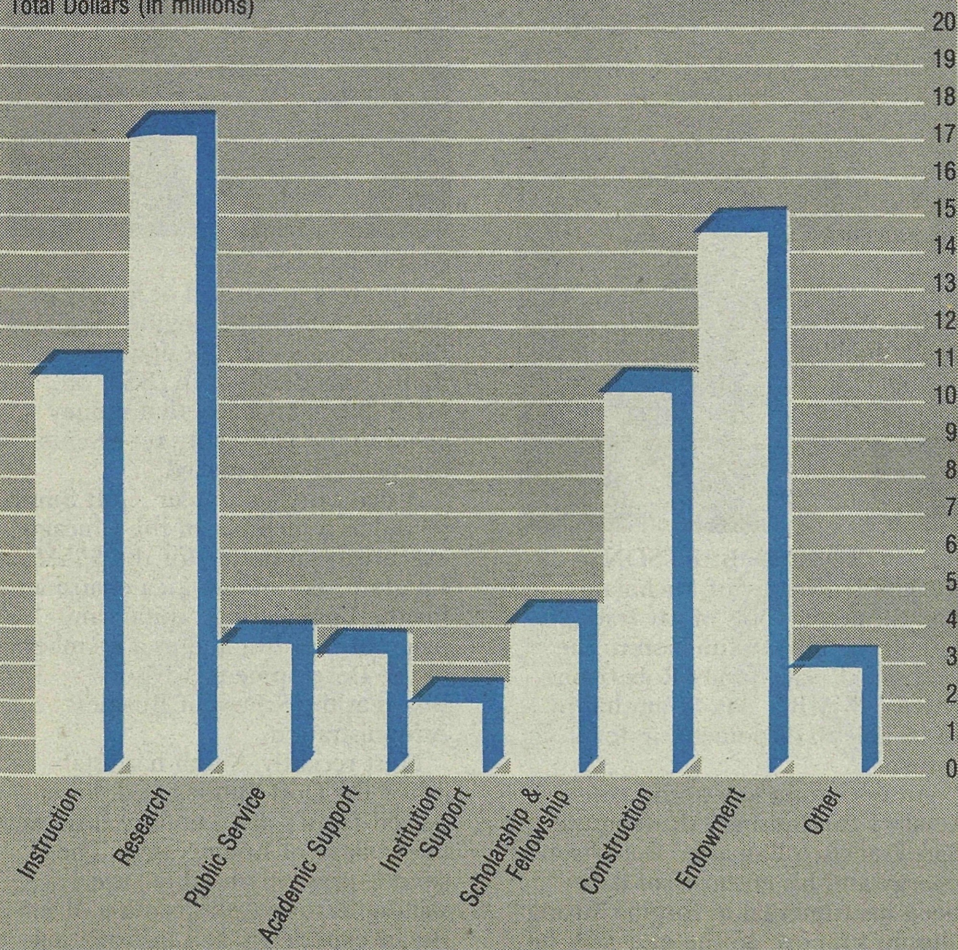
Student callers for the Michigan Annual Funds thank donors who have responded to their calls. The Michigan Annual Funds are the umbrella funds for the University's seventeen schools and colleges, its two regional campuses, and other units. Generally free of binding restrictions, they provide critical support for immediate needs and important flexibility for the unexpected opportunities for the future.



Work is progressing on construction of the Chemical Sciences Project. The new building will contain facilities for all branches of the chemical sciences, including medicinal chemistry and the investigation of molecular structure and function. The below-ground level will be dedicated solely to undergraduate instruction and will have 14 teaching laboratories in all. Levels 2, 3, and 4, dedicated to graduate research functions, will include research modules, each of which will include a well-ventilated laboratory and an adjoining instrument room. \$17 million has been raised toward the Kresge Foundation's challenge grant of \$20 million.

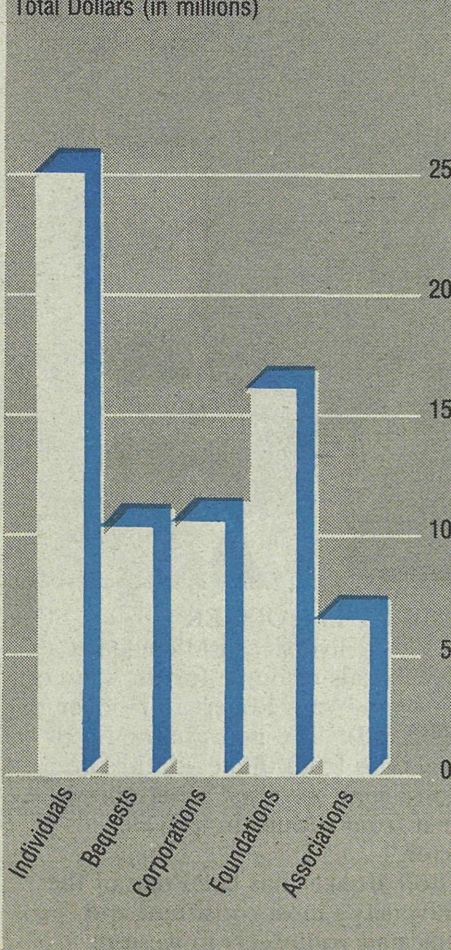
Total Gifts by Distribution

1987-88 Fiscal Year
Total Dollars (in millions)



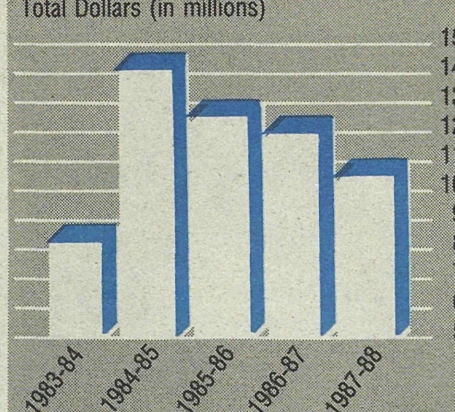
Total Gifts by Source

1987-88 Fiscal Year
Total Dollars (in millions)



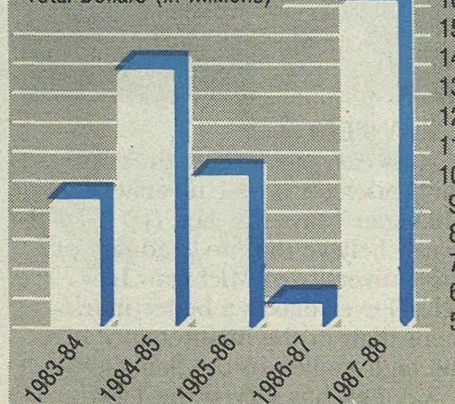
Corporate Gifts

1983-84 through 1987-88
Total Dollars (in millions)



Foundation Gifts

1983-84 through 1987-88
Total Dollars (in millions)

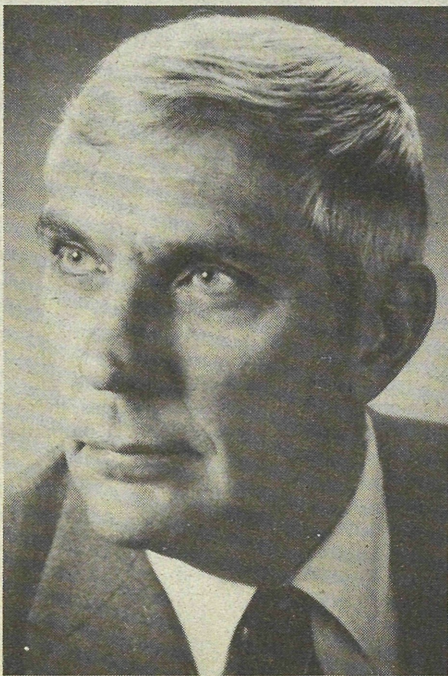


VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers: Vital to Gift Support

Essential to the success of the fundraising effort is the active participation of many volunteers — committed men and women whose lives have been touched for the better by the University.

On this page are the photographs and stories of a small sample of the many dedicated volunteers, each of whom represent the hundreds of others who are not pictured but whose work is no less valued.



BRUCE L. COOK

"I initially became involved with the University because I wanted to give something back in return for the education I received," says Bruce Cook (BBA '50, MBA '51) "but I soon saw that there were certain areas where committed alums could make a difference."

Thanks to Bruce Cook's continuing efforts and those of the Cook Family Foundation (under the leadership of Cook's father, Donald O. Cook, BA '24), the University admission office has been able to significantly improve its methods of recruiting outstanding students from outstate Michigan.

"Alumni play a critical role in the life of the University," Cook points out. "The individual *can* make a difference."



J. KAY FELT

"It is easy to be an enthusiastic fundraiser for The University of Michigan," says Ms. Felt (JD '67). "I firmly believe that no graduate of the University of Michigan Law School ever makes a better investment than in the maintenance of the high quality of the School."

Kay Felt has served the Law School in numerous capacities. A

member of its Committee of Visitors, she is also the National Chairman of the Law School Fund.

"Even those of us who paid full out-of-state tuition have never paid in full for the cost of our education," points out Ms. Felt. "If we do not constantly increase the ranks of regular givers, the burden will simply fall more heavily on the rest of us."



J. IRA HARRIS

"Like many other people, I have strong feelings about the University," says J. Ira Harris (BBA '59) in talking about his commitment to the University's fundraising efforts. "Michigan was very good to me and I want to be able to do something in return for it. I have always felt that we have an obligation to give something back for what we received."

Chairman of the Major Gifts effort in Chicago, and member of the National Campaign Committee during The Campaign for Michigan, Harris has made some vital contributions to his alma mater. At the School of Business Administration, the J. Ira Harris Center for the Study of Corporate Finance was inaugurated in the spring of 1987 with a panel that discussed "Mergers and Acquisitions: The Past, The Present, The Future." The Center was founded by Harris, who provided the initial endowment.



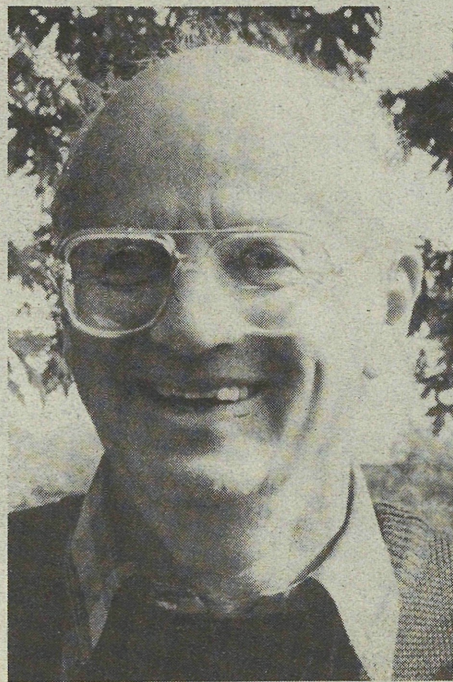
ROBERT L. HOOKER

"The University of Michigan is a tremendous resource for the state of Michigan," says Robert L. Hooker (MBA '58). "But because the funds it receives from the legislature are insufficient, we must raise money for it from within the private sector."

Bob Hooker has been one of the University's most consistent and dedicated volunteers in western Michigan. As Chairman of the

Major Gifts effort in Grand Rapids, and, during The Campaign for Michigan, as member of the National Campaign Committee, he has worked hard to enable Michigan to enlarge its giving base in the western part of the state.

"I feel very strongly that I owe the University because of the tremendous education it gave me," says Hooker, "and I want to be able to help other people to receive the same education."



RICHARD KATCHER

"My second love is still The University of Michigan," declares Richard Katcher (BA '41, LLB '43) in discussing his long-time involvement with the University. "I attribute whatever success I've had in my life to my education at Michigan."

Recently appointed to the Chairmanship of the Presidential Societies Executive Committee, Dick Katcher has served the University as donor and volunteer in numerous capacities. In June 1987, he received the University's Distinguished Alumni Award, which recognized his many activities on behalf of the University, both in his home town, Cleveland, and on the Ann Arbor campus.



SANFORD R. ROBERTSON

"The University of Michigan taught me the tools of my trade; it taught me how to function in the real world" says Sandy Robertson (BBA '53, MBA '54). "I am happy to be able to do something for it, in return."

An important key to the University's fundraising efforts in the San Francisco Bay area, Robertson's energy and his enthusiasm have been instrumental in forging strong alumni support. In the mid-'60s, he volunteered in the \$55M Program,

and he was national chair for the recent Campaign for Michigan Fund for the School of Business Administration.

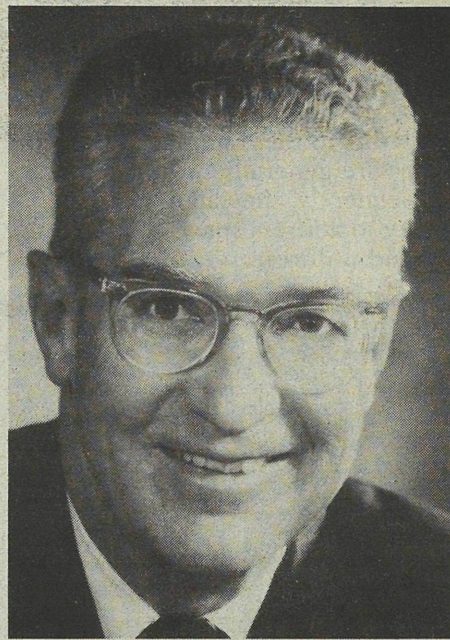


STEPHEN M. ROSS

"The University of Michigan is recognized as one of the foremost universities in this country. I welcome the opportunity to work with others to help support that excellence," says Stephen M. Ross (BBA '62).

Chairman of the Major Gifts Committee for New York City, Steve Ross recently established the Stephen M. Ross Professorship in Real Estate Finance in the School of Business Administration.

Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr., dean of the School, said of the gift, "Most businessmen and women will eventually face a situation requiring knowledge of real estate finance, and the interest of business students has peaked accordingly."



GOFF SMITH

"I have a great deal of loyalty to both my schools — Engineering and Business — and to the University itself," says Goff Smith (BSE '38, MBA '39) "and I feel that money given to the University represents competence well-placed."

A dedicated volunteer, Goff Smith served as a member of the Chicago executive committee for the \$55M Program, as Chicago-area chairman for the Engineering capital campaign of the '70s, and as a member of the Development Advisory Board at the School of Business Administration.

Most recently, Smith has established the Goff Smith Fund, an endowed Dean's discretionary fund at the College of Engineering. The fund is presently used to support visiting lecturers who bring a diversity of experience and information to the College.

THEY CALLED IT WITCHCRAFT

By Deborah Gilbert

In many parts of the world now and in the past, men are said to have practiced witchcraft. Some call these men warlocks, shamans, witch doctors — even witches. "But the story of witchcraft in colonial America," says Carol F. Karlsen, associate professor of history, "is primarily the story of women."

"Seventy-eight percent of all the accused witches in New England were women," Karlsen continues, "and half of the accused males were related to or associated with female witches."

In writing *The Devil in the Shape of a Woman: Witchcraft in Colonial New England*, Karlsen examined 344 accusations of witchcraft made in New England between 1620 and 1725, using probate court records, depositions, Puritan commentaries and individual journals to document the demographics of witchery.

Karlsen found that women who didn't live the way it was presumed that they should were the most common targets. Sixty-one percent of the accused witches had no brothers or sons, so they lived in families without male heirs. The majority were over 40 and therefore not likely to produce male heirs. Those who had also lost their husbands were likely to be in control of the family property, but they lacked male protection.

Some of the alleged witches had also been accused of premarital sexual relations or adultery, and a number of them had publicly rejected the theology of Puritanism and adhered to their own versions of religious truth. Thus they were cast as threats to the authority of God, to the clergy, to the rule of law and to community mores.

Karlsen also found that "although old women (over 60) were less likely to be accused of witchcraft than middle-aged women (40 to 59), once the older women had been accused, they were more likely to be prosecuted and convicted."

"Whereas 44 percent of the middle-aged women were tried and 42 percent of those tried were found guilty," Karlsen says, "among the old women who were accused, 59 percent were tried and 69 percent of those tried were found guilty." Women under 40 were only occasionally tried and were rarely convicted, she adds.

Karlsen thinks this difference in the treatment of older "witches" tells us much about the motives that, consciously or unconsciously, led to the accusations against these women.

"Older women without husbands were likely to be a financial burden to their children or the community," Karlsen points out. "Frequently impoverished, they could be troublesome to the authorities. Some of the witches appear in court records, demanding their rightful inheritances or requesting financial assistance from the town."

Widows who were not poor presented another set of problems to the community. Husbands customarily left the use of one-third of their property to their wives. This meant the children had to await the death of their mother (or in some cases stepmother) before they could inherit all of his property.

In a few cases the husbands left all their property to their widow, which gave her financial independence but made her vulnerable because her independence threatened the Puritan ideal of the submissive, dependent woman.

"Even when the estates held by these women were small," Karlsen adds, "there was an advantage for colony magistrates to prosecute them for witchcraft, because a conviction enabled the authorities to take control of these estates and thus to bolster the legitimacy of male inheritance."

Karlsen cites numerous examples of women who challenged the Puritan system and suffered the consequences: "Anne Hutchinson, a midwife in Boston, Massachusetts, was an outspoken critic of Puritan authorities. She held religious meetings with her supporters in her own home, and eventually was accused of heresy and banned from Massachusetts. Her female followers suffered similar fates."

Women prosecuted in 1600s were foes of Puritanism, historian argues



THE EARLIEST known printed picture of witches in flight, from Ulrich Molitor's *De Lamiis* (1489), is reminiscent of the folk tale about the three musicians from Bremen. Belief in flight by witches — or 'transvection' — was described in the 10th-century *Canon Episcopi* as an heretical acceptance of the claims of 'wicked women who profess that in the dead of night they ride upon certain beasts with the pagan goddess Diana, and fly over vast tracts of country.' Seven centuries later, if an accused witch testified that she had flown in her dreams, she could be found guilty of witchcraft.

Another Massachusetts woman, Eunice Cole of Hampton, was accused of consorting with the devil and bewitching her neighbors and their cattle. Indicted for "reckless speech" prior to her 1656 witchcraft trial and imprisoned many years after it, Cole was finally released, but only after her small estate had been appropriated to pay for her upkeep in jail. "Cole was forced to live in a hovel by the river," Karlsen says. "After she died, a stake was driven through her body to exorcise the 'baleful influence' that she supposedly possessed."

But why were some women who fit the demographic characteristics of witches accused of witchcraft while others weren't? Contemporary accounts described the accused women as aggressive, quarrelsome and spiteful, but Karlsen suggests that it was not so much their behavior that drew these charges as "how their behavior was understood in New England's hierarchical society."

In a religious and cultural milieu that "expected 'good women' to be submissive, the accused expressed dissatisfaction and sometimes anger with the power arrangements of their society," Karlsen says. "In effect, the witches were women who failed, or refused, to abide by the behavioral norms for females in Puritan society." This interpretation is supported, Karlsen contends, by the fact that the witchcraft trials died out in the 18th century as the power of Puritanism waned.

Another factor contributing to the end of the witch craze was that accusations had spread to women in the elite families, and many of these women had husbands and other influential male protectors who could direct public outrage against the witch-hunters.

Also, Karlsen adds, "A new, more secular formulation of womanhood was devised that minimized the presence of evil in some women and elevated them as 'mothers of civilization.' If domesticated and tamed, these women might no longer be perceived as threats to society, while other women, mostly poor white and Black women, continued to be associated with peculiarly 'feminine' forms of evil."

Women who were white and middle- or upper-class tended to accept their new image, Karlsen adds, because it assured them "that the evil was not in them."



WITCHES BEING HANGED; Ralph Gardiner, *England's Grievance Discovered*, 1655.

LETTERS

'No Semiliterates Here!'

I ENJOY *Michigan Today* and am impressed with the excellence and diversity of the articles. However, sometimes I am surprised by certain letters which are, in my opinion, unnecessarily critical of the University. In this instance I refer to the letter in the June issue signed by Thomas H. Jackson, '57 M.A.

To use Mr. Jackson's own words, "I was shocked beyond measure" by his statement that the University has for decades compromised academic standards whenever it thought there was something to gain for semiliterate football stars, etc. During my campus years I lived with three stars — two became successful business men and the third later graduated from Yale Law School and eventually became president of the United States. No semiliterates here!

Also during my campus years I was active in the undergraduate "M" Club and was associated with many football players; I do not recall any semiliterates.

In later years I was active in the graduate "M" Club and at one time served on its board of governors. I specifically recall that at one meeting the board questioned an associate athletic director about the level of SAT scores of athletes. We were assured that in all sports they met Big Ten and NCAA requirements. During the years I attended annual meetings, which at times included reunions of football teams, and I met many players. If there were any semiliterates I missed them.

Since Mr. Jackson signed as a graduate student, it would be reasonable to assume that he had little if any exposure to undergraduates, particularly football players.

As required reading I suggest Mr. Jackson read about the 1947 Wolverines in the October 1987 issue of *Michigan Today*. To quote: "Fritz took pride in the academic accomplishments of his students." Incidentally two of the players of six who were featured in the article were Black and went on to become a lawyer and professor of oral and maxillofacial surgery.

Perhaps Mr. Jackson is privy to more information on the admission of semiliterate football players than I am after my many years of exposure to the University's athletic programs, but I doubt it!

On a different subject: I am very pleased with the appointment of James Duderstadt as president of our great university.

Edwin C. Dayton '34
Pinehurst, North Carolina

Oscar Baker

I ENJOYED reading about Oscar Baker Jr. ("The Law Man," June 1988). He made a real contribution and has an inspiring story. I feel that his achievements are a substantial credit to the University. Compliments to Ms. Rudnicki on a fine writing job.

Julius R. Brown '73 Ph.D.
Pittsburgh

SDI

PHILLIP P. Moulton's conclusion in "Letters," April '88, that U.S. strategists actually plan differently (that is, a strategic offensive strategy) from the stated U.S. policy is inaccurate, at best, and comes either from lack of research or an intent to misinform his readers. National strategic planning and contingencies are well-documented. Many of the people who recommended, coordinated and implemented the plans are still alive. Many of us who lived through the period of development are still alive and well. It would take only a minimum of research to show the error.

Second: Ref. "Black Enrollment Debated." During the last four years of my active duty career, I spent a great deal of time wrestling with the problems created by universities and ROTC detachments graduating and commissioning young people (minorities) who didn't have the skills that graduates of universities are expected to have. They were unable to perform the training and duty requirements of the Air Force officer. We, collectively, destined them to failure, treated them badly and unfairly. My associate, Glenn Freeman, a young Black NCO, continually reminded me that the most bigoted and dangerous people to the minorities are the white liberal "do-gooders" who make different standards for minorities. He personally regarded this as a major offense.

A recent graduate, who was Black, stated essentially, "There was no discrimination at my university; we were evaluated on our performance." His university? West Point. As offensive as it may be, we might learn from the service academies.

Col. (Ret.) Herbert J. Peck Jr. USAF
Lago Vista, Texas

Capital 'B'

WHAT IS the significance of finding "Black" capitalized 13 times and "white" uncapitalized five times when referring to race in Marianne Rudnicki's "Law Man"? Does this indicate a propensity to keeping the races separate and unequal or that the system of capitalization is only for some, i.e. "many are culled but few are chosen?"

George R. Hudock
Westland

THE University capitalizes "Black" when it is a clear reference to African-American nationality, or ethnic identity, and not to "race." Other terms of this sort — Irish-American, Hispanic-American, Chinese-American, Jewish-American, etc. — are always capitalized. Faculty, students and staff of African descent requested adoption of this policy, pointing out that the previously preferred designation "Negro" was and is capitalized, and that "Black" is merely a replacement for, and synonym of, "Negro" — Ed.

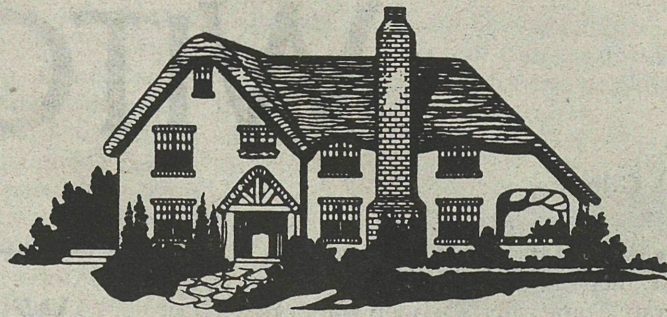
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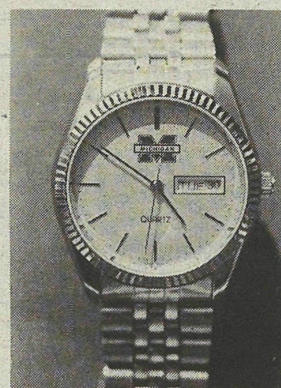
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Michigan Today 10/88



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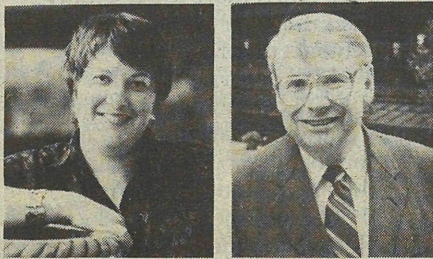
By Virginia W. Hayes

"My thanks to those who gave through the Fund," says Marjorie Levy, dean of the School of Art. "To us, it meant more visiting artists and designers, graduate student fellowships, and undergraduate achievement awards."

Dean Levy is appreciative for a good reason. She is talking about The Campaign for Michigan Fund, which closed June 30 with a record total of more than \$26,000,000 in gifts and pledges.

Alumni, parents and graduating seniors responded generously to the annual appeals to support Phase II of the Campaign. The Fund's overall goal was \$20,000,000.

"In sum," Levy adds, "The Fund has enabled the School of Art to recognize, encourage and support our most outstanding students. These are gifts over and above financial aid. Without the Fund, we would not have been able to award them."



Levy

Whitaker

During the two years of its operation, The Campaign for Michigan Fund has become integral to each school, college and regional campus of the University. Dollars from the Fund are used to light classrooms and laboratories, to assist students in need of aid and to provide the seed money for pilot research, to name a few important benefits.

Gilbert R. Whitaker Jr., dean of the School of Business Administration, explains:

"Moneys from The Campaign for Michigan Fund and, now, from the Business School Fund, are a vital part of the Business School's spending plan. The Fund makes the difference between the School's being ordinary or its being great. In fact, when we receive \$1,100,100 from the Fund, it is equivalent to the amount available to us from a \$20 million endowment."

The Fund was designed to provide exactly this kind of essential, supplementary support. Under the leadership of Robert M. Brown '63 BSE and Susan Crumpacker Brown '63, the Fund invited annual, unrestricted support for the U-M's 17 Schools and Colleges and two regional campuses. Through a combination of mail appeals and phone calls, the Fund contacted more than half of the University alumni, parents and students — a sizable accomplishment when you consider these number 310,000 persons.

Gifts to The Campaign for Michigan Fund permit the University to direct Fund resources to where they are needed most, to respond to unexpected opportunities or to meet unanticipated needs. This feature pleases Robert M. Warner, dean of the School of Information and Library Studies.

"The Campaign for Michigan Fund has given us the flexibility we must

have to respond immediately to important needs," Warner says. "With the moneys raised for our School by the Fund, we have been able to sponsor or co-sponsor lectures and to support student travel to professional meetings. Further, the Fund has enabled us to add significantly to our scholarship fund. In addition, the School will soon be moving into new quarters; the Fund has permitted us to allocate funds for furnishings, for laboratory equipment and for a specially planned convocation room."

The Fund made new friends for the University and strengthened old bonds. Alumni and friends responded generously and enthusiastically to the appeal. At the Telefund, the Fund's headquarters for telephone contact, the average overall gift was \$237. These gifts collectively provided an important base for continued strength in the University's academic programming. All across the University many new donors joined the ranks.

Committed volunteer leadership was at the helm of every unit effort. The unit national chairs served as spokespersons for the Fund, providing the spark of motivation.

But what was *their* motivation? "It's a jewel," answers Sally Angell Parsons '54, '56 MS Design, in talking about the School of Art. "The facilities are extraordinary. I feel we must



Warner

Parsons

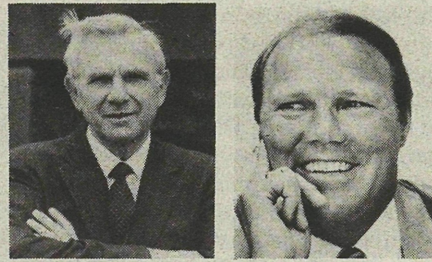
reach out and let people know what an excellent school it is and what an outstanding faculty it has."

Parsons, who was chair of the School of Art's Campaign for Michigan Fund, inherited her strong ties to Michigan. Her grandfather, James Burrill Angell, was one of the University's most distinguished presidents, and her father, Robert Cooley Angell, was chairman of the Department of Sociology. Parsons is associate director of the Robert L. Kidd Associates/Galleries in Birmingham. She has also taught art history and exhibited her own work throughout the Detroit area.

"We should recognize that some of the most innovative art today is being done here in the Midwest," Parsons points out. "This fact only adds urgency to my feeling that the University, and its School of Art, should be preserved and nourished."

At the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, national chair Henry W. Bloch '43 says that "Michigan is a great university [but] requires additional funds to maintain its reputation and to provide a quality education; state funds are not sufficient to support such a school."

Bloch attended the University at the urging of his great-aunt, who offered to finance his education "only if I at-



Bloch

Freehan

tended The University of Michigan." Following duty in the armed services during World War II, he attended the Harvard Business School before returning to Kansas City. It was there that he and his brother, Richard, founded the H&R Block Company, which specializes in tax preparation.

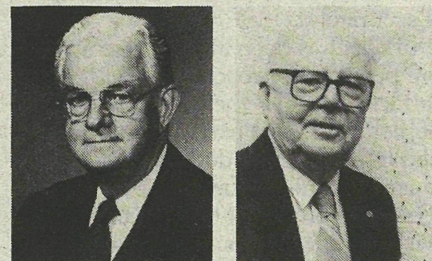
An active supporter of The Campaign for Michigan Fund, Bloch adds, "As a graduate of the University, I was glad to be part of this effort."

"How could I turn Chancellor [William A.] Jenkins down?" asks Bill Freehan '66, in discussing his U-M Dearborn efforts. "I had a very positive experience at the Dearborn campus and, knowing what some kids go through these days to find a good educational institution, I wanted to help out."

Freehan entered the U-M in 1959 and transferred to the Dearborn campus after signing with the Detroit Tigers as a catcher. During his 15 years with the Tigers, he won five consecutive Golden Glove awards and was named "Tiger of the Year" in 1967. He founded Freehan-Bocci, an automotive manufacturers' representative company, in 1974, two years before retiring from professional baseball.

Dr. William N. Hubbard Jr. of the U-M Medical Center believes the Medical School "teaches commitment to the well-being of the patient — and that is a core value we should support."

Hubbard received his M.D. from New York University in 1944. After postgraduate work at the University of North Carolina Medical School and specialty training at Bellevue Hospital, he served as associate dean of the New York Medical College from 1951 to 1959. At that time, he accepted an appointment as professor of medicine and dean of the U-M Medical School;



Hubbard

English

in 1969 he was named director of the Medical Center.

Hubbard left academia in 1970 to become vice president and general manager of the Upjohn Company's pharmaceutical division, and was named president in 1974. He is now retired.

"My commitments to the University and to the importance of a good medical education have never changed,"

Hubbard says. "I just changed my job."

John W. English '36, '40 MA, '51 Ph.D., became the first president of the School of Education Alumni Society when the Society was established in 1975. He was re-elected to that office five times. English was named Distinguished Alumnus by the Education Alumni Society in 1983, and he received the University-wide Distinguished Alumni Service Award in 1986.

"I am proud to be able to work to support and sustain the School," English says.

With balloons flying high and enthusiasm to match, students joined the Fund effort. "Michigan is in my blood," explains Debi Facktor, Ann Arbor co-chair of this year's Senior Pledge Program. "We want to help other students understand the importance of giving annually to the University."



Facktor

Clauser

"We went right past our goal," adds Robert Clauser, Ann Arbor co-chair. "Through the Program, we hope to teach seniors how to be responsible alumni." In fact, the Senior Pledge Program was successful not only in the amount it raised, but just as important, it was successful in the numbers of students it attracted to its cause.

One of the most significant aspects of The Campaign for Michigan Fund is that it has established a tradition for regular support of the Michigan Annual Funds for all 17 Schools and Colleges, as well as for the two regional U-M campuses. These Annual Funds are listed below:

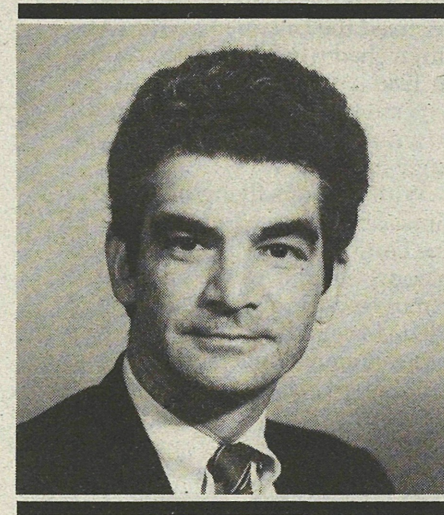
- College of Architecture and Urban Planning Fund
- School of Art Enrichment Fund
- Business School Annual Fund
- U-M-Dearborn Annual Fund
- School of Dentistry Fund
- School of Education Fund
- College of Engineering Annual Fund
- U-M-Flint Annual Fund
- School of Information and Library Studies Fund
- LSA Enrichment Fund
- Law School Fund
- Medical School Fund
- School of Music Fund
- School of Nursing Fund
- School of Natural Resources Fund
- College of Pharmacy Annual Fund
- Division of Physical Education Annual Fund
- School of Public Health Enrichment Fund
- School of Social Work Fund.

Under the national chairmanship of Regent Thomas A. Roach '51, '53 JD, the Michigan Annual Fund Program is continuing the work of The Campaign for Michigan Fund across the U-M campuses. Based on the strength the Fund has established in this two-year period, volunteers optimistically look forward to once again doubling annual fund revenues.

FACETS OF THE

By Peter Seidman

EVERY PRESIDENTIAL election year draws the attention of historians, political scientists, survey researchers, media analysts and other academic experts. Peter Seidman of U-M News and Information Services interviewed several faculty members so that our readers might enjoy a Michigan Today mini-symposium on this year's presidential race.



Michael W. Traugott, director of the Department of Communication Ph.D. Program; research scientist, Institute for Social Research; and senior project director, the Gallup Organization.

JOHN KENNEDY in the 1960 election was the first presidential candidate to assemble a team of survey researchers to simulate how voters in different states might respond to various campaign strategies.

In previous elections candidates had not needed polls to determine ways to attract groups of voters, because they could rely on the party to deliver voters on a regular basis. If Richard Daley, the late mayor of Chicago, told you he could deliver a certain number of votes for you, he could and he did. Big-city mayors can't do that any more.

This year, Michael Dukakis and George Bush will spend over \$1 million each collecting survey data with several different types of polls.

One type is a national survey that measures broad trends in public opinion. These typically involve interviews with 1,000 to 2,000 respondents conducted over a three- to four-day period that probe for broad policy concerns and candidate preference.

Winning a presidential election in the Electoral College is like putting together a jigsaw puzzle — the pieces being blocks of electoral votes. To give a candidate an edge on picking up this or that piece, the campaign staffs also conduct statewide surveys in key states. In this race, for example, both candidates will be doing frequent surveys in Texas. It is a key state with a lot of electoral votes, and there are two Texans, Bush and Bentsen, on the ticket.

Media organizations, of course, conduct surveys for entirely different reasons. First, they want to control news content by writing their own questions and reporting the results as a proprietary survey. Second, they have a commercial interest in polling data. They want to collect data and write stories that have general news value so that other newspapers will carry a story that credits an "NBC poll" or a "CBS/New York Times survey."

Polls conducted by the candidates' staffs often ask respondents how they view various characteristics of the candidates; and they frequently pose hypothetical situations: "Suppose

such-and-such happened, how would this affect your opinions?"

Newspaper readers ought to be interested in the answers to these types of questions, but by the prevailing criteria of newsworthiness, reporters and editors emphasize, instead, the issue of who's ahead and who's behind. This approach encapsulates the notion of conflict, which is valued highly in the news industry. In addition, these stories are easy to write, and don't require embellishment with lots of details on the issues.

Neither of these two polling groups — the presidential candidates and the media — has a special interest in informing the electorate. The candidates are interested in building a coalition of half the electorate plus at least one vote; the media in marketing information.

The effects of polls on the candidates and the electorate are different during the pre-nomination phase than they are during the general election campaign.

The release of survey data a year to 18 months before the convention helps potential candidates decide whether to enter the race. It also influences potential financial backers along with a relatively small group of political professionals who must decide which candidate to back. So early in the process, poll results affect candidacies not through the electorate but through elites.

These pre-nomination contests and opinion-samplings occur in a low-information environment. Most of the candidates are unknown to most of the electorate. By the general election campaign, however, both major-party nominees are pretty well-known and the electorate has formed an opinion about them. At this stage, the effects of polls are relatively muted, because the electorate's preferences are less subject to be changed by new information about who is ahead and who is behind, and the presidential candidates are receiving federal funds.

Compared with recent elections, the 1988 race will unfold in a different way, because of the public's lack of familiarity with Bush and Dukakis. Dukakis had very little national exposure before the primaries and caucuses. Although Bush is better known, he doesn't have much of an independent political persona.

Bush does, however, have great consultants on his team. They have devised the obvious strategy for him to pursue — of not attacking Dukakis in the abstract, but seeking to demonstrate that his opponent, judged from past behavior, is not representing himself accurately.

Dukakis has been able to take a more positive approach — although he attacks Bush on the question of whether or to what extent he participated in a variety of decisions of the Reagan administration.

The competence of the candidates' advisers and advertising teams come into play here, and even though their strategies are clear, it remains to be seen which candidate will translate all this into a better message.

To date, Bush has been more successful in getting out of the starting blocks after the conventions. This will remain a competitive campaign, and I expect a close election. There are more Democrats than Republicans in the United States, so there is plenty of room for Dukakis to catch and pass Bush. But it will be a very close election, and I won't be at all surprised if Bush wins.



Jack L. Walker, chairman of the Department of Political Science and research scientist, Institute of Public Policy Studies.

IN 1885, voters were more likely to be Democrats because they were Irish or Southerners than for any other reason. Regional, ethnic and religious affiliations were principal factors in partisan politics. Today, one is more likely to be a Democrat because one thinks government should be more active in the economy; there is a more ideological component to party loyalty than ever before.

The heyday of political parties built around ethnic and regional groups was between the 1880s and World War I. During that period, most major American cities were dominated by political machines and bosses supported by coalitions of ethnic groups. Political parties were held together by patronage and by other appeals to self-interest controlled at the state or local level. Campaigning meant stitching together among disparate constituent groups a bunch of policies and payoffs that brought people into a coalition that would hold together through the election.

After World War I, with the advent of the modern industrial state, local patronage politics clashed with an emerging national need for a professional army, federal control of interstate commerce, national parks and other types of modern institutions around which it is very hard to build an old-fashioned system of patronage and decentralized parties.

People with a long-term commitment to a national agenda developed an interest-group system in part as an alternative to the patronage system. They didn't want every public agency to lose its top administrator to a political appointee every time a new political party came into office.

Furthermore, as the United States became more homogenous it was increasingly difficult to build regional blocks. There are, for example, large numbers of Northerners living in Atlanta now, and large numbers of Midwesterners living in Los Angeles.

As a result of these and other changes, politics has been slowly transformed, especially at the presidential level, into a much more policy-oriented, program-oriented debate. The Republican Party benefited most from this shift, although a majority of the electorate still claims loyalty to the Democratic Party.

If Democrats could maintain the kind of ethnic and regional loyalties that prevailed 50 years ago, they would win every time. What gets in the way, in a big way, is the South.

For a long time, Democrats dominated the South by allowing

conservative Democrats to use what amounted to force to exclude Blacks the group that troubled the "Dixiecrats." With Blacks out of the way, Democrats could put up a united front. When Democrats could no longer succeed that way, it was the beginning of a new era in American politics.

Today, Democrats have a real problem. The South has become a two-party region, and to win elections there, Democrats can't very well hark back to the "good old days" of the Solid South. Black voters would find that repugnant. But if the party strongly advocates civil rights, it risks losing conservative white voters to the Republicans. This is one of the reasons Democrats have been losing so many elections at the national level — and one reason they picked Lloyd Bentsen, a Texan, as Dukakis's running mate. The main thing Democrats have to do to hold the South is to avoid emphasizing racial issues and talk more instead about class issues, like the need for good jobs and protection against foreign imports.

The people who run the parties, the cadres, are much more ideologically committed than the public at large. These activists dominate the primaries, which generate very low voter turnouts. The candidates, now that we have so many primaries, have had to be very ideological to win the nomination, while being simultaneously aware that to win the general election, they will have to redefine themselves into something more grey, something closer to the middle.

Despite this inevitable gravitation toward the middle, there is a much clearer ideological difference between the two parties and their candidates now than in the 1950s, although the sharpness of that difference varies. Republicans have nominated extremely conservative candidates, like Goldwater and Reagan, and Democrats have nominated very liberal candidates, like McGovern and Mondale.

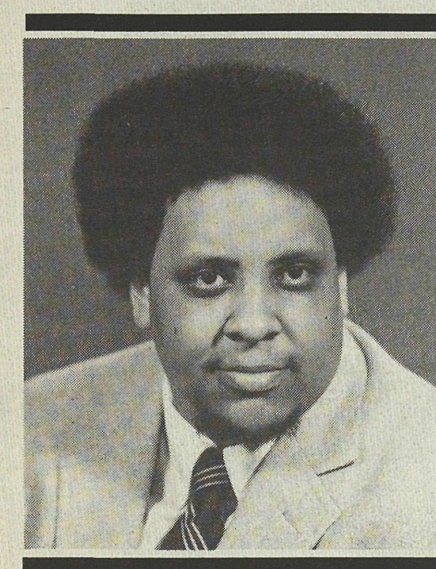
A reaction usually follows campaigns by strongly ideological candidates, however, and that is what we're seeing in this election: Dukakis and Bush are much closer ideologically than were Mondale and Reagan. Instead of their ideologies, the nominees are stressing management skills and competence. Bush and Dukakis sense that they have to get close to that hump of people in the middle who don't care much about politics and don't want to elect somebody who is politically far out. But Dukakis has to hold on to Jesse Jackson's supporters while Bush, without doing so publicly, is being careful to hold the Pat Robertson wing of the GOP.

Many people want the party system to be a referendum only on policy. They want to see big differences debated. They want real reforms or sharper changes proposed. But politicians who campaign in that manner don't get very far unless they live in times or places of crisis, like Northern Ireland, where it is the middle position that seems untenable.

In the United States, the electoral system is not just about policy choices. Its role also is to provide legitimacy to a leader, to provide a mandate to rule. One key to the success of big democratic systems like ours, is that they manage to give the leaders a lot of legitimacy in the eyes of the public. That means getting a plurality of the vote. And in most periods of history, that means moving toward the middle.

'88 ELECTION

Scholars examine factors that shape Presidential race



Michael C. Dawson, assistant professor of political science and of Afroamerican and African studies.

CONVENTIONAL political theory has always predicted that as the Black middle class grew, its members would become, like other ethnic groups, less democratic, more heterogeneous and more susceptible to being appealed to on the basis of economic self-interest. But that has not happened. Our research shows that regardless of their economic class, most Black Americans have very liberal views and very strong views on racial policies. There are three possible explanations for this.

One is that the Black middle class is too new and that it will happen eventually; the second is that it might happen but will happen at a faster rate if discriminatory policies that the Black middle class experiences decline further. The third explanation is that it's not likely to change in the near future, because group consciousness among all Blacks is so strong that it overrides the class or status interests of members of the middle or upper classes.

During the 1970s, the Nixon and Ford administrations tried to lure middle-class Blacks from the Democratic party, where they could presumably influence some of the rest of the Black community. Republicans were straightforward in their support of programs that would be popular among the Black middle class, especially those with entrepreneurial interests. As a result, we began to see a slight shift of Black voters from the Democratic to the Republican party. Nixon and the Republican Party were making modest inroads among Blacks, but by early 1984 Reagan was so extraordinarily unpopular with the Black community that Mondale got 90 percent of the Black vote.

This year, the GOP is divided over what to do with the Black vote. Some propose going back after the Black middle class and taking advantage of possible disaffection with the Democratic Party. Others argue for going after white blue-collar workers and Southerners who have been affiliated with the Democrats but who voted for Reagan in '80 and '84. The only way to do that is to write off the Black vote altogether.

I have no idea which argument will prevail. But there have been clear signs that Bush is not exactly wooing the Black vote, such as his tendency not to show up at events important to the Black community. Perhaps that is because in presidential elections the Black vote is not critical to one's suc-

cess unless the election is very close.

That is not to say the Black vote is unimportant. Many people believe the GOP lost its majority in the Senate in 1986 because it wrote off the Black vote. That year, several Democratic senatorial candidates and Democratic gubernatorial candidates in Louisiana, Alabama, California, New York, and Mississippi won with a minority of the white vote. So ignoring the Black vote may be a strategy that is perfectly workable on the presidential level, but a Democratic candidate who wins without Black support might find it hard to consolidate power after he or she gains office.

My guess is that there will be some softness in Black support for Dukakis initially, but that unless he has some big troubles with the Black community or some other major problem in his campaign, he will probably get 90 percent of the Black vote.

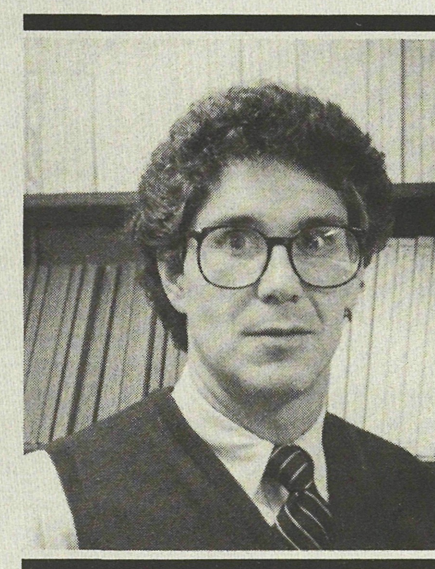
The critical question for Dukakis and Bush is not what percent of the Black vote Dukakis gets, but what the Black voter turnout will be. Between 1980 and 1984 the Black voting rate increased from 50.5 percent to 55.8 percent of the eligible voting Black population, while the white voting rate rose from 60.9 percent to 61.4 percent. The difference between Black and white voting rates decreased to 5.6 percent in 1984, the smallest gap ever recorded.

Some signs point to a further increase in the Black voting rate, others to a decline. I think the upward trend will continue, because Black Americans are not only the most liberal group in the United States, but also the most passionate opponents of the Reagan administration. And since 1982 various local and national candidates have succeeded in mobilizing Black voters by directly invoking Afro-American opposition to Reagan administration policies.

Second, the number of Black candidates is increasing, and there is a very high Black voter turnout whenever a Black is on the ballot. On the other hand, the trend may reverse itself if large numbers of Black Americans perceive that they, through the fate of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, got a bum deal at the Democratic convention; a corollary question to that has to do with how active Jackson supporters and Jackson himself will be in mobilizing the Black community for the Dukakis ticket.

It's too early to have solid data on this, but there is clearly some dissatisfaction with what happened at the Democratic convention and some grumblings about the Democratic party not taking the Black vote seriously. Nonetheless, in addition to bringing Black Americans into the political process and moving the debate within the Democratic Party to the left, the Jackson campaigns of '84 and '88 allowed racial justice to re-emerge as a prominent issue.

We have plenty of evidence, however, that as Blacks go up the political ladder, racial opposition to them increases. We saw that very clearly when conservative whites gave little support to William Lucas, a moderately conservative Black Republican, in his unsuccessful attempt to unseat James Blanchard, a white liberal Democrat. If, as I suspect they will, the Republicans attempt to "saddle" Dukakis with Jackson, and if that costs Dukakis many votes, this presidential election may clarify the extent to which racial policies weight the preference of white voters.



Gregory B. Markus, professor of political science and research scientist, Institute for Social Research.

A YEAR or two ago, the conventional wisdom was that Gary Hart, Joseph Biden, Al Gore and Jack Kemp were candidates who would be especially sensitive to issues important to baby boomers in the 1988 election.

Those candidacies either never got off the ground or self-destructed. So there was this question: What happened to the baby boomers? Was all the talk about their potentially tremendous effect on politics just hype?

I don't think so. First of all, I don't think it's politically useful to use the term "baby boomers" — as most demographers do — to refer to all 76 million people who were born between 1946 and 1964. That group is simply too huge and diverse to be politically distinctive. I'm more interested in the older half of the contingent, and especially those who attended college in the decade after 1964 — about 16 million individuals in all.

That's still a pretty large group, and its influence is magnified by the political activism of its members, their relative affluence and the similarity of their views on many political and social matters. They were all socialized into politics in a decade that encompassed the civil rights, antiwar, environmental and women's movements. After that, many of them took on the responsibilities of families and professional careers.

The importance of baby boomers in 1988 is indicated by more than just the presence or absence of particular candidates on the ballot. Indeed, the fact that Dan Quayle, aged 41, is the Republican vice presidential nominee is perhaps the least significant indicator of boomer influence on presidential politics. Their principal impact is on the political agenda — the issues and concerns that frame the 1988 campaign.

To the extent that issues are being discussed at all in this year's campaign, a contender for the top issue is a cluster of themes that have been called the "family issue." That includes day care, parental leave, teenage drug abuse and quality of schools. Both Governor Dukakis and Vice President Bush are emphasizing those topics in their campaigns. Jesse Jackson did also.

There is a growing recognition that the family as an institution has been battered in recent years and that political leaders ought to think about what can be done to re-establish the family

as the primary institution in American society.

Another baby boom issue is the environment: acid rain, landfills reaching capacity, toxic wastes washing up on shore and depletion of the ozone layer. These are not issues that presidential elections turn on. Nevertheless, there is a renewed awareness that trying to live in harmony with the environment is important.

Finally, there is the harder-to-define "issue" of how to inspire a renewed sense of community, of shared purpose, after eight years of one-sided emphasis on the myth of rugged individualism and "tough-minded" survival of the fittest. In his acceptance speech, Bush said he wanted a gentler and kinder society, and Dukakis has repeatedly invoked the Kennedy ideal of "asking what you can do for your country."

This theme comes straight out of the '60s. It lurks in the baby boom consciousness. And although it may appear to clash with Yuppie-style striving for maximum personal freedom and self-actualization, anyone who has ever watched a football game knows that general excellence and team spirit are hardly incompatible concepts.

Baby boomers are not clearly Democratic or Republican. They're roughly evenly divided into three camps, Democratic, Republican and independent.

On social and cultural issues, older, college-educated baby boomers are for the most part liberal, and that tends to fit them a little more neatly in the Democratic camp. Specifically, I'm referring to women's rights and privacy issues — abortion, school prayer and personal life styles — the kinds of issues that derailed Robert Bork's appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court.

On the other hand, unlike many of their parents, this group is not especially interested in using government as a device to take money from the middle and upper-middle classes — into which they have moved — and redistribute it to the poor. Boomers came of age at a time when it seemed that government was spending more and more on social programs and getting less and less for its money.

Nor do they want to see government stifling the entrepreneurial spirit.

If you look at our data over time, you find some really sweeping attitudinal changes among members of this group. They went from taking the most liberal positions in the 1970s — on the idea of government job guarantees, guaranteed minimum standards of living, helping the poor and minority groups and affirmative action — to taking quite conservative positions when the same questions were asked in the 1980s.

For the most part, these people got more schooling and better jobs than their parents did — something that is not true for the baby boomers as a whole. Their conservative economic outlook followed along with that. So when Jesse Jackson talked about redistribution of wealth, he lost his middle-class support. He got his strongest support from this group not when he talked about specific programs, but when he talked about re-establishing the idea that government can care about ordinary people — and that includes the middle class. The baby boomers will go along with that until somebody says they will have to pay for programs that won't help many of them personally.

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RAMA, his brother Laksman and Hanuman, the general of the monkeys, fire arrows and fling chakras as they go off to battle in this scene from the mural on the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok. The action takes place in the Ramakien, the Thai version of the Ramayana. (See article on page 6-7).

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