

Together with the President of the College, the society also sponsors Burgesses Day, honoring the General Assembly and elected officials of the Commonwealth, in commemoration of the historic meetings of the House of Burgesses at the College in colonial times. The society also is host to the General Assembly and state officials at a reception at the Commonwealth Club in Richmond during each session of the legislature.

Since 1933, the society has published the Alumni Gazette, which now appears quarterly. It includes feature articles about the college, class notes, and vital statistics regarding alumni. The Gazette is sent free to all living alumni.

For many years the alumni society has had a program of annual giving. In 1955 it abolished a system of annual dues which had been in effect since 1921 and named its fund the William and Mary Fund. A perceptible increase both in the number of contributors and the total contributed occurred in the next few years. A peak of 2820 contributors and \$35,421.17 was attained in 1959. A decline over the most recent years is attributed to the fact that the alumni society postponed its drive for contributions when the fund-raising campaign for the new library was begun and has only this year (1963) gotten back on schedule. In 1962, a total of \$31,867.98 was contributed by 2167 alumni and others. Since 1950 the number of contributors has nearly doubled and the total amount nearly tripled. In percentage of contributors, our alumni compare fairly well with national averages, but where the average national gift is \$24 ours is \$13. The executive secretary anticipates that the William and Mary Fund will come of age in about five years. A system of class agents is used for solicitation, re-inforced by two appeals directly from the alumni office. This year the office initiated the campaign by telephoning selected alumni in fifteen geographic areas having approximately 50% of living alumni and asked them to solicit seven others. About \$10,000 was pledged as a result.

One-third of annual contributions go toward operation of the alumni office and another third for publication of the Gazette. The remainder goes to the College for faculty research grants, to build up an endowed chair of government and citizenship, for the Queen's Guard (a drill team of the ROTC), for scholarships, supplements to faculty salaries, library projects, and senior class activities. The alumni society has an endowment fund, administered by five trustees, which currently has a market value of about \$25,000 and is added to each year by gifts of stock running to about \$1000. The society hopes that income from this fund will eventually be sufficient to support the alumni office.

There are approximately sixteen alumni chapters in centers of alumni population and several others are being formed. The alumni office does mailings for chapters and helps them with programs; it has plans for stimulating their activities in various ways. Alumni chapters have become increasingly active in assisting the College to attract high school students from their areas. Since 1961, alumni suggested by the society have been asked by the President of the College to interview men

students admitted; 250 Virginia men were so interviewed in 1962. The alumni office cultivates the interest of the senior class in alumni affairs by sponsoring a picnic in the spring, participating in senior class day, and having the president of the society and the executive secretary meet with the class twice during the year. In the past three years, graduating seniors have made large gifts to the alumni endowment trustees to accumulate until their twentieth reunions. Since 1934 the society has awarded an Alumni Medallion (two now each year) in recognition of distinguished service by alumni.

Relations of the alumni society and office with college admissions and athletics appear to be normal. Many alumni write, phone, or visit the alumni office to support candidates for admission; they are heard courteously, but many of their requests cannot be granted. It is the policy of the College to give preference to children of alumni if all other factors are equal and none are rejected until a conference has been held between the executive secretary and the admissions officer. There is no formal connection between the alumni society and the William and Mary Educational Foundation, which solicits contributions for support of the athletic program, although the alumni office supplies names and addresses of alumni to the foundation. The society does object to the name "Educational Foundation," which it believes a misnomer and the cause of much misunderstanding.

It was intended that alumni evaluation of the society and the College would be a part of this report. Unfortunately, although the alumni office offered to include a questionnaire in regular mailings which it was intending to make to the classes of 1938 and 1948, these mailings were delayed until the deadline for this report was past. In consequence, replies were received only from the class of 1958, to which the questionnaire was sent by the self-study committee. Although many of these replies were interesting, they provide too narrow a base for a significant sampling of alumni opinion.

#### Recommendations on Alumni Affairs

We are not satisfied that the Society of the Alumni or the College has an adequate conception of the kind and extent of support which an alumni body can give to a college or of how this support is gained. Alumni loyalty depends upon how well a college creates among its sons and daughters, while they are undergraduates and afterwards, the conviction that its aims and purposes are clear, lofty, and therefore compelling. It would be unrealistic to expect support for a public institution matching that which some private colleges and universities can command. But we think there is much room for improvement if both the College and the Society envision clearer and broader goals and take more vigorous steps to reach them. The College has at times ignored and even alienated some of its potentially most helpful alumni. It has yet to make a strong appeal to their loyalty.

Few alumni chapters are large and interested groups. Fewer than one in seven living alumni contribute to the alumni fund and contribu-

tions are pathetically small. With some notable recent exceptions, income from the fund has been frittered away on trivial projects or projects unrelated to any broadly considered concept of the College's needs. We think the College could stimulate interest and support among its alumni if it laid before them a program which would command their respect. The College should ask them, not to support specific projects like the Queen's Guard or even a particular endowed chair, but to realize the College's long-range need for greatly increased private income for general educational purposes.

The alumni office should avoid even the appearance of interfering in admissions procedures.

#### 4. Intercollegiate Athletics

On June 10, 1961, the Board of Visitors adopted a five-point resolution which constitutes the College's current athletic policy. This resolution asserted the value of a well-balanced program of intercollegiate competition and called for its continued broadening in all sports as well as for continued encouragement of intramural sports: indicated the College's intention to continue membership in the Southern Conference and the NCAA and to abide strictly by their rules; outlined a policy of scheduling contests with Virginia colleges, members of the Southern Conference, and occasional other institutions, having regard to consideration of prestige, financial return, competitive equality, alumni and general public interest, and minimizing absence of athletes from the campus; declared that the College would make every effort to interest Virginia athletes in attending William and Mary and would give grants-in-aid to athletes, administered by the faculty committee on scholarships and student employment, and within the regulations of the Southern Conference, to those meeting the admission requirements and maintaining the academic standards required of scholarship holders; and finally, endorsed the purposes of the William and Mary Educational Foundation.

The men's intercollegiate athletic program is managed under the name of the William and Mary Athletic Association. Until the summer of 1963, the positions of director of athletics and head football coach were combined. The director is responsible to the President. There is a committee on athletics, appointed by the President from the faculty and administrative officers; its chairman is the representative of the College to the Southern Conference. The William and Mary Educational Foundation is a corporation, in no way under control of the College, which solicits contributions from alumni and others to help support the intercollegiate athletic program.

No state funds are appropriated for the athletic program, but state law requires annual submission of a financial statement to the state budget director. Budgets of the Men's Athletic Association for three recent years are given in the accompanying table. As of June 30, 1962, the debt of the Association was liquidated by action of the Board of Visitors and therefore the amount budgeted in 1962-63 for debt service

was not needed; budgeted revenue from "general current fund local" was reduced accordingly. Analysis of the budget shows that about 37% of revenues derive from football gate receipts, 30% from student fees, 10% from the Educational Foundation, 9% from sales of programs, vending machine commissions, and concessions, 8% from general college endowment funds, and 6% from basketball gate receipts. About 42% of expenditures are for grants-in-aid, 28% for salaries and general expenses, 15% for football, and the remainder for a variety of other sports (chiefly basketball), operation of the training table, books and supplies for athletes, publicity and complimentary tickets, and recruitment.

Football enjoys the largest budget (over \$32,000) and the largest and greatest number of grants-in-aid (67 of a total of 104 in 1962-63). Basketball in the same year had a budget of \$8000 and 18 grants. Track had \$3000 and 12 grants. The remaining grants (7) were to managers and other assistants. Budgets for the other sports were baseball \$1900, tennis \$1300, swimming \$950, golf \$750, and the rifle team \$300.

Athletes are admitted to the College by the same procedures as other students, except that their \$10 application fee is paid by the men's athletic association. Grants-in-aid are awarded by the committee on scholarships upon recommendation by the director of athletics. (General admissions and scholarship procedures are discussed in other sections of this report.)

The Southern Conference requires "faculty responsibility and control of intercollegiate athletics." The committee on athletics, appointed by the President of the College, has the general duties of standing committees under faculty by-laws to consider and make recommendations on policy to the President, carry out and apply existing policy, and report regularly to the faculty on existing policy and its application. Its chairman is the representative of the College to the Southern Conference. The committee does not engage itself in the details of operating the athletic program and takes no part in scheduling, awarding grants, recruitment, or budget preparation. In recent years it has functioned usually only when specific problems or questions have come to its attention. Its precise responsibilities are not defined either in words or by traditional procedure and the committee has been hesitant to make its functions much more than a routine review of the athletic program.

Women's intercollegiate and intra-mural sports are conducted under the name of the Women's Athletic Association. Its affairs are administered by a committee consisting of three members of the department of physical education for women appointed by the President of the College, three students elected by the women student body, and two staff members. Subject to review by the department, this committee establishes policy, makes schedules, and approves expenditures. The budget of the Association (which must make an annual statement to the state budget director) is supported entirely by student fees. No admission is charged for games and no grants-in-aid are given. In 1962-63 revenues were \$8300 and total expenditures just under \$8000. Half the

BUDGET OF THE MEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

	<u>1960-61</u>	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>
<u>Revenues</u>			
From football	\$ 99,000.00	\$ 89,900.00	\$ 80,300.00
From basketball	14,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
From student fees	57,050.00	60,000.00	65,000.00
From Educational Foundation	21,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00
From sale of programs, vending machine commissions, and concessions	15,000.00	13,000.00	18,500.00
From General Current Fund Local	18,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Special Appropriation	-	10,360.00	-
Total revenue	\$224,050.00	\$225,260.00	\$217,800.00
<u>Expenditures</u>			
Salaries	\$ 42,900.00	\$ 48,600.00	\$ 47,724.00
Travel and expenses of athletes visiting College	1,200.00	1,200.00	700.00
General expense	12,040.00	12,600.00	12,146.00
Rifle team	200.00	300.00	300.00
Baseball	2,500.00	2,300.00	1,900.00
Basketball	8,600.00	8,500.00	8,000.00
Football	44,150.00	32,400.00	32,300.00
Swimming	900.00	900.00	950.00
Tennis	1,545.00	1,545.00	1,345.00
Track	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Publicity	700.00	700.00	500.00
Golf	950.00	950.00	750.00
Training table	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,400.00
Complimentary tickets	1,000.00	800.00	600.00
Student solicitation	3,600.00	4,300.00	4,200.00
Books and instructional supplies	2,600.00	3,200.00	3,200.00
Debt service-- interest	3,665.00	4,465.00	5,285.00*
Total operating expense	\$134,050.00	\$130,260.00	\$127,300.00
Grants-in-Aid	90,000.00	95,000.00	90,500.00
Grand Total	\$224,050.00	\$225,260.00	\$217,800.00

\*See text

expenditures went to salaries, about a third in amounts ranging from \$650 to \$150 to various sports (dancing, basketball, swimming, hockey, lacrosse, tennis, and fencing, in descending order), and the rest to incidentals. The intercollegiate sports are hockey, lacrosse, tennis, basketball, and fencing. Two interest groups, Orchesis and the Mermettes, attract the largest number of participants. The Women's Athletic Association sponsors a number of demonstrations, lectures, tournaments, clinics, conferences, and public performances.

Recommendations on Intercollegiate Athletics

Assuming that intercollegiate athletics on the current scale are a necessary part of college life, we think the policy stated by the Board of Visitors is realistic and moderate. In the implementation of its provisions regarding scheduling, however, we think that considerations of prestige and financial return sometimes cause other considerations such as reasonable competitive equality to be virtually ignored. And we do not see much evidence that the policy of broadening the athletic program in all sports is being carried out in practice. Effective implementation of the policy would require greater financial support from assured sources of income, particularly to increase the budgets for minor sports.

The faculty committee on athletics should function as the rules of the Southern Conference intend. Although some urge that this committee should be elected by the faculty, we think that the heart of the problem is not how the committee is chosen but whether it is expected and permitted to exercise in fact the adequate powers it already has in theory. It needs to be specifically encouraged by the President to perform its duties as stated in the faculty by-laws. Furthermore, the President and the committee must work out in detail what periodic reports and information from the athletic director, the deans, the college physician, and the President himself the committee needs to perform its duties.

We recommend that the Board of Visitors request the William and Mary Educational Foundation to find itself a more appropriate name.

We recommend the operation of the Women's Athletic Association and recommend that its fine program be given more adequate facilities and budget.

5. Student Group Activities

Student group activities include those campus activities which are not a part of the academic curriculum, occur outside the classroom, and generally are directed by students themselves. Like most collegiate institutions in America today, William and Mary accepts the fact that liberal education involves considerably more than formal studies carried forward in classroom, laboratory, and library, and seeks to advance the aesthetic, social, avocational, and athletic development of

its students. To a lesser extent, the College also encourages the student to develop his political and religious interests. The honor societies, clubs, fraternities and sororities, interest groups, and manifold extracurricular activities which have grown up ad libidum through the years are the chief means to and expressions of these ends. The many student activities at William and Mary may be grouped for discussion as follows: student publications; dramatics; music, lectures, and art; honor societies, undergraduate professional societies, and interest groups; intramural athletics; and fraternities and sororities.

#### Student Publications

The three student publications are the Flat Hat, a weekly newspaper; the Colonial Echo, the yearbook; and the William and Mary Review, a literary magazine. They have been in continuous existence, in one guise or another, for more than fifty years. A student publications committee composed of four faculty members appointed by the President, the editors-in-chief of each of the three publications, and the dean of students, generally supervises student publications. Neither the committee nor the dean, nor anyone else, exercises controls over the policies or censors the material published in any of the three publications. Each publication is housed in a commodious, well-equipped office on the second floor of the Campus Center.

The Flat Hat provides information about campus events, gives editorial comment and student and faculty opinion on these events, and relates campus news both reportorially and editorially to local, state, national, and international events and issues. Its editorial board is bound only by the canons of good taste and journalistic ethics in determining the policies and practices of the paper. Published weekly, the Flat Hat is given to students, faculty, and administrative officers. It had 410 paid subscriptions outside the College in 1962-63, distributed 150 copies to advertisers and other business and professional people in the community, and exchanged with 40 other collegiate newspapers.

Approximately a hundred students are involved in the work of the Flat Hat during the course of an academic year. The editor-in-chief has final responsibility for the reportorial, editorial, mechanical, and fiscal operation of the paper; the managing editor is in charge of coverage, copy, and format; and the business manager is in charge of bookkeeping, advertising, and circulation. These three positions are filled in April of each year by the student publications committee. In turn, the editor and managing editor appoint the staff of sub-editors and reporters, and the business manager appoints the staff for advertising and circulation. All appointments are subject to the approval of the dean of students. The editor-in-chief receives \$300 per year, the managing editor \$150, and the business manager \$50 plus a small commission on all advertising solicited. In addition, two associate editors and a news editor each receive \$100 a year.

The Colonial Echo is a conventional pictorial yearbook, published in May of each year and distributed to all students. Approximately a

hundred students work on the yearbook in jobs that range from the top editorial positions to those involving only a few hours of typing or reportorial work. The editor-in-chief, associate editor, and business manager are appointed by the student publications committee on the recommendation of the outgoing editor and subject to the approval of the dean of students. The editor-in-chief manages a formidable staff of nine sub-editors; the business manager, working independently of the editor-in-chief, is responsible for soliciting advertising, paying bills, bookkeeping, etc. The editor-in-chief receives \$300 a year; the associate editor, \$150; and the business manager, \$200.

The William and Mary Review seeks to stimulate literary, scholarly, and artistic activity on the campus by publishing contributions of belles-lettres, scholarship, art work, and photography submitted by students and faculty. The Review is published once each semester (or more often if the budget permits) and distributed to all students, faculty members, and administrative officials. In addition, the library distributes some 200 complimentary copies. Two earlier student magazines, the Royalist and Seminar, were merged in 1962 to form the Review.

The editor-in-chief, associate editor, and business manager are appointed in the same manner as the corresponding positions on the Flat Hat and Colonial Echo and are paid at \$100, \$85, and \$30 a year respectively. In 1962-63 approximately forty students worked on the Review staff in various capacities. Three or four faculty members (including the librarian) help judge the quality of contributions. More than a hundred students and eight faculty members submitted contributions to the magazine in 1962-63.

Although the Flat Hat has in recent years won a number of awards for outstanding journalism, the quality of the writing in the paper has frequently left something to be desired, and its contribution to the life of the college community both as a source of information and as a molder of opinion has varied widely from year to year. As the quality of writing is to a considerable degree determined by the caliber of students admitted to the College and by their training in the use of the English language, it would seem that one way to improve the Flat Hat would be to admit better students and give them better training in language skills and art. As the paper's distinction or lack of it in the past has clearly been largely a reflection of the editor-in-chief's capabilities, whatever is done to make the editorship more attractive to our ablest students should be all to the good. To this end, ways and means of reducing the amount of time demanded of the editor-in-chief, 25 to 30 hours a week, should be found. It might help to appoint a faculty advisor (as was done several years ago) who could give general support and guidance to the editor and aid him in apportioning the necessary work-load more widely among the sub-editors. It is doubtful that the stipends attached to the editorial positions of the three student publications are of much use in attracting the best students to the jobs, and we recommend that such stipends be abolished or that remittance of tuition for one or two semesters be substituted.

FINANCING OF STUDENT PUBLICATIONS, 1962-63

	<u>Income</u>		
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Student fee subsidy</u>	<u>Income from other sources*</u>
<u>Flat Hat</u>	\$16,000	\$ 8,000	\$8,000
<u>Colonial Echo</u>	21,174	12,000	9,174
<u>W &amp; M Review</u>	4,131	2,750	1,381

\*The other sources of income were as follows: Flat Hat, \$7,200 from advertising and \$800 from subscriptions; Colonial Echo, \$7,700 from charges for pictures, \$750 from advertising and sales, and \$1,310 from surplus of previous years; and Review, \$1,381 surplus from old Royalist and Seminar.

	<u>Expenditures</u>		
	<u>Editorial Salaries</u>	<u>Printing Costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Flat Hat</u>	\$1,500	\$14,500	\$16,000
<u>Colonial Echo</u>	650	20,024	21,174*
<u>W &amp; M Review</u>	215	3,600	4,131*

\*The Colonial Echo spent an additional \$500 and the Review \$291 for office supplies, dues, and awards.

Believing that the William and Mary Review is an organ for creative expression vital to the intellectual health of the institution, we think the funds allotted it from the student activities fees are inadequate and disproportionate to those allotted for other activities. We recommend that the amount set aside from the student activities fee for the publication of the Review be increased to permit the publication either of two larger issues or of three issues. In fact, unless the allocation is increased, the rising cost of printing will make it impossible to continue to publish two issues a year of 80 to 90 pages including 15 or 16 pages of illustrations.

Dramatics

The William and Mary Theater functions both as an integral part of the academic program and as an extracurricular activity. Plays are produced to give students the opportunity to apply the theory learned in the classroom by participation in all forms of drama. The plays provide an intellectual and aesthetic experience which is part of liberal arts education.

Four members of the department of theater and speech, each well-trained in one or another aspect of the dramatic arts, supervise the work of the William and Mary Theater. They choose four plays to be produced each year, select and direct the casts, design the sets and costumes, and manage the presentation to the public. Income from the sale of tickets defrays the costs of the four productions. Any student may try out for parts in the plays, and those best qualified to give a public performance are given the roles. Although production crews are drawn largely from the classes in stagecraft, lighting, and design and costume, there is opportunity for others to participate in building sets, making costumes, ushering, or handling ticket sales. More than three hundred students participated in one capacity or another in the play productions in 1962-63. Over half of the audience at the four plays were students. The Theater also brings to the campus each year at least one professional company to present a play.

The quality of the productions and the response of the audiences composed of students, faculty, and townspeople support the opinion that the William and Mary Theater performs its functions well. We recommend that equipment used in classroom instruction be paid for by the College and not by the Theater. All funds derived from the sale of tickets to plays should be used to defray the cost of producing the student plays and of bringing professional companies to the campus.

Inaugurated on this campus years ago, a student organization called the Backdrop Club has existed in its present form since 1956. Its purpose is to produce annually a show (preferably a musical comedy) written, designed, directed, and acted by students. The governing board of the club is composed of a president in charge of production, a director, a business manager, a secretary, a treasurer, a designer, a technical director, a choreographer, and a lighting director, and there is a faculty advisor. The income from each show is used to fin-

ance the show in the year following. Because the club has usually been unable to obtain scripts written by students, it has adopted the practice of producing Broadway shows. This it has done rather well; and it has wisely attempted to do shows that allow a large number of people to participate.

#### Music, Lectures, and Art

Orchesis, a dance club founded in 1923 and given its present name in 1940, provides opportunity for interested men and women to learn to compose and perform dance works for an annual concert. The funds for the club come from the budget of the Women's Athletic Association, under whose auspices it functions. As a student group it is primarily directed by its student officers, with the club as a whole making all policy decisions. The instructor of dance in the department of physical education for women serves as advisor to the organization. Any member may present his choreography for the club's consideration and may audition for the dance parts available for the program.

The club serves as more than a performing group on campus. It offers a common meeting ground for students with similar interests, gives them opportunity to work with each other as choreographers and dancers, and provides outlets for the creative talents of its members. Only a few members have studied choreography and composition, and only a one-semester elementary course in dance technique is offered. The quality of the programs and effectiveness of the group as it operates under these circumstances are impressive.

The student band was under the supervision of the fine arts department until 1953 when the music department was created. The band is comprised of undergraduates, with a member of the music department serving as director. Students who have completed a course in music theory may earn as many as four hours of course credit through membership in the band. The band functions as a marching unit each fall at football games and performs at pep-rallies and other all-campus functions. In the spring, it presents four or more concerts. Its size and quality are fairly consistent with bands of other liberal arts institutions of comparable size; and its facilities are far superior.

The choir and chorus develop in students an appreciation of good choral music and give them training and experience in group singing. The choir consists of about 30 men and 30 women and the chorus of more than 60 women. Each is under the supervision of the director, a faculty member who determines the composition of the groups, selects the music to be sung, trains the groups, and directs their performances. The choir elects officers to deal with the internal workings of its organization and to aid the director. The choral groups perform for convocations, graduation, and other special events. They present concerts on the campus and in the spring join with the band to give outdoor concerts. The choir makes a short tour each spring, providing good publicity for the College. These organizations do good work and have earned general regard and appreciation in the College and community.

The Collegium Musicum series inaugurated in 1961-62 by the music department to supplement course studies in the history and literature of music presents music of various styles, periods, and types, with emphasis on seldom-heard compositions of historical interest. The chairman of the music department with the aid of his department and of the faculty committee on arts and lectures draws lecturers and performing musicians from concert agencies, other universities and colleges, the visiting scholars program of the University Center in Virginia, the arts program of the Association of American Colleges, and from the College itself and the community. The series has been financed largely through funds allocated to the committee on arts and lectures. Faculty recitals complement this series.

The value of the Collegium Musicum series as a part of the College's musical offerings and as a part of the academic program of the music department suggests that specific funds should be set aside each year in the budget of the committee on arts and lectures to support this activity. Assured funds would permit advance planning of the series to integrate performances with the chronology of the course in music history and literature.

For the past twenty-nine years the College has supported each year a series of four or five performances by leading professional artists of the concert stage in the fields of orchestral, chamber, solo instrumental, vocal, choral, folk, and jazz music, and of the dance (ballet, modern, and folk). Season tickets and single admission tickets are sold, and all segments of the audience pay the same admission fees. The number of season subscribers increased from 300 in 1959-60 to 800 in 1962-63. Of the 800, approximately 55% are students, 20% faculty, and the remaining 25% residents of the area.

The concert series is arranged and administered by the faculty committee on arts and lectures. The committee's current budget for concerts and for art exhibits and public lectures is \$7500, which is drawn from the local funds of the College. As the General Assembly has specified that no appropriated funds "may be expended for concerts and lectures in excess of the amount realized by the sale of tickets for the same," any expenses incurred beyond the amount gained from the sale of tickets for the concert series must be defrayed from private revenue, chiefly from the Friends of the College funds. Between 1959-60 and 1962-63, fees and honoraria expended for the concerts and for lectures and art exhibits increased from about \$6000 to about \$8000 and receipts from the concert series from about \$4500 to almost \$7000. Other costs brought the deficit to \$1700 in 1959-60 and \$2481 in 1962-63. A student committee selected by the chairman of the faculty committee successfully promotes student interest in concerts and lectures and has sponsored some events on its own, under faculty guidance.

Through its membership in the University Center in Virginia, Inc., a co-operative agency of twenty-one Virginia collegiate institutions with headquarters in Richmond, the College annually obtains the services of from six to eight distinguished scholars, writers, and public figures for visits varying in length from a few hours to several days

at an average annual cost of \$1200 (plus approximately \$300 for hospitality). These visitors customarily deliver a public lecture and occasionally conduct informal seminars or meet with classes. While every effort is made to bring as many students and faculty members as possible into informal social contacts with the visiting scholars at lunches, dinners, receptions, and the like, all too frequently their visits are too short for much of this. As the representative to the University Center's visiting scholars committee, the chairman of the faculty committee on arts and lectures solicits nominations and recommendations for the program from the faculty and selects the lecturers in consultation with department chairmen. The faculty committee tries to engage other visiting lecturers of distinction from time to time but, because of its budgetary limitations, the opportunities to do so are few. Within recent years, student interest in public lectures has burgeoned, as evidenced by the fact that the average attendance at lectures has increased appreciably in recent years. The students have become increasingly vocal in their insistence upon having speakers prominent in public life as well as leading scholars, but at present the committee is not able to meet this demand.

The Marshall-Wythe Symposium, a series of six lectures by leading scholars and public figures in the social sciences (offered each spring in connection with a course carrying credit) is open to the College and community at large. The local chapter of Phi Beta Kappa holds two open meetings each year at which distinguished speakers and an established poet appear. Phi Beta Kappa also usually sponsors a two or three day visit by a distinguished scholar each year. In recent years several academic departments have brought speakers to the campus for public lectures.

The head of the fine arts department, who is a member of the committee on arts and lectures, arranges annually for two or three art exhibits to be brought to the College and shown in Phi Beta Kappa Hall. These exhibits are of a wide variety-- prints, watercolors, oils, sculpture, architectural drawings and designs, photographs, ceramics, and textiles. The fees for such showings are usually nominal (\$50 to \$100), but the costs of transportation and insurance sometimes run to as much as \$200. In purchase exhibits, the prices of items purchased by students, professors, and others can be deducted from the fee or even from the total costs. In addition the department arranges for at least one student exhibit and occasionally a student-faculty showing. Unfortunately, the limited space and inadequate security in Phi Beta Kappa Hall do not permit the engagement of extensive exhibits.

Some of the films of classic moving pictures rented for a fine arts course are shown in the Campus Center theater for students and faculty, and an Audubon film-lecture series arranged by the biology department is open to the public.

The first-rate theater, music, art, and lectures brought to the campus from the outside serve a vital function in the intellectual life of William and Mary. Perhaps if the College were situated in a large

metropolitan area this would be less necessary than it is in the relative cultural isolation of Williamsburg. Given our local situation, however, it is essential to the educational aims and purposes of a good liberal arts institution, such as William and Mary wishes to be, to provide our students and faculty with aesthetic and scholarly experiences and stimulations. The proper education of our students, the morale and intellectual vitality of our faculty, and the obligations of the College to its community as something of a cultural center for Tidewater Virginia, demand a continual effort on the part of the entire college community to maintain and improve both the quality and the quantity of its offerings in drama, dance, music, plastic arts, and scholarly lectures.

It is difficult to see how these activities could be carried on more effectively than they are at present within the budgetary limitations. At the moment, the College is getting an extensive program which costs less than \$2500 in actual outlay. What we presently have, however, does not fully satisfy either the actual needs or the expressed desires of the students and faculty for intellectually exciting and aesthetically stimulating experiences. At the same time, the costs of really good acting companies, concert performers, art exhibits, and platform lecturers continue to spiral upwards. We think that the necessary financial support of these activities can be sought in several ways. There is sufficient interest in the College and the community to justify two-night stands for some performances, since the largest auditorium available is often not large enough to accommodate all those who desire to attend. These cultural activities can and should be self-supporting for the most part. But it will probably always be necessary for the College to subsidize them to some extent, and private funds should be definitely allocated to this use. Although some slight increase in student fees may be necessary in the future, we cannot recommend this device as a principal source of support because an increase in fees would tax all students for the benefit of only a part of the student body.

The student committee on lectures, art, and music has functioned well and we recommend that it be incorporated into the faculty committee permanently in an advisory capacity.

The work of the chairman of the committee on arts and lectures is time-consuming and has required that a competent member of the faculty be diverted from his teaching and research to perform the tasks of booking performers, promotion, keeping accounts, and making other necessary arrangements. We recommend that this job be combined with other similar responsibilities and assigned to a director of special events within the office of the President. Such a director would work as an executive secretary to a faculty-student committee on arts and lectures. He would also handle events such as convocations, and would manage the centralized scheduling of various events now handled in the office of the dean of students. In cooperation with the news bureau, he should publish a weekly calendar of events (such a calendar was published during the session 1962-63 but was discontinued without explanation).

Honor Societies, Undergraduate Professional Societies, and Interest Groups

The history of student clubs at William and Mary goes back at least to the famed "F.H.C." of the late eighteenth century. Today no less than four all-College honor societies, fifteen professional societies, and twenty-four interest groups, or clubs, vie for the attention and participation of the students. The records kept by the student deans of the students' extracurricular activities reveal that at least 80% of all students belong to at least one organization or participate in at least one activity, and that most belong to several. Obviously, then, these organizations form an important part of the extracurricular activities at William and Mary.

Most of these organizations are financed by yearly dues ranging from fifty cents to \$10.00 and occasionally by an additional initiation fee. Dues sometime include the cost of subscription to a national magazine or trade journal. The treasuries of these organizations are, therefore, usually small and quickly depleted each year for such things as posters and refreshments. Some donate funds to philanthropic and civic endeavors; a few provide scholarships or contribute to scholarship funds.

The activities of most clubs and similar organizations are largely directed by the student officers and one or more faculty advisors. The majority are dependent upon the interest and energies of one or more professors to sustain them. In order for an organization to gain and maintain an official status on the campus it must be approved by the Student Assembly (student government) and the dean of students. Organizations are given recognition upon the presentation of evidence of the need for their existence, sufficient student interest, adequate faculty advisement, solvency, and the presentation of a copy of their constitution or by-laws for approval.

There are four honor societies: Omicron Delta Kappa and Mortar Board, respectively men's and women's leadership groups; Alpha Lambda Delta, which recognizes scholastic attainment of freshman women; and Phi Beta Kappa, which was founded at the College.

There are fifteen national or international professional societies:

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Alpha Phi Omega (service)              | Sigma Delta Pi (Spanish)    |
| Delta Omicron (music)                  | Sigma Pi Sigma (physics)    |
| Eta Sigma Phi (ancient languages)      | Tau Kappa Alpha (forensics) |
| Theta Alpha Phi (dramatics)            | Phi Alpha Delta (law)       |
| Kappa Delta Pi (education)             | Phi Alpha Theta (history)   |
| Pi Delta Epsilon (publications)        | Chi Delta Phi (literary)    |
| Pi Delta Phi (French)                  | Psi Chi (psychology)        |
| National Society of Scabbard and Blade | (ROTC military group)       |

There are twenty-four local departmental clubs, athletic, political, or other interest groups:

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Young Republicans | Philosophy Club |
|-------------------|-----------------|

- Young Democrats
- Student Education Association
- Mathematics Club
- Chemistry Club
- Wayne T. Gibbs Accounting Club
- Spanish Club
- Clayton-Grimes Biological Club
- Der Deutsche Verein
- Le Cercle Francais
- Physical Education Majors Club
- Political Science Club

- Psychology Club
- Sociology Club
- Student Bar Association
- Philomathean Society
- Intercollegiate Debate Council
- Women's Athletic Association
- Mermettes
- Backdrop Club
- Circle K
- Pep Club
- Society for the Advancement of Management

Under the rather loose supervision of the Student Religious Union, composed of representatives of all religious groups on campus, and an advisory faculty committee on student religious activities, there are various denominational groups affiliated with local religious organizations. These groups are Balfour-Hillel, The Baptist Student Union, the Canterbury Club, Channing Forum, Christian Science Organization, Christian Fellowship, Lutheran Student Association, Newman Club, Wesley Foundation, and Westminster Fellowship.

Clearly all these student organizations vary widely in their purposes, activities, and achievements. Even those which are on the face of it most valuable vary from year to year in usefulness. The best conceived group does not function well unless it has imaginative leadership and interested members. Most of the more successful organizations have the enthusiastic support of at least one faculty member or other adult who supplies the spark of interest and the leaven of experience when needed and, as important, provides the link of continuity between successive generations of students.

Certain of the subject-matter or departmental clubs succeed in stimulating scholarly interest and endeavor, but on the testimony of students some tend to become primarily a captive audience for a forceful instructor. There are faculty members who feel that the subject-matter clubs have the effect of further compartmentalizing knowledge and are a divisive force; but when they faithfully pursue their avowed objectives they are valuable adjuncts to the students' education.

There are obviously a large number of officially recognized student organizations which offer their members little or nothing and demand of them little or nothing. The existence of such organizations encourages the undergraduate practice of "collecting" clubs to display under his name in the yearbook. To initiate a student into a "professional club" which does nothing to promote the goals of that profession promotes neither intellectual honesty nor professional competence.

We recommend that the honor societies and professional clubs be studied with a view to eliminating those that are deemed purposeless or not performing the functions for which they were founded, and to discovering ways and means of stimulating the activity of those that remain.

## Intramural Athletics

The intramural athletic program for men is explained to entering students during orientation week, and each year every male student receives a handbook containing detailed information about the program, including pertinent rules and regulations and a calendar of events for the year. Capably directed by a member of the men's physical education department, it has been very successful even though both indoor and outdoor facilities for intramural athletics have become increasingly inadequate.

As the number of male students grew from 771 in 1952-53 to 1260 in 1961-62, the number of individual participants in intramural athletics increased from 422 to 838 and the number of activities from 14 to 19. Yet in the same period about one half of the space devoted to outdoor games was lost to dormitory construction, and no new indoor facilities have been added since the gymnasium was completed in 1942. The effect of lack of adequate facilities for athletics is best demonstrated by the fact that total participation in men's intramural athletics-- as opposed to the number of different individuals participating-- increased during the decade only from 2127 to 2573. Entries in elimination tournaments involving individual competition, for instance, must be limited to 128 men.

The men's physical education department bears most of the cost of administering the program, and it provides the necessary supplies and equipment. The basketball, softball, and touch football teams pay the fees of those who officiate at their games, and the office of student aid assigns to the director of the intramural program part-time student assistants.

The facilities of Blow Gymnasium should be turned over to the exclusive use of the intramural and recreational programs during the hours 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. daily. A new ROTC-Physical Education building should be given priority in planned construction. New outdoor facilities should be planned immediately, particularly tennis courts because the present courts will be lost when the proposed addition to Phi Beta Kappa to house the fine arts department is started. In view of the value of the intramural program, its guidance should be the principal duty of its director and his teaching load should be adjusted to reflect this.

The intramural athletic program for women is planned and supervised by a salaried administrative director, who is a part-time employee of the College, and by the student head of intramurals. They work with sports managers and intramural representatives of dormitories, sororities, and day students. Faculty members of the women's physical education department devote considerable time to supervising and officiating at sports events. To encourage participation in the intramural program the Woman's Athletic Association at a banquet at the end of each year presents a trophy to the sorority or dormitory with the highest total points accumulated in intramural sports, and at the same time individuals who have excelled as athletes receive awards.

In 1961-62 total participation by women in the intramural program was 918 (tennis, 105; swimming, 69; basketball, 167; volleyball, 180; softball, 79; hockey, 135; bowling, 116; and free throw, 67). Outdoor activities have been curtailed because of building construction in the vicinity of the playing fields and because the space set aside is not large enough at times to accommodate both varsity and intramural events. The facilities for indoor sports were woefully inadequate until the fall of 1963 when a large and well-equipped gymnasium for women was completed.

## Fraternities and Sororities

There are chapters of eleven national fraternities on the campus: Theta Delta Chi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Pi Kappa Alpha, Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa Tau, Lambda Chi Alpha, Pi Lambda Phi, Sigma Pi, Sigma Nu, and Sigma Phi Epsilon. There are nine chapters of national sororities: Chi Omega, Kappa Alpha Theta, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Pi Beta Phi, Alpha Chi Omega, Phi Mu, Kappa Delta, Delta Delta Delta, and Gamma Phi Beta.

Membership in fraternities increased from 473 in 1952-53 to 553 in 1961-62, but the percentage of all male students who were fraternity members dropped during these years from 64% to 44%. Membership in sororities increased from 521 in 1954-55 to 539 in 1961-62, and at the same time the percentage of girls belonging to sororities decreased from 64% to 53%. These organizations are almost entirely social organizations, although like fraternities and sororities throughout the country they now seek to emphasize and publicize their civic and service activities.

The fraternities are housed in lodges leased from the College. Only two or three members live in each, but the lodges provide a gathering place for the membership and a place for holding meetings and entertaining female guests. Because there are few public places in Williamsburg where students can gather and because students are not allowed to have automobiles, the fraternity lodges assume particular importance in the social life of both men and women. The only notable activities the fraternities conduct away from their lodges are intramural sports, in which the fraternities enthusiastically participate, and such social functions as dances, picnics, etc., approved by the dean of students.

An interfraternity council composed of the president and one other member of each fraternity and a faculty advisor is supposed to handle matters of general concern to the fraternities and to maintain among fraternity men the standard of conduct required by the College. The dean of men administers college regulations and works with the council and the individual fraternities. The regulations are designed to enforce proper conduct and the proper use and care of the lodges and to assure that the dean is kept informed of fraternal activities and that a sound financial position is maintained. During the past five years fraternities have been found guilty of misconduct seven times, of violation of social regulations four times, of violation of the alcoholic beverage regulations seven times, and of delinquency in payments to merchants

six times. In several cases fraternities were suspended for a short period of time. Each fraternity is required to have both a faculty and a local alumnus advisor, as is each sorority.

The affairs of sororities are supervised by a chapter of the national Pan-Hellenic Council composed of two delegates from each sorority and the assistant dean of women. The sorority houses, owned by the College, each accommodate between 15 and 20 women, usually juniors and seniors. Like the fraternities, the sororities are subject to various special regulations, and, like the fraternities, they finance their activities, including usually an annual dinner dance, by dues and assessments.

Since 1959 fraternities and sororities have not been allowed to "rush" students for membership until the second semester. It is doubtful that a time could be found for rushing which would satisfy everyone-- faculty, the sororities and fraternities, the students being rushed, and the administration; but we believe that the present arrangement makes the whole procedure less harrowing and demoralizing for freshmen and reduces the number of academically unqualified who are pledged, which is of obvious benefit to the sororities and fraternities themselves. Sororities require a 1.0 average and no courses failed before a woman can be pledged or initiated. The interfraternity council in the 1960-61 session raised the grade requirement for pledging of men from .5 to .75 out of a possible 3.0 and from 9 to 10 hours passed, and for initiation from .64 to .8 with 12 hours passed.

In addition to a wide variety of social functions the fraternities and sororities sponsor various activities for the benefit of underprivileged children and participate as organizations in the donation of blood to the Red Cross and in the Community Chest and Christmas Seal drives. Each organization maintains study halls for members and pledges. Each year, the IFC selects the outstanding fraternity and two other awards designed to improve the academic standing of fraternity men are given.

The college community in general accepts the Greek-letter organizations as a part of the college scene. Student opinion regards them as no better and no worse than elsewhere. The sororities are often pointed to as well-run organizations with members who generally perform well academically and participate widely in extra-curricular activities. There is a question whether the fraternities serve to encourage proper social behavior and academic achievement more than they serve to discourage them. Behavior at the fraternity lodges often leaves a great deal to be desired, and the grade average of fraternity men is well below that of non-fraternity men. The suspicion that Greek-letter organizations are undemocratic, snobbish, and divisive is tempered by the fact that at this College only a limited number of their members live together and separate from other students. Perhaps the strongest defense one could advance for the fraternities and sororities is that they are the primary instrument for fulfilling the social and recreational demands of about half the student body. This suggests that the best way to ameliorate their less desirable effects on campus life might be to enrich the social life of the growing percentage of non-members in the student

body.

One question with which the College should be concerned is that of requirements for membership in these fraternities and sororities. Qualifications other than academic requirements are defined in the national constitutions and by-laws of the various organizations. All but a few of those on the William and Mary campus impose, in their national criteria for membership, racial and religious tests. In most, it is not possible for a Jew, a Negro, or a non-Christian regardless of race to be considered for membership. Such restrictions are defended on the grounds that the "right to exclude" for whatever reason is inherent in any private fraternal organization. But the College should not countenance organizations on its campus which exclude students from consideration for membership on grounds of race or religion.

A minimum grade average of 1.0 should be required in both the fraternities and the sororities for rushing and pledging, initiations, and maintaining active status in the organizations.

Administering the fraternity-sorority system at William and Mary involves a considerable expense to the College and demands a great deal of the time and energy of several of its administrative officers. These are reasons enough for demanding that the fraternities and sororities demonstrate responsibility for managing their internal affairs and their relations with the College. The College should not hesitate to remove from the campus any organization which demonstrates a chronic inability to keep its own house in order and to function effectively.

### VIII

#### PHYSICAL PLANT

##### 1. The College Grounds

The college campus and woods including Lake Matoaka comprise approximately 944 acres in a rough triangle outlined by Jamestown Road to the south, the lake to the west, and thence by an irregular boundary and Richmond Road back to the intersection of Jamestown and Richmond Roads and Duke of Gloucester Street. Across Jamestown and Richmond Roads the College owns institutional and residential properties amounting to about two city blocks in each area. Outside the city, the College owns a 246-acre airport. Most of the total acreage was purchased between 1923 and 1933 in four large tracts. Within a few years the College expects to get possession of the old Eastern State Hospital grounds (approximately 207 acres) deeded to the College by the Commonwealth in 1945. The Board of Visitors has authorized sale of about 14 acres of this property to Colonial Williamsburg when the College takes possession. No plans have been drawn up for the remaining land.

The 320 acres of land developed or planned for development may be thought of as three campuses. The Colonial Campus lies in the apex of the triangle at the western end of Duke of Gloucester Street and is bounded to the west by a brick wall and paling fence just behind the Wren Building. The Old Campus, developed between 1920 and 1960, lies west of the Colonial Campus and extends to the road stretching from the stadium to Barrett Hall; to the same era belong the properties across Jamestown and Richmond Roads. The New Campus now under development extends further westward to Lake Matoaka.

The restored Colonial Campus is maintained jointly by the College and Colonial Williamsburg with felicitous results. Walks are logically located, trees are regularly pruned and surgically treated, grass is seeded at appropriate seasons, and young trees have been planted to replace those lost to old age.

Often praised for their beauty, the grounds of the Old Campus can be an inspiration for the faculty and students as well as for the thousands who visit each year. The over-all planting is good, but maintenance has generally been poor. The college workmen who look after the grounds have many other jobs to do and their supervisor has had no horticultural training. Contracts are let for the pruning of certain trees, but others have had no attention whatsoever. The lily-pad ravine

west of the Sunken Garden is poorly planted and maintained.

Walks in many areas of the Old Campus do not follow logical lines of traffic and unsightly paths are trodden in protest. Poor judgment was exercised, for example, in designing the walks in front of the Campus Center and at Bryan Hall. In the past few years additional walks have been constructed to obviate path-making, with some effectiveness, but they have not been located in accordance with a basic design. Paths continue to be formed in certain areas. Building of more walks, combined with an effort to engender pride of surroundings in faculty and students alike, could further reduce campus cutting until path-making is no longer a serious problem.

Trucks and other vehicles use the walks and damage them and the adjacent ground. Buildings on the south side particularly need a service road. Parking areas are inadequate.

Drainage of surface water during heavy rains is a major problem on the Old Campus. The brick walks, designed to serve as drains as well as walks, have been poor drains and poorer walks even though their centers have been raised. Several years ago the City of Williamsburg required the College to cut the drain spouts from buildings so that water would not run into the city sewers. This was done without any provision for removing the water discharged at the foot of the buildings, which aggravated the already serious problem of basement leaks and spilled water on the walks and grounds.

A master plan for the development of the New Campus has been drawn up by the architectural firm of Wright, Jones & Wilkerson and was approved by the State Art Commission in February, 1961. In the work done so far, it appears that insufficient attention is being given to preserving the beauty of the area. Considerable erosion of soil has occurred. Earth has sometimes been bulldozed over culverts in lieu of building bridges for roads. The earthen fills across the ravine have culverts so small as to invite stoppage and flooding of the kind that periodically damages the campus road crossing this same ravine at the lily-pad pond.

From the construction under way it seems that the walks on the New Campus are to follow the design of those on the Old Campus. Nothing could be less appropriate. This type of walk is expensive to build and to maintain; the surface soon becomes uneven and in damp areas dangerously slippery from algae and moss.

The College Airport, operated by a private lessee, is used by an airwing of the ROTC unit. There is a provision of \$12,000 in the current budget, to be matched by the state and matched again by the federal government for a total of \$48,000, to pave the runway. Airways engineers have pronounced this sum adequate and the project is in the interest of the College and the community.

## Recommendations on Grounds

The College is blessed with beautiful and spacious grounds which can and should be developed and maintained for utilitarian, esthetic, and educational purposes. In many instances a single area may serve these purposes simultaneously. But the best use of our natural advantages requires more care, knowledge, and foresight than has sometimes been evident in the past. A competent landscape architect should be retained to plan and supervise the landscaping of the New Campus and he should consult in this work with qualified persons of the College and Colonial Williamsburg who have knowledge and valuable suggestions to offer. The tract west of Lake Matoaka should be left permanently in forest. Not only are the woods attractive, but they are an asset in the study of botany and biology. (As a long-range objective, the College should acquire a tract of swampland of some 200 to 500 acres which, together with woodlands and a botanical garden, would provide a well-rounded outdoor laboratory complementing the proposed life-science building.) The banks of the Lake Matoaka dam and the woods east of the lake along Jamestown Road should be cleared of their present weedy trees and shrubs, planted, and maintained to lend beauty to this approach to the College. Instead of brick walks on the New Campus, we suggest that walks of asphalt and stone or of concrete with color worked into the surface would be both cheaper and more serviceable.

The College should investigate the practicability of contracting with Colonial Williamsburg for the maintenance (pruning, surgery, and spraying) of all woody plants on the college grounds, or at least on the Old Campus.

A brick walk should be built along the road from the college gate to Marshall-Wythe. Illumination is needed for the parking lot in front of Marshall-Wythe; there is none although the lot is frequently used after dark. An access road should be built from Ewell Circle to the area behind Washington Hall, with a landscaped parking lot. We suggest that a moderate-size parking area will also be needed in front of the new dining hall and a large one near the new field house; none are indicated on the development plan. The College should arrange with city authorities to prevent or at least minimize the use of campus roads for through traffic.

On the Old Campus, an adequate storm drainage system should be installed. If the cost of underground sewers is prohibitive, brick gutters might be laid along the sides of the present walks.

If cleaned up and replanted, the lily-pod pond area can be an attractive spot. We think the proposal to fill this in with earth (indicated in the master plan) is one more example of a short-sighted sacrifice of a natural asset. To bury the problem is only a way, in this instance, of inviting it to re-emerge literally as a new drainage sore spot.

## 2. The College Buildings

All buildings owned by the College are listed in the tables which accompany this report and show, respectively, the administrative, academic, and supporting buildings; the residence halls; and the rental properties. This report proceeds to discuss the several major problems in physical plant which face the College.

### Use of the Colonial Buildings

The seven buildings on the Colonial Campus were restored or reconstructed by Colonial Williamsburg from 1928 to 1931. The Wren Building, the oldest academic building in continuous use in America, has been designated a National Historical Landmark. Known for many years as "The College" or "The College Building," it housed until the close of the session 1927-28 all the departments except sciences, jurisprudence, and business administration. After its restoration it was for a time primarily an exhibition building, but pressure for classrooms and office space has led to its use now almost entirely for academic purposes, despite its inadequacies by modern standards.

Since its erection in 1732 the President's House has been the residence of the successive presidents of the College. Its Kitchen is assigned to the President as a guest house. The Brafferton, since about 1940, has been the headquarters of the alumni secretary and his staff. The six bedrooms on the second and third floors are used for college guests; in 1964 expansion of the alumni office will require conversion of one of these bedrooms. The Brafferton Kitchen is occupied by the director of student aid. The Smoke House is used to store the addressograph machine and plates of the alumni office. The North Out House is an office for three faculty members. All buildings on the Colonial Campus are maintained by Colonial Williamsburg under contract with the College.

### Administrative Offices

When Marshall-Wythe Hall was constructed in 1935, its ground floor housed all the administrative offices. Now the office of the President, the admissions office, the news bureau, and the office of public information and development have been located in Ewell Hall. The office of student aid is in the Brafferton. The offices of the dean of men and his assistant, plus the office of purchases and stores, have taken over part of the second floor of Marshall-Wythe. This expansion of administrative space has been achieved largely by the sacrifice of classrooms and faculty offices. Yet some of the administrative quarters are still inadequate in space and location and their decentralization has obvious disadvantages with respect to ease of communication.

### Instructional Facilities

The instructional facilities of the College are woefully inadequate for the accomplishment of its educational purposes on a level of excel-

### Recommendations on Grounds

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ADMINISTRATIVE, ACADEMIC, AND SUPPORTING BUILDINGS

<u>Colonial Buildings</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Wren Building	1695	35,328	Brick
Brafferton	1723	4,620	Brick
President's House	1732	5,850	Brick
Brafferton Kitchen	Recon. 1930	476	Frame
President's House Kitchen	" 1930	400	Brick
Smoke House	" 1930	196	Brick
North Out House	" 1930	196	Brick
<u>Academic and Administrative</u>			
Fine Arts Building	1893	7,230	Brick
Ewell Hall (original)	1926	8,852	Brick
Ewell Hall (addition)	1951	11,970	Brick
Rogers Hall	1927	49,588	Brick
Washington Hall	1928	45,500	Brick
Marshall-Wythe Hall	1935	49,104	Brick
Small Hall	(1964)	60,200	Brick
<u>Physical Education, Athletics, ROTC</u>			
Blow Gymnasium	1924-1941	39,000	Brick
Women's PE House	1930	200	Brick
Cary Field	1936	12,000	Brick & Concrete
Stadium			Brick
Adair Gymnasium	1963	42,125	Brick
<u>Ancillary Buildings</u>			
Library	1908-1921-1929	42,888	Brick
Phi Beta Kappa Hall	1957	63,070	Brick
Campus Center	1959	62,200	Brick
Trinkle Hall (cafeteria)	1920-1926	30,650	Brick
Infirmary	1930	13,734	Brick
Laundry	1930	8,730	Brick
<u>Service and Maintenance</u>			
Plant Office Building	1945	1,350	Cinder Block
New Power Plant	1954	11,216	Brick
Old Power Plant	1920	7,628	Brick
Warehouses (5 Quonset Huts)	1947	16,595	Sheet Metal
Temporary Buildings (8 Quonset Huts)	1958	6,400	Sheet Metal
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Jamestown Corporation Office	1937	2,500	Frame
Common Glory Amphitheater	1948	3,000	Brick
Greenhouses (3)	1926-1935	3,500	Glass

lence. Although since 1953 the Bryan complex of dormitories, Yates and Landrum dormitories, Phi Beta Kappa auditorium, and the Campus Center have been constructed, only minor expansion of academic space has been accomplished during the same period and this has been partly through diversion of other facilities such as basement dormitory rooms to classroom use. The new Adair Gymnasium and the new physics laboratory, Small Hall, will distinctly improve conditions for the departments of physical education for women, physics, and psychology, since the latter will move from the attic of the Wren Building to Rogers Hall when its basement is vacated by the department of physics. But only a long-term program of new buildings will result in improvement for the bulk of the academic departments.

Four relatively large buildings-- Rogers, Washington, Marshall-Wythe, and Ewell Halls-- house most of the administrative and faculty offices, the laboratories, and the classrooms. There are also offices and classrooms in the antiquated Fine Arts Building (1893), Wren, the Bryan dormitory complex, the Campus Center, the old power plant, quonset huts, and the recently vacated Jefferson gymnasium. Under existing pressures, no vacant space is safe: if it has a roof and is small, it becomes a faculty office; if large enough for a desk and ten chairs, a classroom.

Classrooms

Most of the classrooms were designed and built in the era 1926-35 to accommodate two main types of classes: the lecture-discussion for a class of 15 to 30 students and the lecture for a class of up to 250. Many of them no longer efficiently serve new needs brought about by increased enrollments on the one hand and the growing variation in style of classroom activity on the other. The largest lecture halls are now for some purposes too small and the medium-sized classrooms often too big. If education were simply a matter of passing out information on standardized subjects, the present facilities might be adequate. But if education is a pursuit of knowledge jointly by students and teachers, appropriate physical conditions have a bearing on the successful outcome of this activity. Many classrooms have poor lighting, ventilation, and acoustics; many lack blackboard space, proper furniture, and convenience for using modern teaching aids. Some few have been well arranged and equipped, at the insistence of an interested member of the faculty, to serve a particular purpose. Thus some classrooms, desirable for one use or reason or another, are much sought after; many more are accepted because nothing better exists.

While it would be foolish to spend money on rooms temporarily pressed into classroom service which ought to be released eventually to more suitable uses, many of the existing classrooms could be properly equipped or remodeled at moderate expense. A number of standard classrooms should be converted into seminar rooms. Frequently this would mean nothing more than the substitution of tables and chairs for stationary desks. In other cases, large rooms could be divided as was done so successfully with Washington 203. As it is now, there is tremendous under-use of space when classes are held in rooms three, four, or five

times larger than needed. But at the same time, there are not enough rooms in the 40 to 60 students range.

A future building program should make provision for classrooms of widely varying size and appointments, ranging from the small and intimate to the large and open. At least one auditorium is needed large enough to accommodate all students in large lecture courses in a single section. Such a hall should be able to handle somewhere in the neighborhood of 1000.

Until such increase in space is available, it will be necessary to utilize present facilities to the utmost. During the first semester of the academic year 1962-63, all regular non-laboratory classrooms were in use 68% of the time during the 45 hours per week (8:00-4:00 Monday-Friday and 8:00-1:00 Saturday). They were in use 81% of the more desirable 20 forenoon hours Monday-Friday and 49% of the remaining 25 afternoon and Saturday morning hours. Put another way, 58% of all regular classes were scheduled in the more desirable but fewer forenoon hours. Some departments make relatively little use of the afternoon and Saturday morning hours while others schedule high proportions of their classes during these periods. Although it would be absurd to think that 100% utilization could be obtained, under the present circumstances an average use of 58% seems low especially when for 25 hours of each week classrooms are in use only one out of every two hours. It seems clear that some arrangement must be made to schedule more classes during afternoon hours and to relieve the sometimes terrific pressure on the more desirable rooms during the mornings.

#### Laboratories

There is great variation in the amount and adequacy of laboratory space. On the one hand the department of chemistry is fairly well housed for immediate needs, the most important deficiencies being utilities and ventilation rather than basic structural conditions. At the other extreme, physics has been operating under severe limitations of space and facilities and biology and fine arts continue to do so.

Laboratory facilities vary greatly with the peculiar needs of each discipline. There are, however, several general points that can be made. First, too often laboratories have had to be developed in space basically unsuited to the equipment they must contain. Examples are the quonset huts used by physics and the Wren Building used by psychology and secretarial science. Second, some laboratories are not sufficiently flexible to be well suited to different classes. Third, several departments are housed in widely scattered locations. Psychology has had its animal colony in Rogers Hall and fine arts uses an old power plant. Such dispersion inconveniences student and instructor alike, especially since many of the extra spaces are substandard buildings.

#### Faculty Offices

One of the greatest problems in the College is the lack of adequate

office space, particularly for the faculty. A few examples will indicate the extent of the problem. Four members of one department, an associate professor and three assistant professors, share a single room with occasional student assistants. An instructor (with space barely sufficient for one desk, two standard bookcases, and two chairs) must leave his door open for ventilation, there being no window to the office, and thus live with the traffic in what is probably the most used hall in the College. A dean has a head-high cubicle in a room where three other faculty members have similar cubicles and where two permanent secretaries and a variable number of student assistants work in the remainder of the space. A department head with more than forty years of service to the College shares his office with another faculty member and student assistants. Three associate professors, who share one office, must walk through the office of another associate professor to gain entrance. Student assistants also work in this dual-office compound.

While these are perhaps the five worst examples, they are not extraordinary. In the spring of 1963, of 156 members of the faculty (excluding those housed in the Bryan complex and Jefferson and Blow Gymnasiums), 53 or 34% occupied one-man offices; 56 or 36% two-man offices; 27 or 17% three-man offices; and 20 or 13% four-man offices. Only one faculty member in three has his own office; nearly one in three shares a room with two or more others. Many offices also house secretarial help. When this is taken into account it is found that only 32 members of the faculty occupy truly private office space. Hence only one out of five has the kind of privacy conducive to effective performance of his responsibilities: doing the work connected with his classes, consulting with students, and engaging in research.

For 156 faculty members housed in 95 offices in the main buildings the mean number of square feet per faculty member is 110. This is the equivalent of 156 offices each 10 feet by 11 feet. If every faculty member had such an office completely to himself and further access to other facilities, conditions would be adequate. However, the actual figure is misleading since the sum from which the mean was derived includes space for secretarial help, laboratory facilities, and other activities. The total area is also misleading in that much of it is in large multi-person rooms. This creates a serious difficulty in long-range planning, for we have an over-supply of rooms too large for economic assignment as single offices and not large enough for other activities. A few rooms can be satisfactorily partitioned and others can be converted into space for secretaries, departmental libraries, and commons or seminar rooms. Some rooms now used for offices would make admirable seminar rooms. But it should not be overlooked that these rooms are appropriate for the private office of a department chairman, particularly the head of a large department.

Rarely does a faculty member have secretarial help close at hand and, at the same time, not within the same office. Only two members of the entire teaching staff can truly be said to possess this convenience; several approximate it, but many others have secretarial help only in the office of a colleague. The College should find more secretarial

space convenient to all members of the faculty. This means a separate secretarial room for each department and in larger departments two or more rooms. Under present space demands, any fundamental rectification of the problem requires new buildings.

By whatever way office space is evaluated, there is a striking disproportion in facilities between administrative staff and faculty. Administrative offices are more spacious, they are private, they are air-conditioned, the appointments are more attractive, each has its own telephone with a secretary to handle incoming calls, and secretaries have separate and adjoining offices. Granted that space needs for most administrative tasks may be greater than faculty needs, and that many of the administrative officers work under disadvantages, one must nevertheless conclude that there is a systematic disproportion of office conditions between the two groups.

#### Facilities for Physical Education, Athletics, ROTC

Physical education, intramural sports, and intercollegiate sports share the same buildings and playing fields. Facilities for men and women are separate except for joint use of tennis courts and swimming pools. The department of physical education for men offers required courses for all freshmen and sophomore men, advanced courses leading to a concentration, and elective courses mainly for the preparation of teachers in first aid, safety, and driver education. The department is also in charge of men's intramural sports. The department of physical education for women offers required courses for all freshmen and sophomore women and five elective courses of interest to students planning work in summer camp or in women's physical education programs in secondary schools. It also conducts the women's intramural and intercollegiate sports. There is competition among the physical education classes, intramurals, and intercollegiate sports for locker rooms and indoor and outdoor playing areas.

The new Adair Gymnasium for women, if a movable partition is installed to divide the main gymnasium as originally planned, will serve adequately a women's student body of 1400. This building has ample space for offices and classes; it includes a mirrored rhythmic room and a swimming pool that meets championship standards. The women's physical education house, used for storage, can be retained until the proposed athletic field to the west of Adair Gymnasium comes into use and a larger facility is erected conveniently nearby.

Blow Gymnasium for men, built in 1924 and added to in 1941, was designed to meet the needs of a male student body less than half the present size. Locker rooms and shower space are inadequate, the ventilation and heating systems are in poor condition, and the pathways of student traffic need improvement. Although the basketball courts are in good condition, seating space for spectators is limited and dangerously close to the playing area. The two handball courts are below regulation size and more courts are needed to meet the demand. The swimming pool (26' by 60') is substandard and its filtration and drainage system

operates on a day-to-day basis. The gymnasium and wrestling rooms are much too small for needs and in some instances present hazardous conditions. Classroom space is limited and is shared by the athletic association and the ROTC unit as well as the department of physical education for men. A good deal of renovating, repair, and remodeling of this facility is needed to place it in an acceptable category.

Office facilities for the ROTC unit in Blow Gymnasium are most unsatisfactory, worse in fact than any reported for the academic faculty. Not only do seven persons share a single room, but this room is directly under the varsity basketball court. The thunder of running players and bouncing balls overhead, hour after hour and day after day, provide the nearest thing to battle conditions.

The first unit of a new ROTC-Physical Education Building or Field House has high priority in capital outlay requests for 1964-66. When completed, this building will house the ROTC and the athletic association. It will have a basketball court with seats for 4000 spectators which will serve in inclement weather for convocations and as a drill area for ROTC.

Cary Stadium, seating approximately 17,500, is amply large. However, the spectator rest rooms are below standard and team locker rooms, showers, first aid room, and coaches' offices and lavatories are poorly lighted, inadequately ventilated, and too small.

Proposed new buildings will affect several of the outdoor athletic facilities, which are already too limited to serve all needs. Cary Field, containing the varsity football field and track, is satisfactory. The varsity baseball field to the west of the stadium doubles as a practice field for varsity and freshman football and is also used for physical education classes. Its condition is poor and it lacks suitable fencing. A new diamond should be laid out and football practice moved elsewhere. There are two intramural areas for men, the "CCC" Field and the College Terrace Field. The first is in fair condition and accommodates two touch football fields or two softball diamonds in season; but it will be cut in half by a proposed road. The College Terrace Field is too rough for safe use and should be graded. The women's athletic fields, for lacrosse, field hockey, and golf and archery practice, are insufficiently large and will suffer encroachment from new buildings planned around Phi Beta Kappa Hall. The eighteen tennis courts in the same area (six of them "all weather" courts) are also threatened. It is essential that new courts and playing fields be prepared well before the old ones are destroyed, since the ground must be given time to settle properly. New women's fields are planned to be located in the area west of Adair Gymnasium.

#### Supporting Buildings

Since the present library building is obviously inadequate and construction is about to begin on a new one, there is little point in belaboring the many deficiencies of the old. The new Earl Gregg Swem

Memorial Library, to be built 400 feet north of Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, will be of contemporary style in keeping with other buildings on the New Campus. It will cost about three million dollars, about twice the cost of any other college building. The seating capacity of the reading rooms, exclusive of browsing areas, will be about 1500.

The new library will have five floors, each distinctive for its uses and facilities. The basement will house special printing and technical equipment as well as serve as a receiving area. College relics, art pieces, and features of general museum interest will be housed on the ground floor. Circulation, reference and reserve book departments, along with periodicals and documents, will be located on the first floor. Reading areas, stacks, and administrative offices will be contained on the second and third floors. There will be five classrooms and six special collections areas.

Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, completed in 1957, was the first building constructed on the New Campus. It cost about 1.3 million dollars, about 25% of which was donated by members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. It contains one of the best equipped non-professional playhouses in America. The auditorium, with a seating capacity of 805, was designed with the advice of leaders in the theatrical, acoustical, and engineering fields. The stage area has great flexibility. The stage floor is trapped to permit entrances from below stage level. An orchestra pit, with hydraulic lift, gives an additional 15 by 34-foot stage area when raised to stage level and when lowered this area can be used to increase the seating capacity of the auditorium. Lighting is governed by a Century Magnatrol switchboard. Other excellent facilities include a double-level shop for building scenery, a greenroom, a costume room, a property room, five radio and TV studios, and a laboratory theater. There are eight offices for faculty and several of the studios are used as classrooms for theater and speech. A reception hall (Dodge Room) with kitchen and the meeting room of the Phi Beta Kappa Society are in the southwest wing.

The Campus Center conforms with the Georgian architecture of the Old Campus. The main floor contains a spacious lounge, a reading room, two music listening rooms, the Wigwam (campus coffee shop), and the office of the Campus Center manager. On the second floor are the ballroom, the offices of the Student Government Association and the student publications, and three meeting rooms with adjoining kitchen. In the basement are a small theater, four bowling alleys, a game room, a billiard room, a dark room, and a craft room.

When built in 1920, Trinkle Hall consisted of the present Colony Room and the kitchen. The main dining room was added in 1926. The smaller peripheral rooms-- TV Room, Senior Room, North Cafeteria, and Old Wigwam area-- have resulted largely from the inclosure since 1945 of covered waiting areas and walkways. The additions have been made without proper regard for kitchen arrangement and traffic patterns for handling food and dishes. Major renovation and remodeling of the building, particularly the kitchen area, will be required to convert the present hodge-podge into a truly efficient food handling area. This is one of the most urgent needs of the College. Some deficiencies in the

cafeteria building and equipment have been corrected or raised to acceptable standards in recent years. Rest room, shower, and locker facilities for the employees have been improved; bakery ovens have been replaced; major improvements have been made in refrigerated storage areas; tables and chairs have been replaced in the main dining room; the North Dining room has been painted; and an air-conditioner has been installed in the President's dining room.

Serious deficiencies remain. Drainage around the building is so poor that during heavy rains the sewers fill and back up into certain areas of the basement; serving counters in the cafeterias must be replaced; the proofing box (for raising sweet rolls before baking) should be replaced; the Colony Room needs painting and refurbishing; baking ovens need to be replaced once more; and additional showers and lavatories for employees are essential.

The main dining room, because of its size and construction, remains a noisy, unattractive eating place. Various attempts to decrease the noise level, such as heavy window draperies, have met with limited success. Additional efforts should be made to alleviate this problem and to make the room more attractive by redecorating and improving the lighting. Installation of a conveyor belt to aid in removing dishes to the dishwashing area might reduce traffic and confusion.

The management of the cafeteria is knowledgeable in the handling and serving of food and is most accommodating to student and faculty groups desiring special food service. Three rooms, the President's dining room, the TV Room, and the Senior Dining Room, seating approximately 10, 20 and 30 persons respectively, may be reserved by faculty groups for either cafeteria or table service.

The David J. King Infirmary contains on the ground floor the medical offices, nurses' quarters, a serving kitchen, and twenty beds for patients. These facilities are more fully described in the section of this report on medical services. The second and third floors of the infirmary building are being used as a dormitory for about forty men students.

The Laundry, constructed in 1930, remains virtually unchanged. The main floor is used exclusively for the laundry operation. The basement is divided between a warehouse and a plumbing shop. The warehouse area, which includes an office for the warehouse manager, serves as the distribution center for all college supplies.

The space devoted to the laundry operation appears to be well organized and fully utilized, but there is no free space for installation of additional laundry machines, the storage area for dirty bundles is too small, and the delivery area, where clean bundles are stored, is very crowded in the middle of the week. At present the laundry processes about 1800 student bundles per week, 75 to 85 bundles for faculty and staff, and about 200 pounds of bulk work (towels

for the Athletic Association, uniforms for the cafeteria, etc.). This is a heavy volume of work.

The Bookstore is housed in an area originally designed for a totally different purpose. The result is that sales, display, and storage areas are far too small for current needs. About 1000 square feet of floor space is available for sales and administration and 600 square feet for storage. Lack of a receiving area aggravates the problem. While there is a loading zone on Jamestown Road, boxes of motor freight must be carried across the sidewalk through the sales areas to the storage areas or across the sidewalk and down the west side of the building.

The Board of Visitors has authorized the construction of a new bookstore through private funds. Plans, reviewed by a firm of architects specializing in college bookstores, have been drafted. The probable date of completion of the new building is 1965.

#### Maintenance and Service Buildings

The service area south of Jamestown Road includes the plant office building, the new power plant, the old power plant, five warehouses, and eight smaller "temporary" buildings. The plant office building houses the offices of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Housekeeping Division, and the Campus Police.

The new power plant has space for four boilers, only three of which have been installed. One boiler can supply the needs of the present campus buildings in the summer months while two are required for winter heat; thus there is always a boiler in reserve. The boilers are fired with "Bunker C," a heavy petroleum residue just short of asphalt. This fuel has a high sulfur content (2-2.5% S) so that the effluent gases are occasionally objectionable. In the summer of 1963 a high temperature, high pressure, hot water line was laid from the power plant to the New Campus. The College purchases electrical energy from Virginia Electric and Power Company, but it maintains a small generator on a standby basis to furnish sufficient current to power the boilers, light the infirmary, and operate a few other emergency installations. Of the old power plant little remains but the brick shell. Part of it is used to garage heavy machinery and another area serves as a fine arts ceramics and sculpture laboratory, to the disgrace of the College and the Commonwealth.

After World War II the College erected five large war surplus quonset huts as warehouses. One serves as a garage; one houses the paint shop and the woodworking shop; one the electrical shop; and two serve for storage. ROTC has a classroom in one end of one of these warehouses. Eight smaller quonset huts will be available to the maintenance crews when they are released from academic use.

#### Miscellaneous Buildings

The Jamestown Corporation Office and Common Glory Amphitheatre seating 2600, off Jamestown Road west of the Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, are primarily controlled by the Jamestown Corporation. They are of little use to the College at present.

There are three greenhouses used by the department of biology, two at the ends of Tyler Hall and one attached to Washington Hall. They are in fair to poor condition and should be replaced by new greenhouses near the proposed life-sciences building when it is constructed.

Several years ago, at a cost of about \$40,000, a tunnel was constructed under Jamestown Road between Ewell Circle and the cafeteria and Campus Center area. It has several local names, none official.

#### Men's Residence Halls

As of June 1963 the College had fourteen dormitories for men and eleven fraternity lodges. The normal capacities and price ranges of these were:

<u>Dormitory</u>	<u>Single rooms</u>	<u>Double rooms</u>	<u>Triple rooms</u>	<u>Total capacity</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Brown	0	37	0	74	
Tyler	0	29	0	58	\$110-130
Tyler Annex	1	7	1	18	90
Taliaferro	7	29	0	66	75
Old Dominion	12	87	0	186	85
Bryan	0	40	0	80	60- 90
Madison	0	27	0	54	120-140
Camm	0	27	0	54	120-140
Stith	0	27	0	54	120-140
Dawson	0	27	0	54	120-140
Monroe	0	77	0	54	120-140
Morris House	2	6	2	154	90
Old Infirmary	3	5	0	20	65- 70
Yates	7	121	0	13	50- 65
Lodges				249	140-160
				33	85

The total normal capacity amounts to 1167 beds. But by assigning eighteen double rooms in Brown as triples, housing up to 29 men on the fourth floor of Old Dominion, and using the second and third floors of the infirmary as dormitories, it is possible to squeeze in approximately 1250 men. Those housed on the fourth floor of Old Dominion are transferred to other dormitory space as students for one reason or another withdraw from college. But forty-six of the regular rooms in Old Dominion listed now as doubles were actually designed as singles.

A survey of the men's dormitories, conducted by students, shows

STUDENT RESIDENT HALLS

<u>Men's Dormitories</u>	<u>Built</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Construction</u>
Yates Hall	1962	49,804	Brick
Bryan Hall	1953)		
Stith Hall	1953)		
Dawson Hall	1953: ---	96,000	Brick
Camm Hall	1959)		
Madison Hall	1959)		
Taliaferro Hall	1935	11,875	Brick
Old Dominion Hall	1927	42,841	Brick
Brown Hall	1926	18,144	Brick
Monroe Hall	1924	37,702	Brick
Tyler Hall	1916	22,148	Brick
Old Infirmary	1910	2,724	Frame
Morris House	1900	4,200	Frame
<u>Fraternity Lodges (11)</u>	1949	11,748 (appr. 1,070 each)	Brick
<u>Women's Dormitories</u>			
Landrum Hall	1958	61,000	Brick
Chandler Hall	1931	39,960	Brick
Barrett Hall	1927	39,294	Brick
Jefferson Hall	1920	43,947	Brick
Ludwell (Rented)	1952	24,000	Brick
<u>Sorority Houses (9)</u>	1928-1931	47,157 (appr. 5,200 each)	Brick

considerable dissatisfaction with their recreational areas. These do not exist in four dormitories and are rated poor in three older buildings and only fair in the newest ones. Students find the maintenance and janitorial service on the whole fair to good. They report the noise level high in dormitories with long halls and lower in those with multiple entrances and short halls. Thus Tyler and Taliaferro, among the older and less attractive buildings with no recreational areas, are considered two of the better dormitories for study and sleep. On the other hand, Yates (the newest of the men's residence halls) has a disappointingly high noise factor largely because the partitions between the rooms lack soundproofing. Each floor of Yates has three sections of thirteen double rooms with two connecting areas between the three living sections. The connecting areas serve as study halls but are subject to disturbing traffic as the students visit back and forth between the living areas.

The Old Infirmary and the Morris House are substandard living quarters. The former was converted to faculty offices in the summer of 1963, and the latter will be razed in 1964 for a new bookstore.

The fourth floor of Old Dominion has a large barracks type area plus a number of triple rooms. Men housed here have little chance to study or even to sleep. In fact the whole of Old Dominion has too great a population density, resulting from use of the fourth floor and the use of single rooms as doubles.

In planning new residence halls for men the College should keep in mind that most students must study in their rooms. It should avoid long-halled buildings of the Monroe and Old Dominion type and plan low noise factor and low traffic buildings conducive to studying.

Women's Residence Halls

The College owns four dormitories for women and nine sorority houses, and rents three sections of the Ludwell Apartments. The normal capacities and price ranges of these are:

<u>Dormitory</u>	<u>Single rooms</u>	<u>Double rooms</u>	<u>Triple rooms</u>	<u>Total capacity</u>	<u>Price Range</u>
Barrett	5	79	0	163	\$100-137
Chandler	26	59	0	144	105-137
Jefferson	1	64	0	129	100-105
Landrum	1	96	8	217	125-150
Ludwell 302-304	10	21	0	52	140
Ludwell 306-400	13	13	0	39	140
Ludwell 402-404	10	21	0	52	140
Sororities				144	98-120

Except that seven double rooms in Jefferson are temporarily assigned

to three occupants, the women's dormitories are not extended beyond normal capacity. This totals 940. Omitting Ludwell, the College itself can house about 800 women.

The women, like the men, are critical of the lounge and recreational facilities of their dormitories. The lounge areas are poor in Jefferson, better in Barrett and Chandler, and good in Landrum. In general the newer the dormitory the better its lounge facilities. It is doubtful that the College can afford lounge areas beyond those provided in Landrum. The women are more critical than the men concerning maintenance and maid service, particularly the latter. It is unlikely that the quality of these services differs greatly between the men's and the women's residence halls; hence, the reported differences must be attributed to a greater awareness of surroundings on the part of the women.

Fire drills are held in all women's residence halls in contrast to the men's where such drills are seldom if ever called.

All four of the campus dormitories have long corridors which tend to propagate sound. Women complain that normal traffic and conversation in the corridors are disturbing to students attempting to study in nearby rooms. However, the women students are more amenable to peer-imposed discipline and the problem of noise in their dormitories is less serious than with the men.

The College rents to the sororities nine small dormitories, built about 1930 with endowment funds. Each house rents for approximately \$3000 per year; in addition each sorority is required to pay \$630 toward the salary of the housemother. Each house shelters 15 to 17 women. As a rule, the women living in a house have one meal a day-- dinner-- served there.

The houses are much alike, their faults are much alike, and the interviews with selected residents are much alike. The houses are so small that only the seniors, about one-fourth of the membership, live in them. The living rooms are too small to accommodate comfortably the full membership of up to 65 for sorority meetings. Thus while they are called sorority houses they are little more than sorority lodges. Complaints follow these lines: (1) two obsolescent baths are shared by 15 to 17 women; (2) the closets are inadequate; (3) kitchens need modernizing; (4) maintenance is poor; (5) the automatic controls on the heating systems are poorly regulated; and (6) blown fuses are commonplace events. Some of these complaints are being taken care of. For example, the kitchens in several of the houses have been modernized recently. Other complaints, such as the smallness of the houses with respect to the increased membership, cannot be corrected.

These houses are uneconomical to operate either as sororities or as women's dormitories. In the campus dormitories there is one housemother for each 100 women; in the sorority houses, one for 16. When

the cost of utilities, maintenance, and furniture above the first floor are charged against income from these houses, there can be little remaining from the low rents.

The three sections of the Ludwell Apartments are rented as residence halls for freshmen women. All first-year out-of-state women and Virginia women who applied for admission relatively late are assigned to Ludwell. These apartments were designed for occupancy by family units, with entrance through the living room. At present, each apartment serves as a suite for five or six women; those assigned to the living room have their privacy shattered by in and out traffic. Two women share one dresser and one study table; closet and storage space is limited; lounge and recreational areas are virtually non-existent. Maintenance is rated poor and maid service poor to fair by the residents. Transportation to the heart of the campus, almost a mile away, is by college bus.

The Ludwell Apartments are unsatisfactory as women's residence halls. Their use was expected to be discontinued after completion of Landrum Hall, but it was not. Now Ludwell will be continued as a women's residence hall even after the completion of a new 270 bed dormitory late in 1964 to permit the admission of a greater number of out-of-state women.

#### Rental Properties

For some forty years the College, as opportunity permits, has been acquiring lots in the blocks across from the Old Campus to the north of Richmond Road and south of Jamestown Road. Since these areas are residential, the College has acquired a number of homes, mostly of 1890 to 1915 construction. The College has constructed only two of the rental buildings, Western Union (1925) and College Apartments (1941). Except for the first floor of the Western Union Building, these properties are rented to faculty and staff.

The present condition of these properties varies from excellent to deplorable. Some, notably the College Apartments, Bright House, and Swem House, are in excellent condition. Others are sound structures, but need minor repairs, and in some cases extensive interior renovation. Still others, old and cheaply constructed, are so inadequate or in such a state of disrepair that they should be torn down and replaced by modern homes or apartments. In many cases the land is more valuable than the buildings. With the possible exception of the Young property, some distance from the campus, all the rental properties should be retained. Furthermore, with the cost of property and construction in the Williamsburg area, the College should provide more rental housing for the faculty and the present policy for assigning college housing should be more clearly defined and more consistently administered.