

William and Mary



News

Volume I, Number 37

June 5, 1973

New Cancer Treatment Undertaken at VARC

Scientists at the Virginia Associated Research Campus (VARC) have begun work on a promising new approach to treating certain types of cancer, using capabilities of the synchrotron at the Space Radiation Effects Laboratory (SREL).

The procedure, limited at the present time to patients having a tumor of the lymph gland with extensive skin involvement, involves subjecting the diseased skin tissue to high amounts of radiation. While paralleling other programs of cancer management which use heavy particle radiation therapy, the VARC work is the first to use helium ions for this purpose.

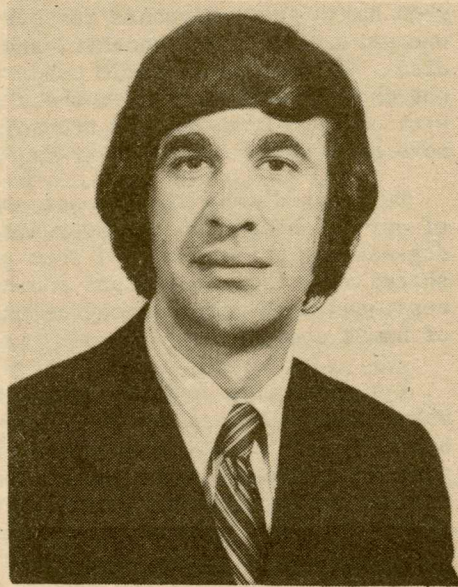
Henry Aceto, Jr., associate professor of biology at the College of William and Mary and director of VARC, said results in the treatment of the program's first patient have been "extremely encouraging" although the treatment is still in progress.

Neutron radiotherapy work is currently being conducted in London, at Texas A&M and at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington. The use of helium ions to control certain types of cancer through pituitary gland irradiation is in progress at the synchrotron at Berkeley, Calif., but no systematic study has been made there using helium ions in the direct treatment of tumor masses themselves.

Mr. Aceto joined the College after experience in the Berkeley radiotherapy program as a biophysicist. The SREL facility and that at Berkeley are the only ones in the nation capable of producing helium ions for this purpose.

Mr. Aceto said that for the particular lymphoma (mycosis fungoides, in medical terminology) of interest at VARC, electron beam therapy is currently the accepted form of radiation treatment and is being carried out at a handful of locations in the United States. Electron beam radiation therapy, however, has a normally high recurrence rate of tumors after treatment. It appears, he said, that in part it is impossible to deliver enough electron beam radiation to the tumor to completely remove diseased cells, without causing unacceptable damage to important healthy structures in the body.

The use of helium ions, he said, could significantly improve this situation and deliver enough radiation to possibly eradicate all vestiges of the tumor without damaging normal tissue and structure.



Henry Aceto

The VARC program is being carried out cooperatively with specialists in radiation therapy. Co-investigators, with Mr. Aceto, are William C. Constable, director of the Division of Radiotherapy at the University of Virginia and Giulio J. D'Angio, chairman of the Department of Radiation Therapy at the Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. Annas El-Mahdi, a University of Virginia radiotherapist, is also assisting in the program.

Patients are referred from those institutions, as well as the Medical College of Virginia and other institutions.

The therapy involves weekly treatments for about one month for each patient, who is flown to Newport News, treated the same day, and returned to the originating hospital.

Prior to instituting the new program, VARC and the Berkeley laboratory conducted extensive tests and developed pre-clinical data, using both animals and cells in culture.

No specific funding has been arranged for the new program, although cyclotron time is supported by an appropriation to VARC by the Virginia General Assembly to assist SREL operations. Referring hospitals bear the cost of getting patients to VARC.

The SREL operation was begun by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1966 with construction of the \$15 million laboratory. Since 1967, SREL has been operated by William and Mary under contract with NASA. Beginning in July, the National Science Foundation will help support its continued operation in a funding arrangement between the NSF and NASA.

Mr. Aceto has been assisted in the cancer program by two staff physicists, Raj Jolly and David Buckle, both on Mr. Aceto's staff at VARC.

Over 1,000 Degrees Conferred

Over 5,500 attended commencement exercises Sunday, June 3, in the Wren Yard.

The Honorable Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States, made the principal address and took as his topic "The Paradox of Freedom."

"Freedom is fragile," Mr. Burger told his audience. "The paradox is that it can be preserved only by surrendering some of our freedom."

Retracing history, Mr. Burger asserted that "mankind is slowly learning that this ideal of freedom can be realized only within a system in which governments and individuals voluntarily accept restraints."

"This tradition of ordered liberty is the foundation of our country and, now," he said, "for the next 40 or 50 years, you, among the graduates of the 1970's, will be the trustees of that great tradition." (The full text of Mr. Burger's address is printed on pages 2 and 3.)

Mr. Burger received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the College. The presentation was made by R. Harvey Chappell, Jr., of Richmond, Rector of the Board of Visitors.

Some 1,070 graduate and undergraduate degrees were conferred during the afternoon exercises.

Two active members of the Circle K service organization on campus, David K. Anderson, Sharon, Pa., and Nancy Lee Rowland, Timonium, Md., received the Sullivan Awards, given each year to a man and a woman from the student body in recognition of influence for good.

The Sullivan award to a third member of the College community was presented to Charles F. Marsh, who has enjoyed two distinguished careers at the College. He became an associate professor at William and Mary in 1930, and Chancellor Professor in 1950. From 1952 until 1958 he was Dean of the Faculty, leaving to accept the Presidency of Wofford College. He returned as lecturer in business administration in 1968. The Board of Visitors at its May meeting approved the designation of Mr. Marsh as Lecturer Emeritus, upon his retirement.

The Lord Botetourt Medal to the graduating student who has attained the greatest distinction in scholarship went to Phillip Byrd Eastham, Jr., Hume.

The James Frederick Carr Memorial Cup was won by John R. Pagan, Little Rock, Ark.

Other awards included the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award, to the highest ranking graduate in the management program of the School of Business Administration which went to Timothy Albert Maloney, Norfolk.

Awards to students of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law included the following: The Law Week Award to the graduating student who is determined to have made the most satisfactory progress during his final year, Peter McIntosh, Oak Park, Ill.; Lawyers Title Award to the graduating student who has achieved the highest grades in courses relating to the law of property, William G. McNairy, Greensboro,

Cont'd: on page 3

Summer Classes Begin Tuesday, June 19

The College will hold two five-week summer sessions--the first June 18 - July 20; the second July 23 - August 24.

Over 170 courses will be offered in the arts and sciences as well as offerings in the Schools of Business Administration, Education, Law and Marine Science.

Classes for the first term will begin on Tuesday, June 19, and for the second term, on Monday, July 23. Commencement will be held Saturday, August 25.

Students in the first session are asked to note that classes are usually held Monday - Friday but will be in session on Saturday, June 23.

Registration for the first session or both sessions will be held on June 18 in William and Mary Hall according to the following schedule:

A-F	9-10 a.m.
G-L	10-11 a.m.
M-R	1-2 p.m.
S-Z	2-3:30 p.m.

Students enrolling in the second term only should make certain their application forms are on file in the Summer Sessions Office by July 2. Registration for these students will be held in the Summer Sessions Office on Monday, July 23.

News and special announcements pertaining to the summer session will be carried in the next five issues of the WILLIAM AND MARY NEWS. The NEWS will be published on June 19, July 3 and 24; and August 7 and 21.

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Graves Named to Committee

President Graves has been named to the local steering committee for the Peninsula Campaign for the United Negro College Fund by Peninsula Campaign chairman William T. Roos. The Fund has a goal this year of \$20,000.

Commencement Address Delivered Sunday, June 3, by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger

The prepared text of the address by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger at Commencement Exercises, June 3, 1973.

"The Paradox of Freedom"

This is the season when young men and women all over America are subjected to the final test of endurance of their college careers--the ritual of Commencement and the Commencement speech. This is an ancient American custom but it is a relatively harmless one. I can assure you it will inflict no permanent injury on the graduates or their families and friends who share this happy occasion with them.

What I have to say today will be quite simple. I will tread no unfamiliar ground. Yet there are certain ancient truths that lose nothing from restatement, for restatement opens them to reexamination and reaffirmation. We regularly repeat old creeds and recite the familiar Psalms of the Gospels to draw fresh inspiration and new strength. In the same spirit we turn to old truths learned at great cost by the countless millions of people who preceded us on this globe.

There is an ancient truth, often overlooked, that I wish to touch on with you this afternoon. It is that freedom is fragile and the paradox is that it can be preserved only by surrendering some of our freedom. Those who founded the College of William and Mary were grappling with this paradox a century and a half before it found expression in our Constitution in 1787.

When men and women first came down from rude tree houses in forests, from simple huts in jungles, or out of their caves to take the risks of living in groups -- and we know there are many risks in doing that -- they had already experienced, for uncounted centuries, a kind of existence in which the only ones who survived were those fit for the harsh environment they had to contend with. Passive people simply did not survive. Only the strongest, the fiercest and most ruthless could contend with the elements, with predatory animals and predatory neighbors, all eager to seize whatever they could. People had no time to concern themselves with anything beyond bare existence. The evidence of the deep-seated hunger of the human spirit for things aesthetic are the simple drawings occasionally found in the prehistoric caves in Southern Europe.

As people gradually began to gather to live in larger and larger groups, then in tribal villages, and later in towns, tribal customs developed with crude rules to put curbs on the very aggressiveness that had enabled those people to survive. Thus the idea of the rule of law was born even before Man's comprehension was able to grasp those elusive concepts. From hard experience our primitive ancestors learned that communal life and unrestrained aggressiveness could not coexist. In their own way they discovered that total freedom was not freedom but anarchy, and that true freedom involves internal and external restraints.

So it was that slowly, haltingly and painfully over a span of more thousands of years than scientists and historians can even yet measure, the human family came to develop not just rules of conduct in terms of tribal customs, but three basic mechanisms to regulate the fierce aggressiveness that had kept them from extinction.

First came what we would now call laws -- not unlike those laws that today regulate the speed of automobiles or prohibit theft of another man's goods. After that came practices that ultimately developed into religion as Man searched for God. Later came the formulation of customs that we now call manners. Still later came the early codes of ethics -- systems of morality that substituted the enduring values of peace and order for the savagery that marked the early struggle for survival.

As we look back we see that the development of the human species from caves, forests and jungles to the present could not have occurred without these three civilizing influences. Scholars and social scientists see the universality of the idea of laws, forms of religion and manners of civility in the fact that many centuries before any means of communication were available, the people in Asia, Europe, Africa and the Western Hemisphere independently evolved essentially these three patterns of restraint -- these three pillars of civilization -- in much the same way.

These restraints were the inventions of necessity made by people who learned the hard way that there can be no human progress, no lasting change, no improvement in the human condition -- indeed not even an assurance of survival -- except under certain rules of behavior.

Until this simple proposition is challenged or shaken by events, we tend to take them for granted as immutable parts of life -- like the earth we walk on and the skies above, and the precise mathematical order of the universe on which the American and Russian Astronauts depend when they go into outer space. But these propositions are not immutable. Eric Hoffer commented once that our social and political order -- our system of freedom -- is even more sensitive and vulnerable than the human being which cannot survive if the heart stops for even a matter of minutes. It is because of this fragility of our political and social structure that the need for rules of behavior -- the rule of law -- must be constantly reexamined and reaffirmed.

When the Roman Empire fell, the cities of that day very nearly disappeared. If you have visited the great city of Bologna, Italy, the seat of a university dating back to the 11th Century, you will remember the towers that affluent people made part of the walled enclosures of their homes nearly 1,000 years ago. As recently as the 17th Century and even early 18th Century, we remember that Paris and London were made up of large areas of miserable and lawless slums alongside walled compounds and fortress-like homes of the rich. These people may have been made more secure by their towers and their walls, but they were not made more free. Only a rational system of order -- not walls -- can keep people truly free.

Looking back, we can see that men and women could not have developed homes, farms, factories and, finally, schools, universities and laboratories without the condition of order produced by rules to regulate behavior.

We know how often in human history there have been setbacks when human aggressiveness reasserted itself and in our own century one war has followed another, and millions of innocent people died. In more pessimistic moods it seems that human beings have not changed basically over these thousands of years except that, with our highly developed technology, more people can be killed more swiftly and efficiently in our time.

But this dismal view is not entirely accurate. Although some of our forebears 100 or 150 years ago cynically spoke of the dog-eat-dog philosophy and some practiced it, most Americans shared with their neighbors and helped them in adversity and sickness, and most people accepted the restraints of society's rules of human conduct.

I suggest that a fair perception of history shows that we are making progress, and if it is not as swift as we would like, there has been more progress in our century than in many periods in the past 5,000 years. And this progress could not have been made without having enforceable rules that provided conditions for people to work, to create, to learn, and to improve.

Yet as recently as the 1960's and for most of that decade this country experienced a rising scale of attacks on our institutions and those attacks have subsided only recently. There was a twin assault by the lawful means of free expression, which we must never abandon, and by the unlawful means of violence when universities, colleges and public buildings were occupied, and buildings, great libraries and priceless manuscripts were destroyed. The country was disturbed and troubled, but with few exceptions the official reaction was calm as befits mature people in times of stress.

Occasionally some of the leaders of that violence sought to compare themselves and their acts with those of our Founding Fathers 200 years ago culminating in our Declaration of Independence from England. That analogy had many flaws, as anyone who reads history can readily see.

The Revolution of 1776 succeeded because the protestors had valid grievances, a clear focus on objectives, and no alternative means for change. Their protests were against being ruled by a distant King and Parliament who denied them a voice or vote in government. Their objective was to gain a voice and a vote, and for a number of years before and indeed even after 1776 many leaders of our Revolution would have gladly abandoned the use of force had England granted their legitimate political demands. The acceptance of the need for the rule of law by those who signed the Declaration of Independence was shown by the great pains they took in those historic lines that preceded their recital of grievances. You will recall they said that "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires [that they] declare the causes which impel them to separation." They were troubled by what they had to do and felt a need to justify it to themselves and to the world.

But in the 1960's the only barrier standing in the way of the protestors having a voice in their times and their government was that they could not secure sufficient popular support. Our system gives public office to those who have such support. Fortunately, except in a few tragic instances, the policy of patience and tolerance succeeded in avoiding grave consequences throughout that unhappy decade. Those few tragedies should teach us a great deal.

The mindless violence of the 1960's seems to have stemmed in part from a confused, immature idea that human beings will be happier and life will be better if they "act out what they feel"-- and as soon as they feel it -- in short, to elevate emotion over reason and experience as the guiding force of conduct and ignore all rules. Instant gratification at all cost seemed, at times, to be the order of the day.

Yet a most encouraging sign has emerged with some of these protest leaders running for public office and some being elected, making clear that the system is indeed open to all. This has the added benefit of subjecting those who challenge the social and political order to the chastening experience of bearing responsibility and being accountable at the ballot box.

The protests of the 1960's, like others over our 200-year history, were not totally devoid of reason, however, except in their resort to violence. The hard truth is that there was and is

much that needs change in our social, political and economic institutions, but there never has been a time in history when this was not true. Anthropologists remind us that Man differs from the lowly ant, whose structured existence has remained static through millions of years, in that Man is constantly pressing for change.

Social explosions very often are brought on by rigid and unreasoning resistance to change. Long ago Disraeli said, "We must choose to be managers of change, or we will be victims of change." Mature, reasoning people elect to be the managers, and, being mature, they know that change must be orderly to preserve continuity with the past. It is the existence of rules in a society that permits us to be the managers of change and at the same time to maintain our links with the experience of the past. This is a system of fundamental rules that date back at least to Lord Coke's England, and we can find them reaffirmed in the courts in numerous opinions every year. This comes sharply into focus every time the courts remind us that government and the servants of government are as much subject to the law as any citizen, poor or rich, powerful or obscure.

However painful we find it, we should ask whether at least some of those who challenged the system in the 1960's have not correctly perceived that the world is in a period of great change and that what was good enough 50 or 40 or even 30 years ago is not necessarily good enough for today or for the future. The underpinnings, the fundamentals of our institutions, are sound and valid, but we must be willing to reexamine the methods of implementation and make orderly adjustments from time to time.

When reasonable people speak of order as a product of society's rules of conduct, they know well the difference between the kind of order Hitler imposed and the valid condition of order that permits each individual to develop the talents God has given. Judge Learned Hand described the kind of order that flows from rational rules when he said such order must have two elements, first, authority, which implies the coercive powers of society, and second, acquiescence, which implies genuine acceptance by a majority. Hitler's kind of order was all authority, and the acquiescence of the majority was only by fear. That kind of order is never acceptable to free people.

We must maintain our insistence that only by rule of law can we establish the condition of order that is indispensable for improvement and change. But even as we do so, we must be receptive to challenges to ideas we cherish. This is not easy; it never will be easy, but it is as inescapable as change itself.

We of the generation over fifty are the outgoing generation. We have had the opportunity to try to improve our world and our times. In the perspective of history I believe it will be seen that within the legal structure our generation is slowly evolving new functions of the rule of law to give real meaning to rights of minorities and new legal concepts that will have great impact on our system of justice, in terms rejecting the cynical laissez-faire philosophy, "Let the buyer beware," and substituting the idea that to assure justice, the foolish, the improvident and the weak must be protected from the ruthless, the greedy, and the strong.

And on the world stage this outgoing generation has carried the burden of beating off the armies that would have enslaved first Europe and then Asia. When that was done, there came the even more difficult task -- in which we are now engaged -- of searching for ways to live with former enemies and to adjust ourselves to alien philosophies of other powerful nations, including the momentous developments of our new relationships with Russia and mainland China. These new relationships may be perhaps the dominant single event affecting the future lives of the graduates of 1973.

No matter what coercive powers governments may assert over peoples -- in country after country through the ages -- their struggles have demonstrated that Man was meant to be free. And mankind is slowly learning that this ideal of freedom can be realized only within a system in which governments and individuals voluntarily accept restraints.

This is a delicate, precarious, and fragile balance to maintain. It is fragile because it is sustained only by an ideal that requires each individual to accept and abide limitations on freedom. Edmund Burke saw this with great clarity nearly 200 years ago. In warning against the mindless fanaticism of the French Revolution, he spoke these words:

"To make a government requires no great prudence. Settle the seat of power, teach obedience, and the work is done. . . . But to form a free government, that is to temper together these opposite elements of liberty and restraint in one consistent work, requires much thought, deep reflection, a sagacious, powerful, and combining mind."

This tradition of ordered liberty is the foundation of our country and, now, for the next 40 to 50 years you will be the trustees of that great tradition.

Over 1,000 degrees cont'd. from page 1

N.C.; and the Seidman & Seidman Tax Award to the graduating student who has achieved the highest average in his courses in taxation, Michael Horlick, Detroit, Mich.

Valedictory remarks were made by Donald A. Purdy, Media, Pa., president of the senior class.

President Thomas A. Graves, Jr., recognized special guests and alumni and made a brief congratulatory speech to the graduates. He told them he wished to

Summer Classes cont'd. from page 1

Special courses, workshops, and institutes are listed below:

The Senior Division of the Summer Band School for rising 10th, 11th, and 12th graders will be held Sunday, June 17, through Saturday, June 30. The Junior Division for 7th, 8th, and 9th graders will be offered Sunday, July 1, through Saturday July 14.

The Summer Institute in Latin and the Humanities consists of two courses, both having graduate status and carrying credit for three semester hours. The first course will be offered Monday, June 18--Wednesday, July 4, inclusive. Instructor for the course is Stuart L. Wheeler of the University of Richmond. The second course will begin Thursday, July 5, and end Friday, July 20, with Lewis Leadbeater of William and Mary as instructor.

A travel seminar is being sponsored by the School of Business Administration. Two courses will be offered in Scandinavia Wednesday, June 20, through Tuesday, July 24. George D. Cowles, associate professor of business administration, is seminar director.

Graham Bond, an internationally famous expert, will direct two two-week institutes on the open school concept, to be held Monday, June 25 through Friday, July 20. Mr. Bond is headmaster of the Marshlands Primary School in Hailsham, England.

A course in education will be offered in Germany Monday, June 25, through Sunday, July 15. The course is under the direction of Paul Unger, professor of education at William and Mary, and Kurt Spangenberg of the Pädagogisches Zentrum in Berlin. A staff of at least six Berlin professors will conduct the classes.

A noted pianist and teacher, Dorothy Dring Smutz, will be featured at the Piano Workshop which will be held Sunday and Monday, July 15 and 16.

A short course on Virginia's natural resources will be offered for Virginia teachers Monday, July 23, through Friday, August 10.

The Institute of the Theatre, a workshop designed for talented high school juniors and seniors interested in the arts and crafts of the theatre, will be held Monday, July 23, through Friday, August 24.

The High School Debate School will open Saturday, July 28, and close Friday, August 17.

recognize two groups "without whom you would not be graduating today." He cited the faculty for their "dedication and skill" and the parents and families of graduates for their encouragement and willingness to make sacrifices for the students.

In closing he thanked J. Wilfred Lambert, retiring vice president for student affairs, for his work with commencements at the College for the past 42 years.

A non-credit workshop on drug education will be held for area counselors, teachers, and administrators Wednesday through Friday, August 1-3.

Several special programs will be offered in conjunction with Eastern Michigan University and Colonial Williamsburg.

Faculty News

Mathematics

The following paper has been published:

"A Geometric Theory for the QR, LU, and Power Iterations" by B. N. Parlett and W. G. Poole, Jr., *SIAM Journal on Numerical Analysis*, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 389-412 (1973).

Modern Languages

Anne Tyler Netick, assistant professor, was invited to lunch and dinner with the USSR delegation visiting the U.S. Coast Guard Training Center in Yorktown for discussions concerning the establishment of international cooperation in the abatement of marine maritime pollution.

This summer Mrs. Netick will participate in the Slavic Workshop for Russian teachers at Indiana University.

William and Mary News

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Mailed to addresses of employees as on record at the Payroll Office, James Blair Hall, to which office address changes should be directed.

Report of the Committee on Space Assignment

From: Thomas A. Graves, Jr. Date: May 31, 1973
 To: The College Community
 Subject: Report of the Committee on Space Assignment

After careful review by this office, the accompanying Report of the Committee on Space Assignment is being distributed to the College Community for further study and discussion preparatory to firm decisions by the administration next fall.

The suggestions of the Committee point the way toward sound and fair objectives for the benefit of the institution as a whole. I urge the Schools and Departments to examine them in a spirit of understanding and constructive cooperation. The results can contribute immeasurably to the success of this important undertaking.

Thomas A. Graves, Jr.
 President

From: Committee on Space Assignment Date: May 25, 1973
 To: President Thomas A. Graves, Jr.
 Subject: Space Assignment Suggestions

The Committee on Space Assignment submits the following report as a result of intensive effort during the past two months to develop acceptable proposals for the more efficient and equitable assignment of space and facilities among the various academic units of the College.

Paramount considerations have been the need of returning non-academic space to its intended use, particularly where important revenue-producing factors are involved; providing relief to segments of the College where programs are handicapped by scattered locations and overcrowding; obtaining arrangements that will lend themselves to future needs with minimum relocations or disruptions; grouping departments insofar as possible in compatible patterns; and taking into account space guidelines of the State Council of Higher Education.

The Committee in early April discussed with Deans and Department Heads a tentative outline of possible courses of action which led to widespread and helpful reactions from representatives of the several faculties and many commenting as individuals. An informal group of faculty met with the Committee on two occasions to present recommendations and suggestions, and numerous conferences were held with various department chairmen and representatives of the Self-Study in an effort to obtain the fullest possible information on all aspects of the space problem.

It early became apparent that the announced objectives could not be attained, even in part, and the desires of every School and Department be simultaneously satisfied. The suggestions set forth here, therefore, will not meet with universal approval, but it is the hope of the Committee that, subjected to further scrutiny and examination during the summer and in September, they can be impartially reviewed again next October, with the objective of the Administration arriving at a firm plan and decision by November.

The situation with respect to the Department of Geology, now located in Bryan Hall, is regarded by the Committee as one meriting foremost attention. The Department occupies space in a men's dormitory, an area that is badly needed for housing of undergraduate students and student activities, and which should be contributing substantially to the College revenues. Unless the Department is relocated to share an existing academic building with another department, it would appear destined to remain indefinitely without other hope for a proper location. After careful examination of alternatives, the Committee concluded that the best available solution would be for Geology to move to Small Physical Laboratory, with Physics contracting its space utilization in that facility sufficiently to accommodate the additional department. Almost all other aspects of the plan which follows are dependent upon this critical move.

The other major suggested changes would permit the School of Education to consolidate all of its activities in Jones Hall, which can be accomplished with minimum inconvenience to others.

The full implementation of any final plan will depend upon appropriations by the General Assembly for the next several biennia for renovation purposes as well as the completion of the new Chemistry building, which it is hoped will be under construction this summer.

There are other factors that could affect future plans for space assignments. The Department of Anthropology, for example, has hopes for private funding of a building to house some, if not all, of its operations--a goal which the Committee commends enthusiastically. Should such a fortunate development occur, obviously this would not only be of great benefit to Anthropology but could release space for other programs. The present plans cannot assume, however, that this possibility will become a reality in the foreseeable future.

Official Memoranda

With this background, the Committee suggests the following for College-wide consideration:

That the following changes be completed before September, 1974:

1. The Department of Geology from the Bryan basement complex to Small Physical Laboratory to share this space with the Department of Physics.
2. The Department of Government from the ground floor to the first and second floors of the Social Sciences Building.
3. The Department of Mathematics from Jones Hall to the ground floor of the Social Sciences Building.
4. The Departments of Classical Studies and Religion from Jones Hall to Washington Hall.
5. The School of Education from various locations (Washington Hall, James Blair Terrace, and Lodges 1 and 3) to Jones Hall, allowing some expansion space for Anthropology in Washington Hall.
6. Those members of the Department of Modern Languages currently housed in Lodge 16 to Washington Hall.

In addition, these changes in assignments of administrative units during this period prior to September, 1974 are suggested:

1. The personnel of Information Services, currently located on the third floor of the Brafferton, to the old Western Union Building (which now houses the News Office). The offices thus vacated will be assigned to the Department of English, thus relieving the present overcrowding in Wren.
2. The Associate Dean of Students from Lodge #2 to James Blair Hall.
3. The Printing Shop from Lodge #6 to the Trinkle Hall complex.

The following additional changes could take place prior to September, 1976, the exact time being dependent upon the completion of the new Chemistry Building:

1. The Department of Chemistry from Rogers Hall to the new Chemistry Building.
2. The Department of Philosophy from Jones Hall to share the new Chemistry Building with the Department of Chemistry.
3. The Center for Psychological Services from Rogers Hall to the Lodge area.

This will clear Rogers Hall for renovation for use by the Marshall-Wythe School of Law early in the 1976-78 biennium. The space in Jones Hall vacated by the Department of Philosophy will be critically needed by this time for the projected growth of other occupants of the building, such as the MBA program of the School of Business Administration.

The next major moves, except for the transfer of Law faculty and staff to Rogers Hall from the James Blair and Marshall-Wythe Buildings, and the expansion of the Law Library in Marshall-Wythe, will involve the transfer of Administrative offices from the Brafferton and Ewell Hall to James Blair Hall. This will probably occur sometime during the 1978-80 biennium, depending upon completion of the renovation of James Blair. As space is vacated in Ewell Hall (the President's office and the Development office), the basement of Wren (part of the Law Library) and the Brafferton (the Executive Vice President and the Vice President for Academic Affairs), members of the Department of English can be transferred from the Lodges until the entire English faculty is located in adjoining buildings on the Old Campus (the Wren Building, the Brafferton and Ewell).

The Development office can be consolidated at the same time in the Lodges, thus freeing Ewell for expansion of Music and English, and freeing the Honors Center for more revenue-producing student housing.

Hopefully during the 1976-78 biennium, a complete renovation of Washington Hall will occur. This project, as well as the renovation of James Blair, may necessitate the temporary relocation of offices and other facilities while work is in progress.

If the entire transition is able to proceed as planned, the various programs will ultimately be housed as follows:

<u>Social Sciences Building</u>	<u>Jones Hall</u>
History	Business
Sociology	Education
Government	Computer Center
Economics	
Mathematics	
Marshall-Wythe Institute	
Graduate Dean, Arts & Sciences	

<u>Small Physical Laboratory</u>	<u>Washington Hall</u>
Physics	Modern Languages
Geology	Anthropology
	Classical Studies
	Religion

<u>Wren Building</u>	<u>Ewell</u>	<u>The Brafferton</u>
English (also Brafferton and Ewell)	Music English Admissions	English

<u>Rogers and Marshall-Wythe</u>	<u>New Chemistry</u>
Law and Law Library	Chemistry Philosophy

<u>Millington Hall</u>	<u>Phi Beta Kappa - Andrews</u>
Biology Psychology	Theatre and Speech Fine Arts

<u>Adair & Blow Gymnasium William and Mary Hall</u>	<u>Lodges</u>
Physical Education Athletics Intramurals Military Science	Psychological Services Student Organizations Development Office

James Blair Hall

Central Administration (offices and staff of the President, Executive Vice President, Vice President for Academic Affairs, Vice President for Business Affairs, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Dean of the Undergraduate Program, Dean of Students, the Registrar, and Director of Institutional Research).

The Committee fully recognizes that this outline will not satisfy all of the desires and hopes of all of the faculty. On the other hand, it does attain the primary goals developed by the Committee early in its deliberations.

1. Each School and Department, with the exception of the Department of English, will be housed in a single building. English will be located in adjacent buildings.
2. Upon completion of the renovation of Rogers and Washington Halls, it will be possible, with a few exceptions, for faculty to teach their classes in the same building in which their office is located.
3. It will no longer be necessary to utilize dormitory spaces such as Bryan, James Blair Terrace, and the Honors Center, for academic and administrative use, and it will no longer be necessary to use the Lodges for academic purposes.
4. The Central Administration of the College will be concentrated almost entirely in one building for the first time in more than two decades, thus facilitating more effective and efficient administration and freeing other buildings for expansion of academic and student affairs.
5. The implementation of the suggestions will certainly reflect markedly-improved utilization of available physical facilities as measured by any standard index of space utilization. This has important and critical implications for the College as a unit of the State system of higher education.

The outline also provides for a number of the special needs presented by various faculty groups. For example, all of the social sciences, including the Marshall-Wythe Institute, will continue to be located in the same building; Anthropology will be able to continue the development of their present location already in process; and Modern Languages will retain the language laboratory in its present location.

The Committee will be available to discuss these ideas further with Deans and Department Chairmen during the summer, evaluating suggestions from the faculty and discussing special problems involved in adapting the locations to the specific needs of the various programs. With final decisions to be made by the Administration early in the fall semester, it is hoped that firm arrangements could proceed in an orderly fashion throughout the 1973-74 year.

Committee on Space Assignment:

William J. Carter
 George R. Healy
 Donald J. Herrmann, ex officio
 Carter O. Lowance, Chairman

Report of the Bicentennial Planning Committee

(Note: The following is the text of the Report submitted by the College's Bicentennial Planning Committee to President Graves in April, and transmitted to the Board of Visitors at its May 5-6 meeting.)

The President of the College on December 28, 1972, appointed an eight-member committee to begin the task of planning William and Mary's participation in the American Bicentennial celebration. The directive took note of the unique position of William and Mary in the history of the Nation and in the realm of higher education, and suggested that the Committee give attention to the potential of the institution for future service to the State and Nation.

The Committee has given careful consideration to the suggestions incorporated in the appointing directive and consulted with representatives of the faculties, student body and administration, as well as numerous individuals beyond the William and Mary campus. It also has maintained contact with the Virginia Bicentennial Commission and the local Bicentennial Planning Committee, and has received information and suggestions from many other sources.

It was agreed that an early decision was needed on the precise objective of the planning Committee. After thorough discussion and exchange of ideas, the following was formally adopted as the definition of the Committee's aims and purposes:

The objective of the College of William and Mary's observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution is to identify in the public mind the significant role of this institution in our early history; and to emphasize both internally and externally the role of the College in continued service to the State and Nation.

In reaching this judgment, we were encouraged by comments from many members of the College community as to the proper role of the College during the Bicentennial period, and were particularly appreciative of comments from members of the Board of Visitors. Among them was the following statement by the Vice Rector, Mr. Blake T. Newton, Jr.:

"I am hopeful that the College may develop a program that is related to the Bicentennial celebration which will give visibility to our sense of the importance of this event and also enlarge public understanding of the role of the College in the early days toward the formation of the national ideals and of our fidelity to these ideals down through the years."

The Committee subscribes to that philosophy, and its suggestions and recommendations are designed to carry out that proposition in keeping with the history, dignity and mission of this institution.

This report is designed to offer guidelines for the College's participation in the Bicentennial, subject to modification or augmentation as circumstances may warrant, and with the hope that the suggested events will lead to even greater contributions on the part of the College to the solution of State and National problems.

The Committee's recommendations are set forth in the following fields:

I. Scholarly Publications

- A. The Institute of Early American History and Culture has already published *Essays on the American Revolution*, ed. Stephen G. Kurtz and James H. Hutson, which are revisions of papers presented at a 1971 conference devoted to Bicentennial planning. The College assisted greatly in arranging for support for this conference, which attracted leading scholars from throughout the Nation. The volume could properly be presented as the first Bicentennial publication with which the College is associated.
- B. Publication of the first volume of *The Papers of John Marshall* should occur in 1974, an event that should be observed within the context of the Bicentennial. The publication schedule beyond that date is not fixed, but in all probability there will be at least one subsequent volume published during 1976. Since the public observance of the publication of Volume I might very well take place in Washington, a succeeding volume published during 1976 could provide the occasion for a more local observance on campus.
- C. *The Atlas of Early American History*, of which the Institute of Early American History and Culture is a co-sponsor, expects to publish its volume on the Revolutionary period in 1976. The major observance of this will probably take place at the Newberry Library in Chicago, where the Atlas project is housed, but some local attention could also be given to this publication. The Institute could, for example, plan an exhibit and open house around it.
- D. The History of the College should receive major attention as one of the principal College contributions to the Bicentennial, and might serve as one of the first of the major publications issued during the celebration. The initial volume of this History is a preparation, under the direction of Dr. W. Melville Jones, Vice President of Academic Affairs, emeritus.

II. Other Scholarly Projects

- A. Appointment by the Department of History of a Revolutionary scholar to the Harrison Chair of History during the Bicentennial period. The incumbent of this Chair customarily delivers a series of important lectures during his visit.
- B. Implementation of the Institute of Early American History and Culture project on Virginia Revolutionary biographies, including numerous individuals associated in some way with the College of William and Mary.
- C. A project for the collection of copies of all the extant papers of Bishop James Madison, the Revolutionary President of the College, as the possible prelude to a microfilm or letterpress edition of the collection.
- D. The development of an oral history in tape-recorded form of William and Mary under the sponsorship of the College Library Committee to ensure preservation of valuable insights into 20th Century history which senior and emeriti faculty and administrative personnel can provide. Inasmuch as the College has commissioned a history of its early years for the Bicentennial, it would seem appropriate to bring its more recent history within the framework of the Bicentennial. Work on this project should begin within the near future to include certain of the oldest men and women who have unique insight into 20th Century affairs.
- E. Preparation of a special edition of the booklet *Vital Facts*, about the history of the College, in a form that could be used throughout the Bicentennial years for visitors to the campus as well as for general distribution. The edition could give special emphasis to a chronology of the College of William and Mary during the Revolution.
- F. Preparation of an illustrated lecture on the College in the Revolution. Dr. Thaddeus W. Tate, Jr., is prepared to draft a text, and Mr. A. L. Smith of the Colonial Williamsburg Audio-Visual Department, to assist in the development of illustrations. The final version could be supplied with a standard text keyed to slides so that various persons could give the illustrated lecture.

III. Scholarly Conferences

- A. January, 1976 -- Seminar of foreign scholars, Bicentennial Committee of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, U.S. Department of State. This would be subject to the development of satisfactory plans by the Chairman of the program, Dr. Peter Sammartino, Chancellor of Fairleigh-Dickinson University, who has recommended William and Mary as the site of the conference.
- B. March 25-29, 1976 -- The College should cooperate with and, if possible, give some financial support to a proposed meeting in Williamsburg of the British Association of American Studies, to which American scholars will also be invited.
- C. Fall, 1976 -- International conference of scholars on American literature of the Revolutionary Era. We recommend that the College join with Group I of the Modern Language Association in the sponsorship of this conference, provided National Endowment for the Humanities funds are available for support of the conference. The Institute of Early American History will also cooperate.
- D. December 5, 1976 -- The College and Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa should join to make the meeting of the Council of Phi Beta Kappa that will occur here on December 5 and adjacent dates the national commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Phi Beta Kappa.
- E. A symposium on the development of science and scientific thought during the 18th and 19th Centuries, proposed by the Department of Geology. Virginia has a large heritage in the field of geology, and the Department of Geology is prepared to arrange for appropriate participation.

This appears to offer a rather full schedule for the year 1976, but the events in no case conflict with one another. In fact, they complement each other and are spaced rather conveniently through the year. Some of the events may not materialize, simply by virtue of the fact that several are still only tentative proposals. Moreover, the College's financial commitment would not have to be major, since several proposals are contingent on outside backing for their major costs. On the other hand, the College would have to make some commitment of limited supporting funds for some of the events.

IV. Regular College Events

- A. Such regular events as Charter Day and Commencement should be attuned to the Bicentennial, with the selection of programs and speakers related to the basic theme of the celebration. Charter Day, 1974 might serve as the occasion to introduce the Bicentennial theme, followed by another appropriate program in 1975 and the official opening of the College observance on Charter Day, 1976.
- B. The Student Association and other student organizations should be encouraged to participate more actively in special events such as Charter Day, and to take the initiative in arranging other programs relating to the Bicentennial.
- C. Adaptation of the College Lecture Series to the Bicentennial, as may be feasible and appropriate.

- D. Regular alumni events such as Homecoming should be augmented with special events of particular interest to alumni, including invitations to conferences, departmental seminars and other activities centering on Revolutionary themes.

V. Special Events

- A. William and Mary Theatre -- In 1702 the students of the College of William and Mary presented their first dramatic production. It was called "A Pastoral Colloquy." It was spoken in Latin and presented before the Royal Governor. The first theatre in America was erected in Williamsburg in 1716. On December 18, 1976, William and Mary will have been producing educational theatre for fifty years. These facts indicate the propriety of the William and Mary Theatre taking an active role in the Bicentennial celebration, and the Committee recommends that the Department of Theatre and Speech plan a Bicentennial production, the premiere of which might be scheduled for the Golden Anniversary date.

VI. Exhibits

- A. A series of exhibits featuring individuals prominent in the Revolutionary period could be very effective presentations in the Wren Building or in the Botetourt Gallery. It is recommended that the Department of Fine Arts be charged with the responsibility of developing such plans, including a portraiture display similar to that of 1951-52 in the Wren Building under the title "They Gave Us Freedom," sponsored by the College and Colonial Williamsburg. Contemporary art exhibits, depicting the developments in American painting and sculpture since the Revolution, might well accompany the historical displays and be centered in Andrews Hall.

VII. National Competitions

- A. With modest funding and proper direction, the College could encourage creativity and innovative projects in music, drama and art through national student competitions. Consideration of such projects is recommended to the respective departments of the College. It is further recommended that the Marshall-Wythe Institute for Research in the Social Sciences and the Department of Government give thought to the advisability of a similar project in the field of citizenship.

VIII. Public Service

- A. The Committee recommends that the Department of History cooperate with local Bicentennial planning commissions in Virginia in making available the services of graduate students as researchers, as a benefit to both the various planning groups and the graduate students themselves.
- B. The Committee recommends establishment of a speaker's bureau composed of members of the faculty and administration who are willing to make public appearances for Bicentennial programs. The slide presentation being developed by Dr. Tate could be an integral part of the Bureau repertoire.

IX. Legislative Support

- A. In order that the projects at William and Mary be adequately planned and funded, it is recommended that the College request the appropriation of \$50,000 during the Bicentennial period for these purposes, including the support of projects that would not have funds available through normal operational channels.

The Committee is informed that the proposed federal budget for higher education in fiscal 1974 would make available funds for certain projects relating to the Bicentennial, and the possibility of financial assistance from this source also should be explored. (See Budget Exhibit attached to this report.)

- B. The Committee also recommends that the historic role of William and Mary be recognized in State and Federal legislative resolutions offered by representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia and the Congress of the United States.

X. Memorabilia

- A. Commemorative Stamps -- William and Mary is an unusually appropriate subject for a commemorative postage stamp in connection with the Bicentennial. It is recognized, however, that there will be many requests for such issues and that unless the College has broad support -- perhaps even beyond the borders of Virginia -- the likelihood of success in applying for such a commemorative stamp could be remote. It is suggested that the Colonial colleges, scattered as they are through the original colonies, might well marshal sufficient support to justify a series of stamps featuring the several institutions. It is recommended that this possibility be pursued with appropriate officials through the U.S. Postal Service and government officials in Washington. The Colonial colleges with their dates of founding are as follows:

Harvard	1636	Brown	1764
St. John's	1696	Rutgers	1766
Yale	1701	Dartmouth	1769
Univ. of Pa.	1740	College of Charleston	1770
Moravian College	1742	Salem College	1772
Princeton	1746	Dickinson	1773
Washington & Lee	1749	Hampden-Sydney	1776
Columbia	1754		

B. Medallion -- During the 275th anniversary of the College of William and Mary, a medallion was developed in celebration of the event for presentation to distinguished visitors to the campus and other appropriate uses. It is recommended that a similar medallion be designed for the Bicentennial, with the advice and assistance of the Department of Fine Arts.

XI. Coordination -- The Committee has maintained liaison with the Virginia Bicentennial Planning Commission and has received such information as was available from the National Commission. Implementation of the William and Mary program should be coordinated with Federal and State commissions insofar as it is practicable to do so. The Committee also recommends that immediate steps be taken to achieve rapport with other "colonial colleges" in terms of the Bicentennial, especially to begin work on the proposed series of commemorative stamps.

XII. Promotion -- Implicit in many of the undertakings proposed above is the belief that the College merits the appellation "Alma Mater of a Nation," which has occasionally been used in references to William and Mary, and that the Bicentennial affords an opportunity to establish that identification of William and Mary in the minds of the public. It is recommended that the phrase be used in the promotional materials of the College during the several years of the celebration of the Nation's birth.

XIII. Conclusion

Members of the Committee are unanimous in the view that the opportunities afforded by the Bicentennial should be realized to the fullest possible extent, and that the resources of the Alma Mater of a Nation should be marshaled to this end. With the submission of this report, the Committee assumes that it has fulfilled its charge and that it will be the desire of the President to appoint another group to implement such portions of the recommendations as he deems advisable. In view of the duration of the Bicentennial and the fact that it will be desirable to have active student participation throughout the period, it may be in order to suggest that the implementing group have a rotating student membership so that the student body will be continuously represented.

- Bicentennial Committee:
- Nancy Norman, Student Association
 - Gordon Vliet, Society of the Alumni
 - James M. Roherty, Department of Government
 - Thaddeus W. Tate, Jr., Department of History
 - Warren Heemann, Vice President for College Development
 - Ross Weeks, Director of Public Information
 - James S. Kelly, Assistant to the President
 - Carter O. Lowance, Executive Vice President

SUGGESTED PROJECT BUDGET

Virginia Revolutionary Biographies (Recommendation IIB)	\$15,000
Bishop James Madison Papers (Recommendation IIC)	2,000
Oral History of William and Mary (Recommendation IID)	8,000
Illustrated William and Mary Lecture (Recommendation IIE)	2,000
Scholarly Conferences Support (Recommendation III)	6,500
Exhibits (Recommendation VI)	5,000
National Competition (Recommendation VII)	6,500
Bicentennial Medallion (Recommendation XB)	5,000
	\$50,000

Note: The committee to carry out the College observance must be properly staffed and funded if it is to function effectively. Salary should be provided for an executive director, or an official or faculty member should be assigned to the committee and relieved of other responsibilities. Adequate funds also should be provided in support of the office of executive director for the duration of the Bicentennial. It is recommended these needs be incorporated in the College biennial budget requests to the Governor and General Assembly.

Construction and Improvement Projects

A number of campus construction and improvement projects will be continued or started during the summer months according to Vice President Carter. The following is a description of some of these:

Student Health Services Building: The College is making all efforts with the contractor, who is being charged liquidated damages daily, to have the building completed for use by the opening of the fall session. It was due for completion last January and must be finished in sufficient time to allow moving into the new facility and to allow conversion of the old King Infirmary into student housing by fall.

Chemistry Building: The project must be re-submitted for bids because the low bidder declined a contract when the State Division of Engineering and Buildings rejected a request by the contractor to raise his bid to compensate for a miscalculation. The next lowest bid was \$384,000 higher. This will require the bidding to be redesigned to lower its cost to meet the project budget and will mean a sixty-day delay in starting construction, which will push the completion date into January, 1976.

Old Dominion Hall: Bids will be opened on June 12 for the major renovation of this men's residence hall. It is the first in a five-building residence hall renovation program extending until late 1975. New furnishings and refurbishing of the Ludwell Apartments, which will serve as additional interim housing during this period, will be completed this summer.

President's House: Work will take place this summer on renovation of several interior spaces to make the House more useful and convenient for the President and his family, and to meet demands caused by business and social activities attached to the Office of President. The work, to cost \$62,000, will include creation of a new powder room and a pantry with new kitchen equipment on the first floor, and refurbishment and expansion of closet and bathroom accommodations on the second floor. The House's electrical system will also be upgraded to meet modern lighting and safety requirements. The work will be conducted by Colonial Williamsburg Foundation staff, in a continuation of the first modernizing of the House in over 30 years.

Landscaping: The area around William and Mary Hall and its parking area will be landscaped as the second phase of the site work project surrounding the Hall. Plans are also being developed for an erosion control system adjacent to the new physical education field behind the Hall. Landscaping work for the new Dormitory Complex will also be completed by fall.

Jamestown Road Parking Area: Paving, lighting and seeding has been completed. Brick walkways to provide access to the lot will be completed this summer and additional landscaping for this area and the Social Sciences Building will be completed in the fall.

Brown Hall: New furnishings are expected to be delivered by late summer, and architects are preparing specifications for a proposed renovation program involving baths, installation of kitchens, and the Head Resident's apartment. This project will be phased over the next two summers.

Personnel Bulletin

Job Openings

The following positions are open at the College. For information about these positions, apply at the Personnel Office in person, Room 201, James Blair Hall:

- Clerk-Stenographer C
- Clerk-Stenographer B
- Clerk-Typist A
- Clerk-Typist B - (2)
- Clerk-Typist C

Individuals who are currently employed by the College will be considered for these positions provided that they have first advised their immediate supervisors in writing of their interest in being considered for other positions. A copy of this correspondence and an acknowledgement by the employee's supervisor must be received in the Personnel Office before the applicant will be considered. The College of William and Mary is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Qualified women and minority applicants are encouraged to apply.

The Calendar

Tuesday, June 5-Friday, June 8

no activities scheduled

Saturday, June 9

Biology Department: Lake Sediment Problems and Control, SS, Room 220, 8:30 a.m.
Organ Recital: Wren Chapel, 11 a.m.
Mr. America Weight Lifting Championship: W&M Hall, 1&7 p.m.

Sunday, June 10

Mr. America Weight Lifting Championship: W&M Hall, 12 noon and 7:30 p.m.

Monday 11-Friday, June 15

no activities scheduled

Saturday, June 16

Organ Recital: Wren Chapel, 11 a.m.

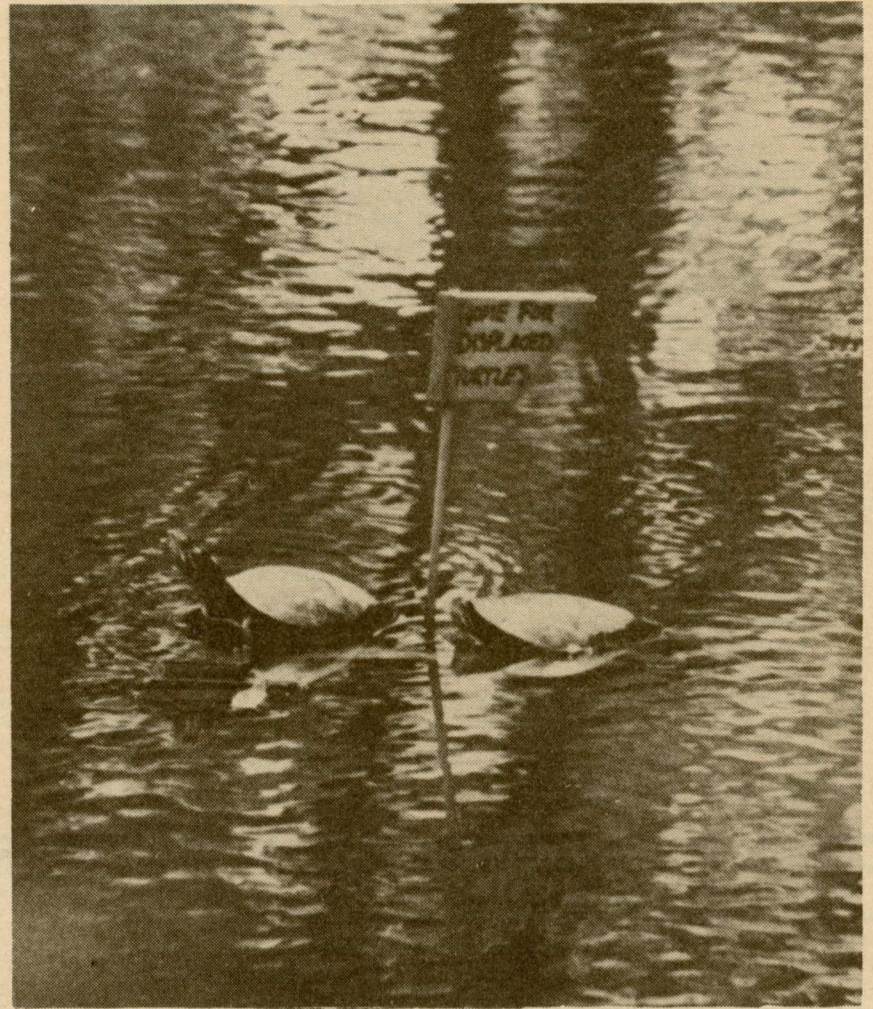
Sunday, June 17

no activities scheduled

Monday, June 18

Registration for the First Summer Session:
William and Mary Hall, 9 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Home Sweet Home



An anonymous ecologist recently constructed this Crim Dell shelter for misplaced turtles.
Photo by Harriett Stanley

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale

5 ft. Coldspot refrigerator, freezer compartment at top. 1 year old - like new. Automatic defrosting. Will deliver. \$80. 220-0357.

1969 Chevrolet Station Wagon. Excellent condition. A/C, P/S, #11 Inspection Sticker. 54,000 miles. Call Pat Gentry at 877-2458 after 5:30 p.m. weekdays.

Maple twin-size bed, box spring and mattress, \$35. 19 cm. Head skis, \$50. Women's ski boots, size 7, \$10. 564-9749.

7 cu. ft. refrigerator. Excellent condition. Call Derek Smith, Bryan 304, Ext. 205.

KINGSWOOD, large 200 x 170 wooded, residential building lot. For sale by owner. Call 229-4461.

Need a refrigerator? Family size (5'5" tall) with plenty of freezer space! \$50 (negotiable). Also, we have 2 sofas, 1 large chair, 3 large rugs, 3 pr. curtains, 1 dining room table, 2 beds, 4 end and coffee tables. Must sell! Call Jeanne or Cindy 229-9294.

Beautiful, luxurious, custom made damask king size lined bedspread with matching bolster in French (light) blue. In excellent condition and cost many times the asking price of \$75. Matching venetian style and fringed lined draperies available to cover windows plus wall, elegant living room or bedroom. Custom made and in fine condition, \$75. Will sell separately. Call 229-7563 - Barbara Johnson.

5,000 BTU Air Conditioner, \$35. Call 229-0678.

Early American Love Seat and Coffee Table, Kitchen Table and Chairs, Floor Lamp, Radios. Call 229-8232 after 4 p.m.

Fedders 21,000 BTU Air Cond. Unit with Electronic Air Cleaner attachment. 2 years old. Has given excellent service but being replaced by central air cond. \$265. Original cost over \$500. Call 229-8277.

RCA Victor Color TV, 23" diagonal, floor model, just serviced, perfect working condition, \$250. Ranch style aluminum frame WINDOW SCREENS, 7 in various sizes, excl. cond., \$2 ea. 1 wood frame screen door w/hdwe, approx. 32x80x1", \$6. Lavatory sink and toilet, white porcelain, most fittings, good cond., \$25. Call Mrs. Furey, 229-6099.

Ten-foot surf board, condition like new, w/rack, \$40. Call 229-2332 after 5 p.m. during week or weekend.

For Rent

Previous renter has sudden change in plans; help him get his down-payment back! 3 BR house 2 miles from campus, c. June 10-August 25. Air-conditioned, fenced back yard, \$175 per month, \$425 for whole summer, \$400 if paid in advance (+ utilities). Prefer families and non-smokers. James R. Baron, 229-7660.

Summer sublet: 3 bedroom furnished house. Family room, dishwasher, utility room with washer and dryer, nice yard. Available approximately June 16-mid august. \$175 per month. 229-9639.

3 bedroom fully furnished house including TV, piano, dryer, etc. Nice yard with picnic table. One cat to take care of. Call 229-7578.

Wanted

Apartment or house wanted for rent or sublet beginning September, close to campus. Call 220-0742.

Married couple - no children, require from September, 1 bedroom apt. in Williamsburg area. Call 595-8187 collect.

An apartment: unfurnished, one BR or efficiency preferred. Would like to rent from early August or mid-August for 1973-74 academic year. Prospective graduate student desiring near campus housing. Contact Catherine Cannon, P.O. Box 57, Lake City, S.C., 29560.

Advertisements

Advertisements may be placed in *The William and Mary News* by students, faculty and staff. The fee is \$1 for three consecutive insertions. Copy should be written and delivered to the News Office, 125 Richmond Road, not later than 5 p.m. Wednesday of the week preceding publication. No commercial ads will be accepted.

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Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

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