The Making of University of Michigan History: The People, Events, & Buildings that Shaped the University

1899/1900 C. H. Cooley, teaches 1st sociology course

1904/1905 West Engineering Hall opens

1905/1906 Emil Lorch heads new Architecture Dept.

1905/1906 Women's Athletic Assoc. formed

1909 Pres. James B. Angell retires

1909/1910 Alumni Hall dedicated

1910 Harry B. Hutchins, 6th UM President

1911/1912 "Club House" constructed at Ferry Field

1911/1912 Graduate School founded

1914 Hill Auditorium opens

1915 First women's dorms open
1918 Old University Library closed

1918/1919 SATC constructing mess hall

1921 Marion Leroy Burton named president

1923/1924 William L. Clements Library opens

1926/1927 Dana, Moore named deans of new schools

1929 Women's League opens

1929/1930 Ruthven assumes UM presidency

1931/1932 McMath-Hulbert Observatory opens

1933/1934 Law Quad construction completed

1936 Mayfest brings Ormandy to Ann Arbor

1938/1939 West Quad dorms built as WPA project

1939 Arthur Miller, wins second Hopwood

1940/1941 War issue stirs campus

1942/1943 JAG School troops drill in Law Quad
1943/1944 Ruth Buchanan writes to soldiers

1945/1946 Returning veteran's boost enrollment

1947/1948 Phoenix Project promotes peaceful use of atoms

1948/1949 Administration Building, post-war construction boom

1949/1950 Fire destroys Haven Hall

1951/1952 Harlan Hatcher named UM President

1953/1954 UM TV moves to new studio

1954/1955 Francis and Salk announce vaccine

1955/1956 Mott Memorial anchors Flint campus

1956/1957 Ford donates Fairlane to UM

1959/1960 Milestone study *The American Voter* published

1961 John Kennedy proposes Peace Corp

1961/1962 New botanical garden opens
1962/1963 Saarinen designed Music School

1964 Pres. Johnson proposed "Great Society"

1965/1966 Leslie Bassett wins Pulitzer

1968 Robben Fleming succeeds Hatcher

1968/1969 "The Cube" installed in Regents' Plaza

1970/1971 Revelli lays down baton

1978/1979 UM loses Hazel Losh

1979/1980 Harold Shapiro named UM president

1980/1981 Economics Building burns on Christmas eve

1985/1986 U Hospital move to new facility

1986/1987 EECS Building open on North Campus

1994/1995 MTS phased out, computing sites expanded
The Making of University of Michigan History

C. H. COOLEY, TEACHES 1ST SOCIOLOGY COURSE...

Charles Horton Cooley, (UM Ph. D., 1894), instructor of political economy, was named assistant professor of sociology and taught the university's first course in the subject in 1899. Cooley, the son of famed Law School professor and State Supreme Court Justice Thomas McIntyre Cooley, would go on to become one of the seminal theorists in the young discipline. His books on social organization and culture became classics and are still assigned in university courses.

Photo Source: Charles Horton Cooley Papers, Box 7, Photos
The West Engineering Building was completed in September 1904, behind schedule and over budget. Final cost of the 94,318 sq. ft. Mason and Kahn designed building was $275,000 plus $25,000 for equipment. It included extensive lab areas and a ship tank for the naval architecture program. Known as the New Engineering Building until 1923 when East Engineering was completed, West Engineering was officially renamed West Hall in 1996 following the College of Engineering's move to North Campus. It now houses several LS&A programs and the School of Information.
With the appointment of Prof. Emil Lorch, formal instruction in architecture was resumed after a 26 year lapse. Twenty-two students enrolled in Lorch's initial class in the Fall of 1906. Established as a sub-department of the Department of Engineering with Lorch as the chair, Architecture gained a measure of independence in 1913 and became a separate college in 1931. The noted Chicago architect William Le Baron Jenny had commuted to Ann Arbor to teach architecture from 1876 to 1880.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for Emil Lorch papers
- Finding aid for A. Alfred Taubman School of Architecture and Urban Planning

Photo Source: Professor Emil Lorch, Emil Lorch Papers, Box 18, Portraits.
The Making of University of Michigan History

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOC. FORMED ...

The Women's Athletic Association sponsored its first competitions in basketball, baseball and tennis in the fall of 1905. Organized the previous spring, the WAA aimed "to promote athletic activities by and to foster a comprehensive recreational program for the women of the University of Michigan." The WAA eventually sponsored inter-class, intramural and club competition in more than twenty sports as well as recreational activities such as horseback riding. "Telegraphic" intercollegiate contests were held in archery, track and other sports. The WAA disbanded in 1970.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for Women's Athletic Association records
- A Sporting Chance: Women's Athletics at the University of Michigan
- Finding aid for the Dept. of Physical Education for Women records

Photo Source: Dept. of Physical Education for Women (University of Michigan) records, 1878-1972, Box 9. Folder: Basketball
In February of 1909, eighty year old President James B. Angell submitted his resignation to the Regents, to take effect in June. Angell's 38 year tenure was the longest of any UM president. A charismatic, persuasive and paternal figure, he was known to generations of students as "Prexy Angell." Enrollment had grown from 1100 to over 5000, too large for a successor to impress a personal stamp on the campus in the way Angell had. The Regents granted Angell the title of emeritus president, a $4000 pension and permission to keep living in the President's House.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the James Burrill Angell papers
- Online Exhibit: The Presidents of the University of Michigan

Photo Source: University of Michigan faculty and staff portrait collection, Box 4.
The idea of a memorial building to University men who had fallen in the Civil War was first proposed in 1864. It finally came to fruition in 1910 with the opening of the Alumni Memorial Building. The classical style building designed by architects Donaldson and Meier cost $195,855.29. The Memorial building housed the Alumni Association, but its main purpose was to serve as the University's art museum. The opening exhibit was from Charles Freer's collection of American and Oriental art, now in the Freer Gallery in Washington D.C.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**
- Online Exhibit: [A Historical Tour of Campus](http://bentley.umich.edu/exhibits/myumich/myumich_search.php?id=2)
In August of 1909 Harry Burns Hutchins, Dean of the Law Department, was named interim President for one-year to succeed President Angell. After several candidates, including Woodrow Wilson, declined to accept the presidency, the Regents decided to make Hutchins President for a three year term. Following some stormy negotiations with Regent Chase Osborn, Hutchins accepted a five year appointment. At the end of his term the Regents asked him to continue in office and Hutchins served until 1920.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the Harry Burns Hutchins papers
- Online exhibit: The Presidents of the University of Michigan

Photo Source: Alumni Association (University of Michigan) records, 1859-1998, Box 142, Hutchins, H.
After years of discussion and some faculty opposition, the Regents, in December 1911, authorized the establishment of an independent Graduate Department. Graduate study had been administered by the Graduate Council, a part the College of LS&A. Karl Eugen Guthe was named the first Dean of the Graduate Department. With the aid of a distinguished executive committee, Guthe did much to raise the quality and scope of graduate work before his premature death in 1915. He was succeeded as dean by Prof. Alfred Lloyd.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

- [Finding aid for the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies records](#)
When the students returned in the fall of 1913 they assembled in a magnificent new auditorium that would quickly gain fame as one of the world's great concert halls. The Albert Kahn designed Hill Auditorium seated 4200 and the huge stage had a seating capacity of 300. Cost of the fully equipped building was $347,000. The remarkable acoustics were the work of Kahn's chief engineer John Hoyt (UM '91) and consulting engineer Hugh Tallant. It is named for former regent Arthur S. Hill who willed the university $200,000 to replace the inadequate auditorium in University Hall.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Online exhibit: A Historical Tour of the University of Michigan
The Making of University of Michigan History

First Women's Dorms Open...

The university's first dormitories for women, Helen Newberry Residence Hall and the Martha Cook Residence Hall, opened in 1915. The children of Helen Handy Newberry donated $75,000 to the Student Christian Association for a residence hall to be built next to Newberry Hall (now the Kelsey Museum). The SCA then deeded Helen Newberry Residence Hall to the University. The Martha Cook Building, located on S. State across from the President's House, was the gift of William Cook, who was also the benefactor of the Law School.

Additional Resources

- Finding aid for the Helen Handy Newberry Residence records
- Finding aid for the Martha Cook Building records

Photo Source: University of Michigan photographs vertical file, UBImusD13. Folder: Campus Buildings. Martha Cook Building, no. 233
One campus landmark came down to make room for another in the summer of 1917. The Old University Library, with its twin towers, university clock, and curving red brick wall, had been a focal point of campus since 1883. The building had been declared unsafe in 1915 and by July 14, 1917 only the gutted clock tower and the fireproof stack addition remained. The stack was incorporated into the new General Library ("The Grad") which was completed in 1920 at a cost of nearly $650,000.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Online exhibit: A Historical Tour of the University of Michigan
The Making of University of Michigan History

SATC CONSTRUCTING MESS HALL...

In the Fall of 1918 the U.S. War Department established a Student's Army Training Corps on campus. The 2700 students who enrolled in SATC were issued arms and uniforms and received private's pay. Another 600 students joined the Student's Naval Training Corps. Neither the campus SATC nor SNTC saw action as units. Fifty-seven SATC and one SNTC students died on campus during the influenza epidemic. A total of 12,601 Michigan students, alumni, and faculty saw service during the war and 243 lost their lives.

Photo Source: Student Army Training Corps, constructing SATC Mess Hall, 1918; J. Wonderly Collection
The Making of University of Michigan History

MARION LEROY BURTON NAMED PRESIDENT...

On July 1, 1920, Marion Leroy Burton, president of the University of Minnesota, became Michigan's fifth president. Tall, red-headed, with a commanding presence and a persuasive voice, he could captivate students and legislators alike. His talent for organization and vision of an expanding university exactly fit the needs and spirit of the post-war age. His tenure was tragically short, however, as he died in February 1925 following a heart attack. He had doubled the university's annual income and secured more than $10 million in appropriations and $2 million in gifts for new buildings.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Marion LeRoy Burton papers
- Online exhibit: The Presidents of the University of Michigan

Photo Source: Marion LeRoy Burton papers, 1901-1925, Box 23
The William L. Clements Library was dedicated in 1923. The Italian Renaissance style building was designed by Albert Kahn to house the collection that William Clements ('89) had donated to the university. A Bay City, Michigan, industrialist and university regent, Clements began collecting books in the 1890s and gradually assembled one of the world's great collections on the European discovery and settlement of the new world. After parting with his books, Clements began purchasing historical manuscripts for the library, with a focus on British manuscripts relating to the American Revolution.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the William L. Clements Library records
- Finding aid for the Albert Kahn papers

Photo Source: Photo credit: Front facade of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan Photographs Vertical File
The Making of University of Michigan History

DANA, MOORE NAMED DEANS OF NEW SCHOOLS...

Three academic programs were expanded in 1926/27. Library Science, previously taught only in the summer session, was made a department of the College of LS&A. The Department of Forestry was elevated to the School of Forestry and Conservation under Dean Samuel Trask Dana. The private University School of Music, under the direction of Earl V. Moore, became officially affiliated with the university. It would become the University of Michigan School of Music in 1946.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the School of Information records (formerly the Department of Library Science)
- Finding aid for the School of Natural Science records (formerly the Department of Forestry)
- Finding aid for the School of Music records
- Finding aid for the Samuel Trask Dana papers
- Finding aid for the Earl V. Moore papers

Photo Source: Photo credit: Samuel T. Dana, Dean School of Natural Resources; Samuel. T. Dana papers, Box 10, Photos; Earl V. Moore; Earl Vincent Moore papers, Box 3, Portraits
The Michigan League opened in May 1929, two years after Dr. Eliza Mosher, the first Dean of Women, turned the ceremonial first shovel of dirt. The Women's League, founded in 1890, began a million dollar fund raising campaign in 1921 for construction of a social center for women students. The building designed by Allen and Irving Pond, who had also designed the Michigan Union, included spacious lounges, meeting and reception rooms, dining areas and living quarters as well as the Lydia Mendelssohn Theater.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Women's League records
- Finding aid for the Eliza Maria Mosher papers
- Online exhibit: A Historical Tour of the University of Michigan
Just weeks before the stock market crash of 1929, Alexander Grant Ruthven was named the university's seventh president. He had received his Ph.D. in Zoology from Michigan in 1906 and immediately became an instructor in the department and curator, later director, of the University Museum. Ruthven guided the university through the Great Depression, World War II and the beginning of post-war expansion. He restructured the university's administration in a more corporate style and allowed for a greater role in governance by deans and faculty. Ruthven retired as president in 1951.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Alexander Grant Ruthven papers
- Online exhibit: The Presidents of the University of Michigan

Photo Source: Alexander Grant Ruthven, UM President; Alexander Grant Ruthven Papers, Box 64, Portrait

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Reference: bentley.ref@umich.edu | Webmaster: bhlwebmaster@umich.edu
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Last modified: October 03, 2012 11:17:14 AM EDT.
Banner image from Jasper Cropsey's The University of Michigan Campus, 1855
The McMath-Hulbert Observatory, located at Lake Angelus near Pontiac, was donated to the university in January 1932. Constructed by three amateur astronomers, Robert R. McMath, Francis McMath and Judge Henry Hulbert, it included unique mechanical devices which made it possible to record the movement of celestial bodies with a motion picture camera. Francis McMath and UM professors later designed other devices to improve the Observatory's capabilities, among them the spectroheliokinematograph to record changes in the solar surface.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Observatory records
- Finding aid for the Robert Reynolds McMath papers
With the opening of Hutchins Hall in Fall 1933, the Law Quad was completed at a total cost of $4.79 million. William W. Cook ('80, '82), a successful, if controversial, Wall Street lawyer, had funded construction of the Lawyers’ Club which was completed in 1924. The John P. Cook Dormitory followed in 1930 and the William W. Cook Legal Research Building in 1931. Designed by Starret Brothers of New York in Tudor Gothic style, the Quad was supposed to resemble the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the Inns of Court in London.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

- Finding aid for the Law School records
- Online exhibit: [Law School](http://bentley.umich.edu/exhibits/myumich/myumich_search.php?id=31)
The Making of University of Michigan History

MAYFEST BRINGS ORMANDY TO ANN ARBOR...

In the spring of 1936, the University Musical Society's 43rd May Festival marked the beginning of a long relationship with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Leopold Stokowski directed the Orchestra and featured artists included Lily Pons and Ephrem Zimbalist. Eugene Ormandy would bring the Orchestra to Hill Auditorium the next year and for forty-three years following. Founded in 1894 by professor Albert A. Stanley, the May Festival brought many of the world's great musical artists to Ann Arbor until financial considerations brought the series to an end in 1995.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the University Musical Society records
The West Quadrangle men's dormitory opened in the Fall of 1939, even though the dining rooms were not completed and some of the furnishings had not arrived. The seven new houses of West Quad, plus the Allen-Rumsey House, completed in 1937, were home to 932 students, mostly freshmen. Total cost of the Quadrangle exceeded $1,836,400, of which $940,000 came from the New Deal's Public Works Administration.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
* Online exhibit: A Historical Tour of the University of Michigan

Photo Source: West quad and the Michigan Union, aerial view from south; Alumni Association (University of Michigan), Box 135, West Quad.
The reasonable tuition and the lure of a Hopwood Award brought a young, working class Brooklynite to Ann Arbor in 1934. Four years later Arthur Miller had won two Hopwood’s for drama and shared the Theater Guild National Award. Considered by many to be the nation’s greatest playwright, Miller’s breakthrough came in 1947 with “All My Sons,” followed by the Pulitzer Prize winning “Death of a Salesman” in 1949. His own experiences with the McCarthy investigations provided the subtext for “The Crucible.”

Photo Source: Alumni Association (University of Michigan) Records
As the war in Europe expanded, the students and faculty debated the merits of pacifism, neutrality and intervention. The Michigan Anti-War Committee brought Montana Senator Burton K. Wheeler and socialist Norman Thomas to campus for peace rallies while the American Student Defense League collected 1000 signatures in support of the lend-lease program. In the fall of 1940 President Ruthven appointed a committee on National Defense. A year later it was replaced by the University War Board.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the Alexander Grant Ruthven papers
The campus changed dramatically as the university joined the war effort. The Army’s Judge Advocate General School took over the Law Quad. The Japanese Language School opened in January and a month later 330 Army Air Force soldiers arrived for meteorological training. The Engineering College provided advanced instruction to the Army’s Specialized Training Group. The Navy’s Post-Graduate Naval Architecture Group moved to campus and the first installment of Navy V-12 seamen turned West Quad into "The Ship." Over 12,000 military personnel received training on campus between 1942 and 1945.
Ruth Buchanan, an employee of the Museum, was one of many staff members who responded to the flood of V-mail from UM alumni in the military. Buchanan sent over 17,000 letters and 57,000 copies of the DAILY to servicemen and women around the world. For her morale boosting work she was awarded the nation's Emblem of Honor Pin. More than 32,000 alumni served in the military during the war and at least 500 university men and women died in the service of their country.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

Ruth B. Buchanan papers, 1928-1953
- 4.4 linear ft. and 1 outsize folder

Papers include Letters received from University of Michigan students and alumni serving in the military during World War II and the Korean War, including letters from Dwight Eisenhower and Chester Nimitz; research material on covered bridges in Michigan; also letter from Jane Addams, Nov. 4, 1931; and photographs.

Collection available for research at the Bentley Historical Library
RETURNING VETERAN’S BOOST ENROLLMENT...

Fall term 1945 enrollment reached 12,000 and jumped another 2,500 in winter term as a rush of returning veterans boosted enrollment to an all-time high and changed the student population dramatically. Not only were the 6,500 veterans older than the rest of the student body, one-third were married. The university built temporary housing on campus and leased the Willow Run apartments Henry Ford had built for bomber plant workers. Enrollment peaked at 20,000 students in 1948, 11,000 of whom were veterans.

Photo Source: Veteran’s Village housing for married veterans north of Central Campus, 1946; Alumni Association (University of Michigan) Records, Box 136, Veterans
PHOENIX PROJECT PROMOTES PEACFUL USE OF ATOMS...

Drawing on the ancient myth of the bird reborn from its own ashes, the university established the Phoenix Project for exploration of peaceful uses of atomic energy as living memorial to its 583 war dead. The project raised $7.5 million by 1953. The Phoenix Memorial Laboratory was completed in 1955 and the Ford Research Reactor in 1956. Phoenix funds supported research in the physical, biological and social sciences which led to fundamental scientific discoveries, most notably Donald Glaser's development of the liquid bubble chamber for which he received the Nobel Prize in 1960.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project records
- Entre les flammes d'Hiroshima et la flamme du souvenir: réflexion sur la création du Phoenix Memorial Laboratory à l'Université du Michigan (Essay by Bentley Historical Library French intern, 2007; in pdf)

Photo Source: University of Michigan Phoenix Memorial Project Logo; Michigan Memorial Phoenix Project (University of Michigan) Records, Box 4
The Making of University of Michigan History

FIRE DESTROYS HAVEN HALL...

Haven Hall, situated at the northwest corner of campus, was destroyed by fire on June 6, 1950. Built in 1863 to house the Law Department, in 1950 it was home to the History, Journalism and Sociology Departments and the Bureau of Government. The fire raged out of control for three hours as a crowd of 15,000 watched. Damages were estimated at $3,000,000 including many irreplaceable items in the Bureau of Government Library. The new wing of Angell Hall completed in 1952 reused the name Haven Hall.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Online exhibit: A Historical Tour of the University of Michigan

Photo Source: News and Information Services (University of Michigan) Records
Harlan Henthome Hatcher, a former dean and English professor at Ohio State University, was inaugurated as the university's 10th president, succeeding Alexander Ruthven. Hatcher's 17 year tenure saw dramatic expansion in enrollment and the physical campus. Student population grew from 23,000 to 41,000. Acquisition and development of the north campus began, and the Flint and Dearborn campuses were opened. Controversies over the firing of two faculty members during the McCarthy era and the rise of student activism also marked Hatcher's years.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Harlan Henthome Hatcher papers
- Online exhibit: The Presidents of the University of Michigan
The University Television Center acquired new quarters in a former funeral home on Maynard St. Established in 1950, the TV Center's programs were originally broadcast live from the WWJ studios in Detroit. The new studio and kinescope film equipment enabled the TVC to become a pioneer in educational programming even though it never had an on-air station. The "telecourses" and other programs featuring university faculty and distinguished campus visitors were recorded on film and distributed by mail to commercial stations around the country for local broadcast.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Media Resources Center

Photo Source: Photo Credits: University Television Studio; Michigan Media Resources Center (University of Michigan) Records, Box 33, TV Studio
On April 12, 1955 the world's attention was focused on Rackham Auditorium. With the words "safe, effective and potent," Dr. Thomas Francis of the School of Public Health summarized the results of his massive, year-long field trial of Dr. Jonas Salk's polio vaccine. The vaccine was given to 444,000 children and 210,00 received a placebo. Some 1,800,000 IBM punch cards containing 144,000,000 bits of data about the children were analyzed at UM by statisticians and epidemiologists in determining that the vaccine was 60-90 percent effective in preventing poliomyelitis.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Poliomyelitis and the Salk Vaccine: A Guide to Resources in the Bentley Historical Library

Photo Source: Tommy Francis and Jonas Salk at announcement of results of polio vaccine field trials, Media Resources Center (University of Michigan) Records

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Banner image from Jasper Cropsey's The University of Michigan Campus, 1855
In the fall of 1955 plans for development of an upper level, two-year campus in Flint were approved. The following spring ground was broken for the John C. and Isabell T. Mott Memorial Building. Instruction began in the Fall term 1956 with fourteen full-time instructors and 167 third year students, most from Flint Junior College. Twenty-eight courses in thirteen subjects were offered. A four-year curriculum was instituted in 1965. The campus floundered, however, until 1971 when it became a full college with its own chancellor and increased autonomy and financial support.
On December 17, 1956 the Ford Motor Company donated Henry Ford's Fair Lane estate and 219 acres to the University along with a $6,500,00 bequest to establish the Dearborn Center of the University. The combined gifts were the largest ever made by a company to an educational institution. Conceived as a program in cooperative education combining classroom and shop instruction with practical work in industry, the Dearborn Center opened in Fall 1959 offering upper level and graduate course work. The Center expanded to a four-year campus in 1971.

Photo Source: Fairlane, Henry Ford's Mansion, UM Dearborn Campus; Alumni Association (University of Michigan) Box 135, Dearborn
The American Voter, a groundbreaking study of the behavior and attitudes of the American electorate was published by Angus Campbell, Philip Converse, Warren Miller and Donald Stokes, of the Institute for Social Research. Hailed as "a monumental work by any standard," it used sophisticated demographic, survey research and computer analysis techniques to challenge many long-standing beliefs about American politics. Still a standard reference in political science, the study has been updated several times and the original data files have become an invaluable source for other research.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the Institute for Social Research records
- Finding aid for the Angus Campbell papers
- Finding aid for the Philip E. Converse papers
- Finding aid for the Warren E. Miller papers
Well after midnight on October 14, presidential candidate John F. Kennedy arrived at the steps of the Michigan Union. In a short speech he outlined the idea of the Peace Corps, challenging students “to contribute part of your life to this country.” UM hosted several of the first Peace Corps volunteer training sessions. By 1966 over 300 UM alumni had joined the Peace Corps. UM grad Jack Hood Vaughn was the Corps’ second director. A plaque at the entrance of the Michigan Union commemorates Kennedy’s speech.

Photo Source: News and Information Services (University of Michigan) records, E-4. Folder: Peace Corp
The Making of University of Michigan History

NEW BOTANICAL GARDEN OPENS...

The university dedicated its new Botanical Garden in May of 1962. The 200 acre site on Dixboro Rd. was donated by UM Regent Frederick C. Matthaei. The herbarium housed specimen's of some 700 plants native to the site as well as numerous other North American and exotic species, making it the third largest university owned herbarium. Renamed Matthaei Botanical Gardens in 1969, it remains an active research and educational center as well as a popular site for tourists and local plant lovers.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

* Finding aid for the Matthaei Botanical Gardens records
Groundbreaking for the School of Music marked a new phase in the expansion of the North Campus. The Eero Saarinen designed building brought together school activities that had been spread over 13 buildings and permitted enrollment to increase for the first time since 1946. Saarinen had created a design plan for North Campus but the Music School was the one building he wanted to create personally. He was taken ill and died before completion of the building in 1964, but had watched construction progress from his room in the University Hospital.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**
- Finding aid for the School of Music records
In "the largest commencement ever," an estimated 80,000 people filled Michigan Stadium to hear President Lyndon Johnson's 1964 commencement address. The President's speech challenged the audience and the country to help build a "Great Society," one that "demands an end to poverty and racial injustice - to which we are totally committed in our time." The speech, regarded by many historians as one of Johnson's most important, laid out a theme and provided a catch-phrase for his domestic policy.
Professor Leslie R. Bassett of the School of Music was awarded the 1966 Pulitzer Prize in Music for his composition Variations for Orchestra which was premiered by the Philadelphia Orchestra. Bassett, on the faculty since 1952, was an internationally recognized composer, having won the Prix de Rome in 1961. Three other UM professors have won music Pulitzers: University Carilloneur Percival Price in 1934 for his St. Lawrence Symphony; Ross Lee Finney for a string quartet in 1937; and William Bolcom for Twelve New Etudes for Piano in 1988.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the Leslie Bassett papers
Robben W. Fleming, Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin and former professor of labor relations specializing in arbitration and mediation, became UM's eleventh president in January 1968. That background served him well during the tumultuous years 1968-1979. Though Ann Arbor was a center of student activism, Fleming's patience, negotiating skills and genuine sympathy for the concerns of students and faculty, helped Michigan weather the decade without the destructive confrontations that struck some universities. Fleming later served as chairman of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. He returned to campus in 1988 as interim-president following Harold Shapiro's resignation.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

Robben W. Fleming papers, 1920-1993
35.3 linear ft. (37 boxes) and 1 oversize folder.

Personal files, including general and family correspondence, papers detailing service with the U.S. Army military police in Europe during World War II, records concerning activities as labor arbitrator, topical files relating to work at universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, papers of wife, Aldyth (Sally) Quixley Fleming; files relating to activities with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting concerning in part the Annenberg/CPB project; and photographs relating to his life and career.
The Making of University of Michigan History

"THE CUBE" INSTALLED IN REGENTS' PLAZA...

The new Administration Building, later named the Robben and Sally Fleming Administration Building, was completed in the Fall of 1968. A new campus landmark, "The Cube," also made its appearance. Created by sculptor Bernard Rosenthal (UM '35), the 2,300 pound revolving steel cube spins on ball bearings around a steel shaft at the slightest push from a passing student. Rosenthal donated his time and talent, the class of 1965 paid for the materials.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- University Planner's Office Outdoor Campus Sculpture, Artifacts, and Architectural Features

Photo Source: Fleming Administration Building and The Cube in Regents Plaza; Michigan Daily, Box 37
The Making of University of Michigan History

REVELLI LAYS DOWN BATON...

William D. Revelli retired after 37 years as director of the UM Marching Band and Symphonic Band. Under his direction the Marching Band gained international acclaim for its musical abilities, intricate formations and high-stepping style. Revelli's bands were the first to score original music to band shows, to synchronize music and movement, to use an announcer, to do a post-game show, and the first to host a high school Band Day. Revelli died in 1994 at age 92.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
- Finding aid for the William D. Revelli papers
- Finding aid for the Band records

Photo Source: William Revelli conducting at Michigan Stadium, 1969; William Revelli Papers, Box 6, Conducting

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Banner image from Jasper Cropsey's The University of Michigan Campus, 1855
The university lost one of its best known personalities with the death of Dr. Hazel Losh, professor emeritus of astronomy. She received her MA ('22) and PhD ('24) from Michigan and joined the astronomy faculty in 1927. She was best known for her introductory astronomy course for non-majors, teaching nearly 2,000 students per year at her peak. "Doc" Losh was a great supporter of UM athletics and student athletes. She had sideline passes under three football coaches. Campus lore said her grading system was Athletes, Boys, and Coeds.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the Hazel M. Losh papers

Photo Source: Prof. Hazel "Doc" Losh at UM football game, ca. 1964?; Hazel Losh Papers, Box 2, Activities, Sport
The Making of University of Michigan History

HAROLD SHAPIRO NAMED UM PRESIDENT ...

Law School professor Allan Smith served one year as interim president before Harold Tafler Shapiro took office as UM's tenth president on January 1, 1980. Canadian by birth and educated at Princeton, Shapiro joined the UM Economics Department. In 1964 and co-directed the Research Seminar in Quantitative Economics, famous for its economic forecasting models. "Smaller but better" became the watchword of his tenure as the university experienced a series of budget crises and declining rates of state support. Shapiro resigned in 1987 to become president of Princeton.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- [Finding aid for the President records (includes Harold T. Shapiro subgroup)]
- [Online exhibit: The Presidents of the University of Michigan]

Photo Source: Harold Shapiro
The Making of University of Michigan History

ECONOMICS BUILDING BURNS ON CHRISTMAS EVE...

A Christmas Eve fire ravaged the historic Economics Building, destroying or damaging many valuable books and manuscripts. Built in 1856 as the Chemical Laboratory, it had been home to the Economics Department since 1909. The department’s Leo Scharfman Library was a total loss. Many fire and water damaged books and documents were freeze dried in University Food Service trucks and the vacuum chamber at the UM Aerospace Building. A UM employee, who had been fired shortly before the blaze, was later charged with arson.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Finding aid for the Department of Economics records

Photo Source: UM Economics Building Fire, Dec. 24, 1980; News & Information Service, Ser. E, Box 1
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U HOSPITAL MOVE TO NEW FACILITY...

After five years of planning and five more of construction, move-in day arrived for the Replacement Hospital Project. On February 14, 1986, nearly 500 patients and 3,000 truckloads of equipment were moved into the new hospital. Hospital staff had participated in 800 training sessions to prepare for the move that came off with military-like precision. The $285 million dollar, 615 bed facility was designed by the Albert Kahn Company. Three years later the 1925 “Old Main” building would be taken down.

Photo Source: Move-In Day at new UM Hospital, Feb. 14, 1986; News & Information Service (University of Michigan) Ser. E, Box 3
North Campus gained some desperately needed classroom and office space with the opening of Engineering Building I, later renamed the Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building, and colloquially known as "EECS." The $30 million building designed by Smith, Hinchman & Grylls was the first fully state funded construction project in over two decades. Its central atrium soon became a popular student gathering place and site for official receptions. Equipped with state of the art labs and computer facilities, EECS set the stage for Engineering's move to North Campus.

Photo Source: Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Building, University of Michigan; Development Office (University of Michigan) Box 33
The university began "pulling the plug" on its main-frame computer in 1994/95. Thousands of UM students had cut their computing teeth on MTS (Michigan Terminal System), a pioneering operating system developed by the UM Computing Center. With the development of powerful personal computers, UM began moving to a distributed computing environment. Campus was rewired with a fiber optic "backbone" that would connect over 30,000 personal computers to the campus network, including more than 1,300 in Public Computing Sites.

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**
- [Finding aid for the Computing Center records](#)