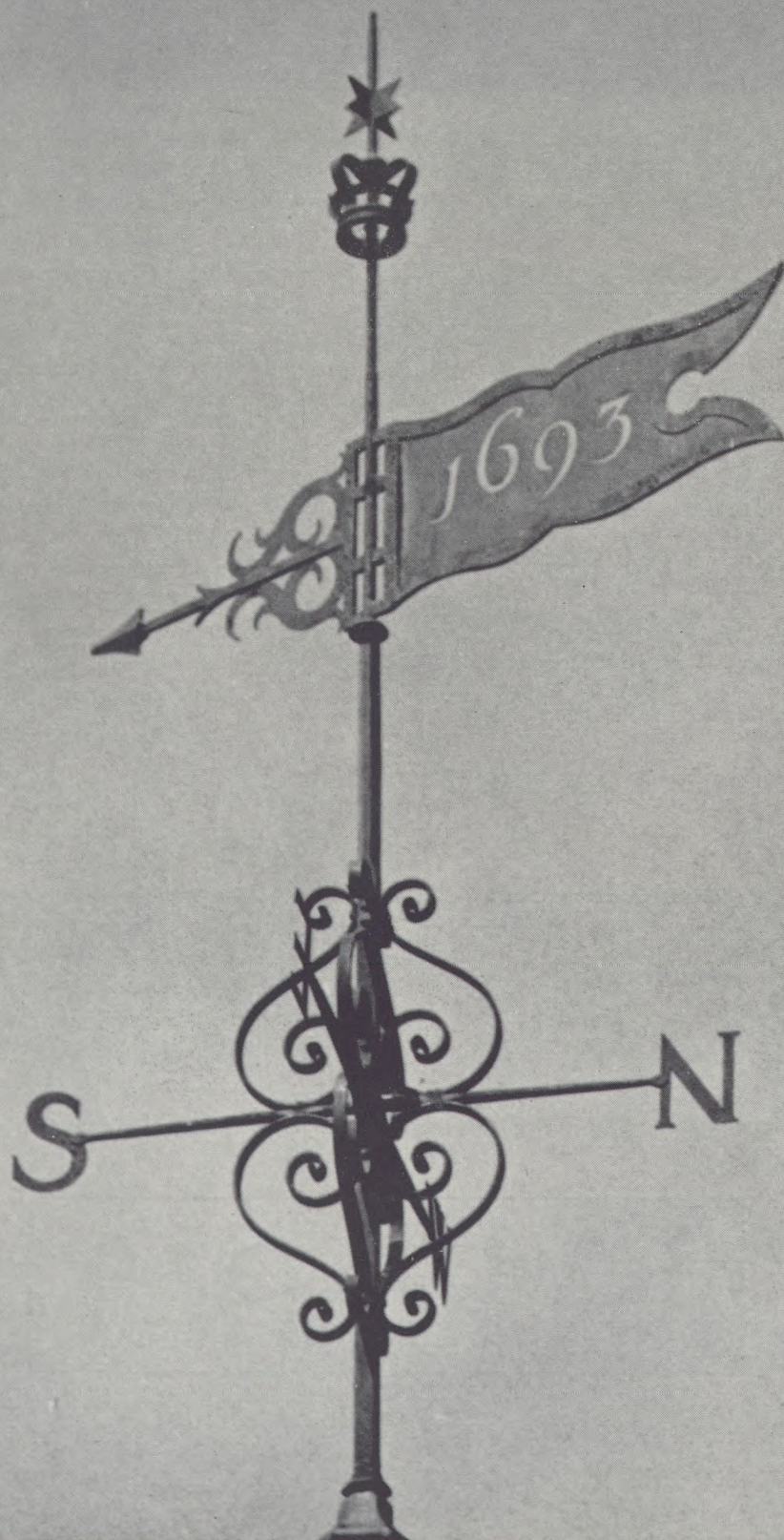


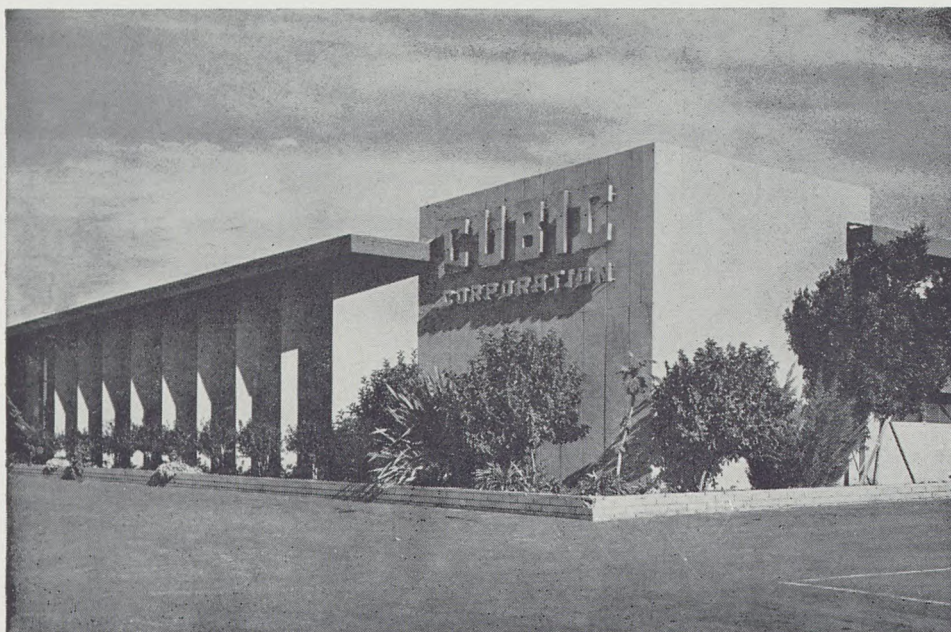
The Alumni

GAZETTE

of the College of William and Mary in Virginia



October 1962



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DEAR READER. As the letter to the editor reproduced below painfully shows, certain of our alumni have been something less than enthralled with recent issues of the GAZETTE. The Society's Board of Directors—and, it follows, the Alumni Secretary—are aware of both the shortcomings and schedule difficulties.

To help create once again a readable, informative—and punctual—GAZETTE, several steps were taken. First and foremost, all rubber was removed from deadline schedules. Secondly, the format was revived and revised. Third, the staff was beefed up with the addition of contributing editor J. P. James, the College's press secretary, and writers Bill Bryant, Barry Fratkin, Glen McCaskey and Will Molineux. Fourth, to assist in this magazine "restoration," Old Pro Fred Frechette, writer, experienced editor and former GAZETTE staffer, was called in.

Although our letter to the editor was not solely responsible for the furious reshaping of the GAZETTE and its staff, letters to the editor most certainly help guide the magazine. They also provide food for thought on matters pertaining to the Alumni Society and College affairs generally. Speak up if you wish; the GAZETTE's columns are available.

CLASS NOTES. There aren't very many this issue for they became casualties of the catching-up-with-schedule kick which shook the GAZETTE to its core. They'll be back in full force next issue. Tell your class secretary the news; she (or he) will be simply overwhelmed. And grateful!

SNAPSHOTS, ETC. An innovation this time around is the use of photographs to brighten up class notes. Henceforth, as space permits—and photos are available—the GAZETTE will make judicious use of personal snapshots and photographs in this area. The editor cannot promise to use every picture received, but he will always be interested in good shots. Try sending in photographs which illustrate interesting events in your recent history. ●

Letters

San Luis Obispo
California

Sir:

We receive three alumni magazines in our home from William and Mary, Oberlin and Albion (all liberal arts colleges of similar size). The latter two magazines with their very stimulating articles become "dog-eared" with handling. Unfortunately, the William and Mary GAZETTE, too frequently, goes to the wastebasket looking "fresh as a daisy." My impression of William and Mary gathered from GAZETTE articles is too often of a college with athletics, Lord Botetourt, the Williamsburg Restoration, and now Queen's Guard. Of course this is not a true impression. There are outstanding alumni and professors who have ideas and information which alumni would welcome. "On Campus," squeezed between too many pages of the Queen's Guard and other miscellany, was almost missed in your last issue. There I have discovered that W & M

is a lively campus with much stimulating activity taking place.

If alumni are to remain a part of the college, they must feel a part of its intellectual life. Why not an article on the Marshall Wythe Symposium? Why not excerpts of the speeches of Bruce Catton, Louis Gottschalk, or George Gamow? Why not an occasional report of the Theta Alpha Phi lecture on various dramatic presentations? And where are the faculty members? We should hear much more about them and from them. Why don't we have reports about outstanding alumni? Perhaps most of us are just working or raising recruits for Cub Scouts and Blue Birds, but I am sure there are alumni who are not so routinely involved. The GAZETTE is the only contact most alumni have with William and Mary and it should reflect the college atmosphere. William and Mary's past is not enough. What it stands for now is the important thing.

Janice Hendricks Clucas '44

October 1962

The Alumni

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of the College of William and Mary in Virginia

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Thomas L. Williams

Unprecedented group photo became possible September 15, 1962, when Board of Visitors invited Alumni Board of Directors to joint meeting. (Members of Board of Visitors in italics.) First row, left to right: *H. Lester Hooker*; *W. Fred Duckworth*; *Frank Ernst*; President Paschall; *C. Sterling Hutcheson*, Rector; *J. B. Woodward, Jr.*, Vice Rector; *W. Brooks George*, Secretary; Robert S. Hornsby, President of Society of the Alumni; Otto Lowe, Jr.; *Walter G. Mason*. Second row, left to right: A. F. Chestnut; *John P. Harper*; *Charles K. Hutchens*; R. K. T. Larson; *Woodrow W. Wilkerson*; Miss Anne Dobie Peebles, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society of the Alumni; Mrs. Dorothy Wilkinson Campbell; Henry I. Willett; John N. Dalton. Third row, left to right: William E. Pullen; John R. L. Johnson, Jr.; Alex N. Apostolou; R. Harvey Chappell, Jr.; Eugene S. Barclay, II; George D. Sands, Jr., Vice President of Society of the Alumni; *M. Carl Andrews*, *T. Edward Temple*, *James Asa Shield*.

... And Ever the Twain Shall Meet

by Fred L. Frechette

A SPORTSWRITER may have figured the big news in Williamsburg September 15th was the football game with Virginia Tech. But the truly big news came three hours before kickoff when two groups of strangers—official strangers, at least—sat down together in one of the sparkling new rooms at the Campus Center. For the first time in recorded College history, William and Mary's Board of Visitors met jointly with the Board of Directors of the Society of the Alumni!

The significance of this meeting, held at the invitation of the Visitors, can hardly escape those who have followed the fortunes and misfortunes of William and Mary in recent years. It portends a merging of interest and unification of purpose which promise at the very least to heal some of the ruptures which have bled the College of its vitality.

The meeting was symptomatic of a new spirit of enthusiasm and cooperation which has spread from the President's office in ever-widening ripples since July 1st. That was the date upon which, after two years as "The Colleges," the institution once again became The College of William and Mary. On that date also, two old subsidiaries, Richmond Professional Institute and Old Dominion College (ex-Norfolk Division), assumed independence.

The latest re-organization, result of legislation enacted by the General Assembly earlier in the year, paved the way for the Visitors-Alumni Directors meeting on September 15th. It also opened the door for a complete reappraisal of William and Mary's mission in education. At the joint meeting such a program was unanimously adopted by the Board of Visitors.

Framework of this new program, naturally, came from President Davis Y. Paschall and his staff. But it grew from assiduous research, painstaking study, a hard look at stern realities and close teamwork by all the College administrative and faculty family.

President Paschall, a vigorous exponent of togetherness in meeting William and Mary's problems and challenges, is quick to emphasize that the new blueprint is by no means his personal project. "We cannot consider this new program the property of any single person or group. It is not the Board of Visitors', the

alumni's, the faculty's or the students', let alone the president's," he declared. "It is like the proverbial chain, no stronger than its weakest link. Every son and daughter of William and Mary, every parent, every friend, is a link in that chain to the future."

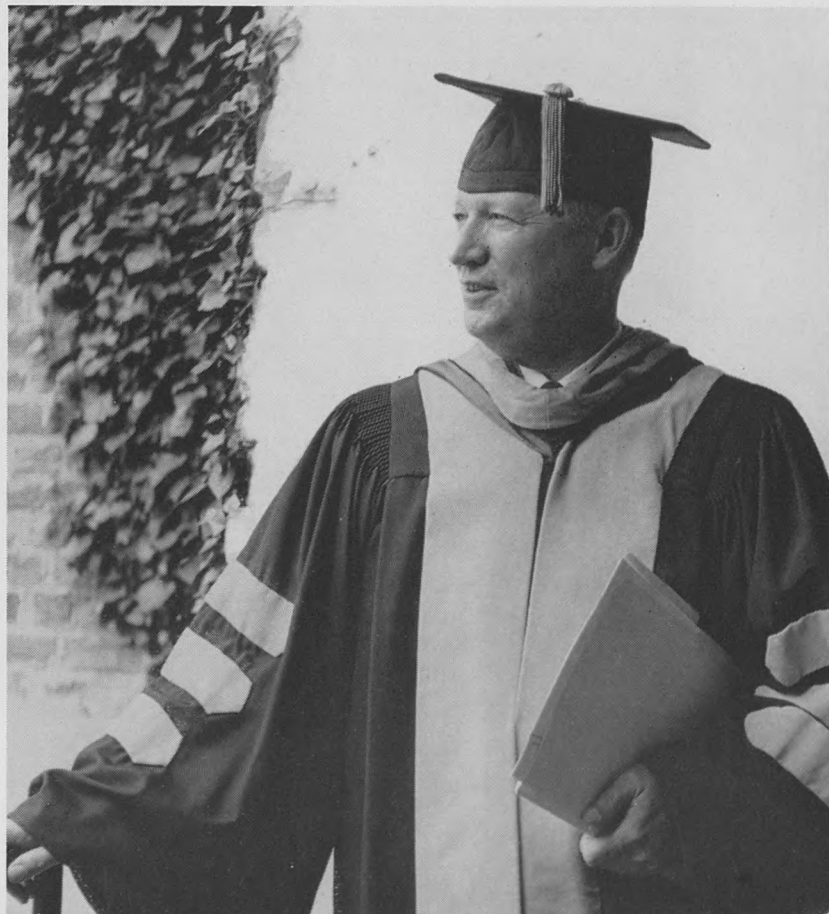
The new program fully merits such broad ownership. Covering everything from 17th Century tradition to 20th Century aerospace research, this new design for development provides a shrewd look at the past, a down-to-earth picture of the present and a breathtaking glimpse of a soaring future.

"Its goals and hopes truly indicate that William and Mary's glorious heritage is exceeded only by its potential for future greatness," Dr. Paschall phrased it.

In the new spirit of cooperation and merging of interest, the Board of Visitors authorized the ALUMNI GAZETTE to rush into print the story of this bold new blueprint for the future. Thus, so that alumni will be among the first to learn of it, the GAZETTE devotes most of its pages this issue to *Chain to the Future*, a summation of the 129-page report adopted by the Board September 15, 1962. ●

President and Exponent-of-Togetherness Paschall.

Thomas L. Williams





Chain to the Future

1. The legal structure of the College

A Glance Over the Shoulder

THE new appraisal of the College of William and Mary begins with King William and Queen Mary and the charter by which they founded the institution in 1693. This scrutiny of the ancient charter is neither a mere case of first things first nor hackneyed lip service to tradition. It is an evaluation of the fundamental law by which William and Mary exists, a new look at the course first charted for the College . . . and reminder of a fact which almost everyone overlooks: *The royal charter of 1693 is still in effect!*

Like the old James River, the ancient charter has flowed through the centuries in spite of attrition and changes in course. It is the organic law for the government of William and Mary and is so recognized by the statutes of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

The board of visitors shall be vested with all the rights and powers conferred by the provisions of this chapter and by the *ancient royal charter* of the College, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and the general laws of the State.—Section 23-44, 1950 Code of Virginia (Italics for emphasis).

Many remain valid

The original charter contained 19 articles. Some, obviously, are obsolete today. Enough remain valid, however, to constitute an unbroken succession of authority and to provide a firm foundation upon which to erect a 20th Century structure. Fact is, an appraisal of the William and Mary of today and tomorrow would be on shaky ground if the College did not glance over its shoulder to consider carefully its mission and function in relation to the laws which created it 269 years ago.

The first article, acknowledging the

petition of the Reverend James Blair, not only asserts that the sovereigns propose to empower him and various associates "to make, found, erect, and establish the said College, but also to extend our Royal Bounty and Munificence, towards the Erection and Foundation of the said College." The second article vested in the named parties the power to acquire and hold property for the benefit of the College, with the provision that upon the completion of the work of putting the College into operation, this property should be conveyed to the president and masters or professors. The latter, in effect, constituted the corporation of the College until its transfer to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1906.

By these presents . . .

In article III, Dr. Blair was named president of the College for life, and the others named in the preamble of the charter were empowered to appoint the first faculty (article IV). These men were named as the members of the first Board of Visitors, and their broad governing authority defined as follows:

IX. And further, we Will, and by these Presents, do declare, nominate, ordain and appoint, the said Francis Nicholson, William Cole, (etc.) to be the true, sole, and undoubted Visitors and Governors of the said College for ever: And we Give, and Grant to them, or the major Part of them, by these our Letters Patents, a continual Succession, to be continued in the Way and Manner hereafter specified; as also full and absolute Liberty, Power, and Authority, of making, enacting, framing, and establishing, such and so many Rules, Laws, Statutes, Orders and Injunctions, so to be made, as aforesaid, we will have to be observed, under the Penalty therein contained; Provided notwithstanding, that the said Rules, Laws, Statutes, Orders, and Injunctions, be no way contrary to our . . . Colony of Virginia . . .

X. And further, we Will, and by these

Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, do grant, and confirm to the said Visitors, and Governors of the said college, and their Successors, that they, and their Successors . . . shall have one discreet and fit person, that shall be elected, and nominated, out of their Number, in the Manner hereafter mentioned, that shall be, and shall be called Rector of the said College . . .

General authority stated

The board was empowered to elect a chancellor, after the initial appointment by the King of the Bishop of London to that office (article XI), and to make rules or by-laws for election of various successors and selection of various meeting times (article XIII). The general authority of the governing body of the College was set forth in article XII: "the Rector, and other Visitors, and Governors of the said College, or the major part of them, for the Time being, as often as they shall think good, and see Cause, may convocate and hold a certain Court of Convocation . . . and in the said Convocation, may treat, confer, consult, advise, and decree, concerning Statutes, Orders, and Injunctions, for the said College."

Other articles deal with provisions for the financial support of the College from public revenues. Article XVIII granted the College a seat in the House of Burgesses and the charter's final article provides for supplementary "confirmations and ratifications" of the corporate authority of the institution if needed.

Heart in article IX

This, then, is the general sense of the royal charter and—as John Marshall was to point out in a significant argument as counsel for the College in 1790—the heart of the charter is article IX (quoted above) defining the general powers of the Board of Visitors.

After the granting of the charter in 1693, the next significant development in the legal history of the College came in 1727 when a number of "statutes" for its government were enacted by the Board of Visitors. Three of these are important, those which (1) created several schools within the College, (2) vested "ordinary government" of the College in the president and masters or professors, and (3) declared "Reserving notwithstanding the power given by the charter to the Visitors and Governors of the said College, namely, that proceeding regularly, they may even change these, as their affairs and circumstances may from time to time require."

A year later, in 1728, Dr. Blair and Stephen Fouace, surviving members of the original grantees under the charter, conveyed all property to the president and masters, or professors.

John Marshall made the point

In 1790, John Marshall defended the Board of Visitors before Virginia's highest court in a case brought by a disgruntled professor. He successfully contended that first, the College was a private rather than a public institution and hence subject only to the terms set forth by the founder (the Crown) in the charter; and second, that in any case, the Board had acted within its authority as defined in the charter (article IX).

Almost three decades later, Marshall repeated this argument when, as Chief

Justice of the United States, he handed down his famous opinion in the Dartmouth College case . . . one which held that a charter is a contract between the grantees and the grantor (in this case the Crown). The party succeeding the grantor (in the Dartmouth case, the state of New Hampshire), Marshall ruled, succeeds also to the obligations and duties agreed to by the original party, and the contract (charter) cannot be altered without consent of the grantee (in this case the Dartmouth board of trustees).

State succeeds crown

In the same vein, Marshall argued in the 1790 case that the College through its Board of Visitors had plenary and exclusive authority over its affairs, and that although the College of William and Mary was "annexed" to the Commonwealth of Virginia after the Revolutionary War, the public authority in each case was bound by the terms of the contract to which it was succeeding.

After 1784, when the "lands commonly called the palace lands" were vested in William and Mary as part of the general disposition of expropriated Crown properties in Virginia, no further legislation was enacted with reference to the College until 1888. Beginning in that year, following the long period of austerity after the Civil War, the College received an annual grant of \$10,000 from the General Assembly, ostensibly to train public school teachers.

In 1906, the *corpus* of the College of William and Mary was transferred to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Act which accomplished this also defined the steps for appointing a Board of Visitors and, significantly, preserved the rights and powers of the Board which were conferred by the royal charter. In 1944, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was made an *ex officio* member of the Board.

An "s" is dropped

The Act of 1960 which made the College of William and Mary a part of the system named "The Colleges of William and Mary" was vacated this year by enactments which granted independent status to the former Norfolk and Richmond divisions. The name of the institution reverted to the *College* of William and Mary. At the same time the role of chancellor became, as historically intended, honorary rather than functional. The Board of Visitors bestowed this ancient title upon former President Alvin D. Chandler.

On September 15, 1962, Chancellor Chandler retired from active participation in administrative affairs of the College and was honored with a resolution praising his work. To fill his position, the Board named H. Westcott Cunningham acting coordinator of the junior colleges for which it is responsible, Christopher Newport at Newport News and Richard Bland at Petersburg. ●

Thomas L. Williams

Mural by Professor Thomas Thorne is in Williamsburg's James Blair High School, named for founder of William and Mary. It depicts the Reverend Blair with the charter granted in 1693.



Chain to the Future

2. *The purpose and mission of William and Mary*



Don Saunders Miller

Future citizens, product of the College of William and Mary, an institution which, according to Governor Albertis Harrison, "does not have to compromise its identity and character, or bargain its name for support by this Commonwealth."

Explosion of Knowledge

NOTHING, let alone a college program, can be designed properly without understanding its purpose. Thus, after examining the College's Royal Charter and tracing its legal history, another area must be explored before plan-making begins. William and Mary's purpose in education must be specified. Purposes, like plumbing, must undergo modification from time to time as needs and knowledge broaden.

The charter of 1693 declared William and Mary's mission to be a place of "universal study" and a college of "good Arts and Sciences." In 1779, Alumnus Thomas Jefferson successfully advocated introduction of law, medicine, fine arts and modern languages to meet the needs of that day.

Came the women

Teacher training was initiated in 1888 to serve the newly established public school system of Virginia. Women students were admitted in 1918. Two years later business administration became a major field of study and the College undertook extension work. In recent years the College has offered both a thorough grounding in humanistic and scientific studies and a variety of programs designed to prepare its students for definite professions: Government and citizenship, law, teaching, medicine, engineering, business, forestry, dentistry and marine science. Graduate programs have been directed toward those areas where by tradition and resources special interest and competence exist: Law and studies related to public service, education, physical education, early American history (in cooperation with the Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored jointly by the College and Colonial Williamsburg), marine biology (in cooperation with the Virginia Fisheries Laboratory) and psychology (in cooperation with the Eastern State Hospital).

The mission of the College then, was (1) to provide for Virginia and the nation a distinctive combination of certain kinds of education characterized by superior quality not easily matched elsewhere; and (2) to provide in eastern Virginia such needed educational services at the student and adult level best administered in the interest of the Commonwealth

through the agency of the College of William and Mary.

Specific purposes which implemented the mission were (1) preparation of men and women in those areas of learning conducive to culture and citizenship in today's world as well as in earning a living amid contemporary demands; and (2) creation and encouragement of a community of adult citizens where research, investigation, discovery and inquiry further the understanding and knowledge so necessary to the survival and advancement of our civilization.

Compelling reasons

This was excellent as far as it went. Now, however, William and Mary's program must be advanced to meet new challenges. From three different sources, compelling reasons have been given for broadening the College's role in preparing people for the world of tomorrow. The first, in 1960, came from a study made under the auspices of the State Council of Higher Education:

"The resources that are present at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg for development of graduate programs badly needed in the area should be utilized and turned to local area service. Its program of graduate studies in teacher education and in some special arts and sciences fields such as physics and mathematics should be expanded."

"When and as demands for graduate programs develop in the Tidewater Area, an examination should be made of the possibilities of their being provided by educational resources in the area. To this point graduate programs in several fields basically related to the arts and sciences are feasible now at the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg."

The second came from the Board of Visitors on March 4, 1961, when it adopted a resolution which set forth certain basic guidelines for program growth, among them:

"... In every program the College holds the firm conviction that it must educate future citizens who will not only be competent scientists, lawyers, teachers, engineers, or business leaders, in so far as their specialized knowledge is involved, but also will be well grounded in a sound general education conducive to a breadth of comprehension that will enable them to use their specialties towards the strengthening of our country and the ad-

vancement of a well ordered society in the highest sense . . .

"... The rapidity of twentieth century change; the explosion of knowledge that heralds a space age; and the accelerated conflict of ideologies in the struggle for the minds of men mean that the College must now make rapid strides in advancing its program to assume the scope and depth necessary in educating youth for the world of tomorrow that portends so immediately from present day perspectives and demands."

Word from the governor

The third came from Governor Harrison in his address to the General Assembly on January 15, 1962:

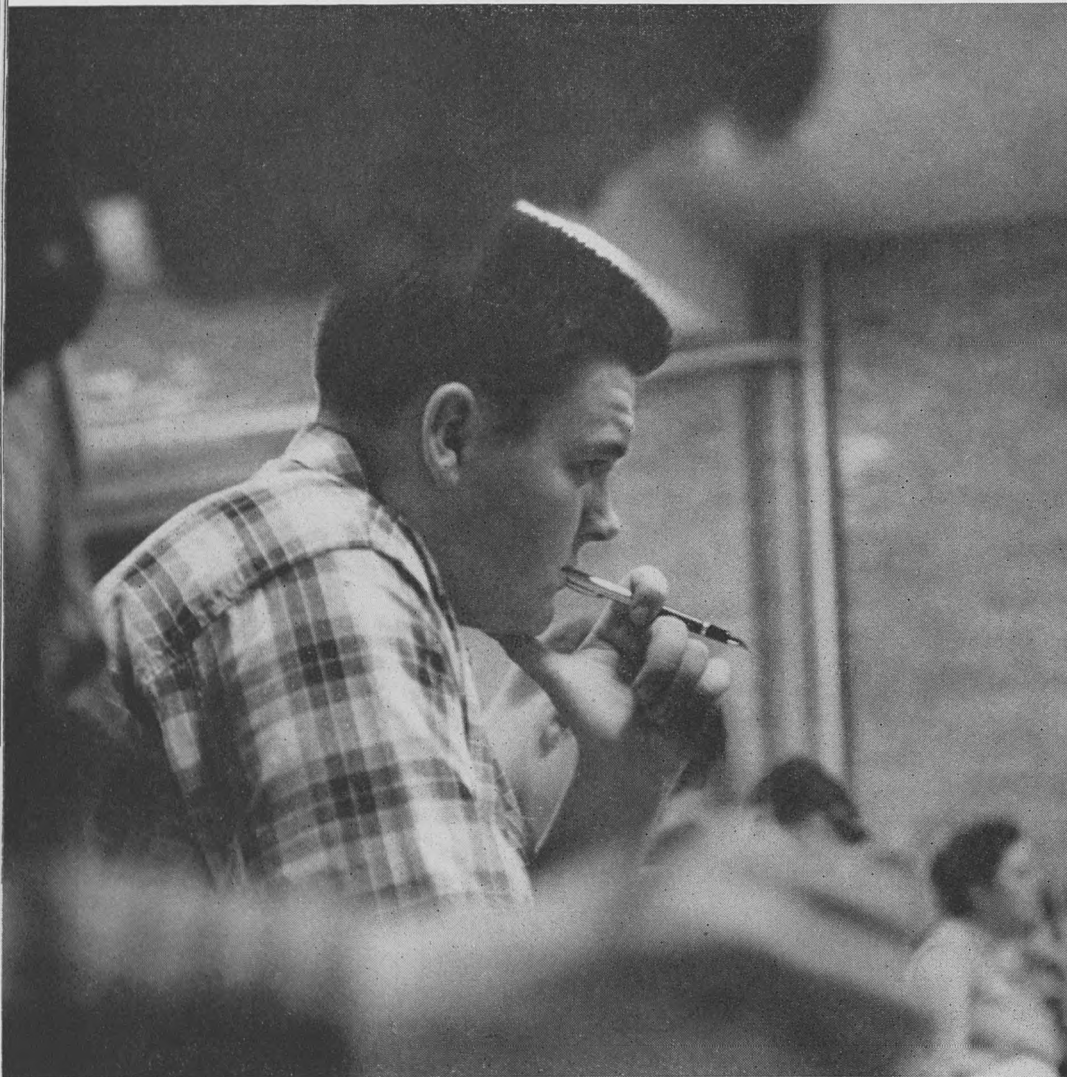
"The College of William and Mary, founded in 1693, is to all our hearts and minds a distinctive institution in the history of this Commonwealth and nation. Its prestige and traditional role in the education of Jefferson, Marshall and so many of the founding fathers, together with its ancient buildings, comment it for special consideration at this time. Whereas the glorious priorities of such a heritage make it a priceless possession, the challenge is to fulfill its true mission in the future. This mission was summarized by President Paschall in his recent inaugural address:

... let us apprise business, industry, government, and all the professions that it is the basic image and mission of the College of William and Mary in Virginia to provide the graduate who is the educated man—one so steeped in the knowledge and values of a liberal education as to enable him to build the skills of future specialization without losing the perspective of the good life.

"A college with so rich a promise of fulfilling such a timely mission—a college that has withstood the ravages of wars and fires—does not have to compromise its identity and character, or bargain its name for support by this Commonwealth.

"To the contrary, it should enjoy a new birth as a truly great undergraduate institution of liberal arts and sciences, strengthening and improving the advanced programs it now has. It has been suggested that early American history, with emphasis on Colonial Virginia, and those phases of government that build for statesmanship, would be areas of excellence that could deliberately be given top priority." ●

Educational Fever Up Several Degrees



Don Saunders Miller

Emphasis on independent study, research and comprehensive examinations.

IN addition to a well-rounded undergraduate curriculum which stresses a broad base of general education and includes some pre-professional programs, the College currently offers a modest program of advanced study toward master's degrees in English, education, American Colonial history, mathematics, marine science, physics and psychology. The Marshall-Wythe School of Law, of course, offers the bachelor of civil law degree. Programs leading to an M.A. in either taxation or law or both are available.

Viewing the current program against the background of purpose and mission reviewed in the previous section, it becomes merely a point of departure for an expanded program at every level of matriculation.

Toward an honors program

At the undergraduate level, the bachelor degree programs need to be re-studied with an eye toward strengthening the distribution and concentration requirements in terms of logical, inter-disciplinary relationships and depth and breadth of content. Careful consideration should be given establishment of honors programs beginning in the freshman year with emphasis on independent study, research and comprehensive examinations.

Certain extra-curricular programs emanating from the regular curricula must be encouraged. Possibilities include opportunities for creative writing in the student newspaper and magazine which should receive stimulus and coordination from offerings in the English Department. Another such area is in the intramural activities directed by the Physical Education Department.

Rockhounds and birdmen

Geology, which was offered for the first time during the session of 1961-62 as a part of the science distribution should be

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expanded. Efforts will be made to raise it to department status and make it a new major field of concentration.

Air ROTC is being considered for the session of 1962-63 in addition to the current ROTC program. The College-owned airport can be improved to afford adequate training. This addition to the present ROTC would help attract capable young men to the College.

Business Administration and Economics Department offerings should be intensified with laboratory opportunities in the use of computers and other machines; by providing seminars for representatives of business to have close contact with students, and by bringing to the campus those whose long experience and high status in the business and economic world would stimulate students to relate theory to practice.

More advanced degrees

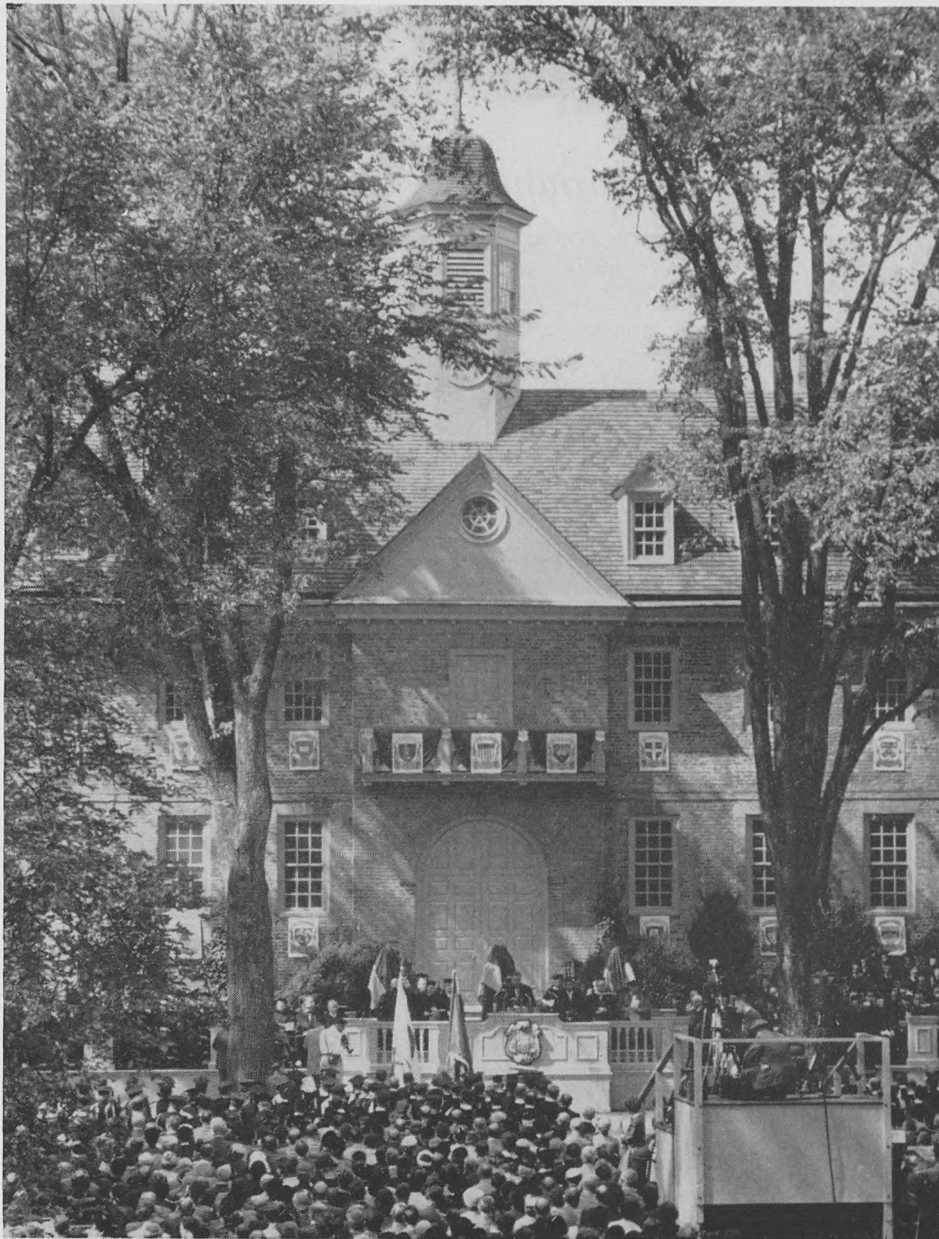
Insofar as College resources will permit, famous persons whose records of achievement are outstanding in various fields should be brought to the campus for extended periods of time. Such contact on an informal but organized basis would provide for students and faculty inspiration, insights and encouragement to higher levels of excellence.

The graduate programs should be improved with particular emphasis on strengthening the undergraduate fields affected. For example, advanced courses in American literature as a part of the graduate program in English could be effectively planned in relationship to similar period offerings in courses for the graduate program in history. In keeping with guidelines of growth, the following new programs at the graduate level would appear justifiable:

Master's Degrees in Chemistry and in Biology. This would bring these fields abreast of the master's degree offerings in physics, mathematics and marine science, and provide certain courses so necessary to complement the work of these latter fields.

Master's Degree in Government. Many of the statesmen who shaped the destiny of Virginia and the nation were educated for service to their country at William and Mary. An expanded offering in government would be in the highest tradition.

Master's Degree in Dramatic Arts (Theater). The facilities in Phi Beta Kappa Hall, including closed television facilities, plus the highly recognized stage of development of the dramatic arts at the College, together with the production



Thomas L. Williams

To a picturesque and historic setting will be added graduate programs leading to advanced degrees in fields appropriate to William and Mary's role in education.

of "The Common Glory," warrant consideration of an advanced degree with emphasis on the theater. This unique offering would attract young playwrights and with present facilities and staff could be initiated at very little expense in the relatively near future.

Doctoral Degree in Colonial History with emphasis on Colonial Virginia. It is obvious to anyone acquainted with the priceless research material to be available in the new library and the relationship with Colonial Williamsburg that such a degree would not only be justified, but would also constitute a distinctive contribution to the state, nation, and world.

Other Degrees and Facilities. It is very likely that increasing interest in

physics, attainment of a new science building, legislative action involving the College in the operation of a space laboratory and inauguration of master's degrees in biology and chemistry as complementary fields will warrant careful consideration of a doctoral program in physics.

These are some of the programs which the State Council of Higher Education recognized last year as suitable and desirable offerings at William and Mary.

In moving ahead with these advanced programs, it must be remembered that the most critical and urgent need now existing is for instructional room, research facilities and faculty counseling space to meet the demand of an enrollment that has outstripped existing resources. ●

Chain to the Future

4. Supplementary programs

Around the Clock, Calendar & Tidewater

WILLIAM AND MARY'S growing role in education does not end with late-afternoon laboratory periods, at final examinations in June or even at the city limits of Williamsburg. Ever-increasing numbers of students—both pre- and post-graduate—take advantage of educational opportunities made available in the Summer Session, Evening College and Extension Division.

The Summer Session is an integral part of the College's educational program. Its opportunities for study are essentially the same as in the regular academic session, for courses of instruction are carefully selected from the regular session curriculum, supplemented by courses specifically designed to meet the needs of summer students. They are taught by regular members of the faculty, assisted by specialists from other institutions. In general, the regulations concerning degree requirements, admissions, student conduct, Honor System and the like, are the same

as in the regular academic year. Director of the Summer Session is a member of the faculty who performs this function as a part-time responsibility in addition to his regular session duties.

Nine hot weeks

The Summer Session consists of a six-week term followed by a three-week post session. Students may enroll for either or both terms. Certain courses in law, science, and mathematics are taught on a nine-week basis. Additional workshops for teachers are available in three and six-week terms. Six semester hours constitutes a full course load for six-week term and three hours is considered a full load during the post session.

Enrollment in Summer Session remained relatively constant from 1952 to 1956. Following that date, a new organizational pattern resulted in a steady increase. From 453 in 1952, it grew to 1404 in 1962. Barring unforeseen circumstances,

Summer Session enrollment should continue to increase slowly but steadily in the immediate future, with an enrollment of 2000 entirely feasible by 1967.

Fulfills demand

The primary mission of the Evening College is to fulfill a community demand for college credits and degrees by Peninsula residents who need additional formal instruction with residence credit. It provides the only collegiate program of continuing education on the Peninsula (except for Hampton Institute) which offers credits urgently needed by qualified area residents who must obtain their education during hours that do not conflict with their employment.

A steady growth in enrollment underscores Peninsula area demand for evening courses. Since 1957, enrollment has grown from 465 to 569. By 1967-68 it is estimated 1000 will avail themselves of the sixty to seventy courses taught on the Williamsburg campus after dark during the academic year.

Educational opportunities

The Extension Division was developed in order to provide educational opportunities for adults of Tidewater Virginia who could not attend regular campus classes because of employment or family responsibilities. A preponderance of the courses are regular college courses taught for college credit, although non-credit courses and seminars are also organized upon request. With few exceptions, courses are in session three hours weekly for sixteen weeks and involve three semester hours of academic credit. Most classes are held during the evening hours. Credit earned in Extension may be applied toward a degree at the College of William and Mary if the individual has been admitted to candidacy for a degree through the regular admissions procedures and the particular course is included in his degree program.

In fiscal 1961-62, 2400 people registered for Extension courses. According to projections, this number will increase to 3000 by 1967-68. This may be an extremely conservative estimate. Five years ago less than 500 individuals were enrolled in the Extension Division. ●



Thomas L. Williams

Virginia high school students flock to special Summer Band School.

Chain to the Future

5. Allied programs

Countdown to a Place in Space

WILLIAM AND MARY'S roots, sturdily embedded in the 17th Century, took new life this year from the nation's fast-growing 20th Century space program. In partnership with two other Virginia institutions of higher learning, the old College will soon enter a heady orbit of aerospace research . . . and in the doing, play a vital part in Project Apollo, the manned Moon shot.

Associated with the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the old College will participate in operating a multimillion dollar research center. It will be built around a new kind of cyclotron designed to delve into space radiation and effects.

Funds ready

Congress has appropriated \$12,382,000 to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to build the facility near Patrick Henry Airport, 14 miles from Williamsburg and eight miles from NASA's Langley Research Center. Its operation will be in the hands of the recently-created Virginia Associated Science Center, an organization whose governing committee consists of the presidents of William and Mary, University of Virginia and Virginia Tech. The 1962 General Assembly, which authorized the partnership, appropriated \$250,000 for an academic science center to be constructed adjacent to the NASA cyclotron and laboratories. Construction of the space radiation and effects laboratory is due for completion in about 30 months. Until ready for occupancy, its business affairs will be handled from the William and Mary campus.

New type cyclotron

Because much of the new research center is labelled "classified" by security agencies, specific details of its construction and operation are unavailable. Available information indicates the new NASA cyclotron will be unlike existing atom smashers, for it will be designed specifically for the study of atomic particles in space . . . the kind radiated by the sun. Target of research at the new center will be information on how these particles of energy may affect space vehicles and astronauts, particularly the capsules and

men who will make the first manned flight to the Moon.

The significance of the NASA research center to William and Mary—and to the University of Virginia and Virginia Tech—was spelled out in NASA's budget request to Congress. Made before the location and participating colleges were determined, it read:

"The location of the facility in proximity to a NASA center and a university would enhance the importance of the facility for accomplishing the needed NASA tasks involving radiation physics. A near-academic location would permit maximum utilization of the facility for NASA research as well as for the exploration of basic physical problems by physicists on a university staff. By accomplishing this research in conjunction with an academic atmosphere, stimulation would be provided to develop a space-oriented university research and education program to provide trained scientists. . . ."

Accordingly, special arrangements have been made to permit advanced physics students from William and Mary and the other Virginia institutions to study at the center and gain special experience in space radiation and associated fields.

Other partnerships

William and Mary partnership in such programs is not new. For many years it has been allied with Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., in operation of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, a venture which has proved eminently successful. Its publication, the *William and Mary Quarterly*, has become internationally recognized.

Another allied program is the College's participation in the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. With modern laboratory facilities at Gloucester Point and research vessels, the Institute is making significant contributions to the knowledge of marine life in Virginia's vast Tidewater.

If the College's partnership in the Virginia Associated Science Center approaches the success of its participation in the Institutes of Early American History and Culture and Marine Science, the sky will be the limit—in more than one sense—for research, study and opportunity for both faculty and students. ●

NASA



Toward a Bigger Stag Line



Don Saunders Miller

BECAUSE William and Mary is coeducational, it is unique among state-supported resident colleges. Not only must the College offer a range of subjects which will interest both men and women, it places William and Mary in an unusual position with respect to admission of new students.

Not necessarily because it believes a large stag line is desirable in coeducational colleges, William and Mary has established a general policy of seeking a ratio of sixty per cent men to forty per cent women in its student body. Occupancy of a new men's dormitory this fall was a step toward attaining this ratio.

College picks best

By act of the General Assembly, men and women are admitted to the College on the same conditions. Since the number of eligible applicants is considerably in excess of the number that can be admitted, the College selects those who present the strongest qualifications in scholarship, character, personality, performance in extra-curricular activities and

breadth of interests. Among the factors considered are: secondary school record, standardized test scores (all candidates for admission are required to take the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board), recommendation of school officials and alumni and personal interviews.

Competition is keen

Table A shows that the number of completed applications from women consistently exceeds the number from men. The reason, simply, is the keen competition among Virginia institutions for undergraduate men. The state is blessed with an unusually large number of excellent colleges for men: University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Washington and Lee, Hampden-Sydney and Randolph Macon. In addition, there are several coeducational schools: Lynchburg College, University of Richmond, Bridgewater and Emory and Henry.

The number of outstanding colleges exceeds the supply of outstanding young

men graduates of Virginia's high and prep schools. Because of this, the institutions compete for the most promising young men. Availability of scholarship help is a key factor in the vigorous recruitment programs conducted by the various Virginia colleges.

Duke, University of Virginia and Washington and Lee are William and Mary's chief competitors for men students. Their available scholarship resources have made the difference in many instances where young men chose to enter those institutions despite their indicated desire to enroll at William and Mary. A regional scholarship program in Virginia to attract the best men students in each area to William and Mary is greatly needed to help alleviate the scholarship disparity.

Alumni helping out

The practice—begun last winter—of asking alumni to contact men who are admitted from their area was very helpful. This program will be continued and enlarged. In addition, means must be found to encourage alumni to send their sons

Alumni Gazette

and daughters, if qualified, to their Alma Mater. Nothing builds a greater "link among the generations each to each."

The Admissions Office is now located in Ewell Hall (old Phi Beta Kappa). This affords parents of prospective applicants a better opportunity to see the real campus with more comfortable surroundings and interview arrangements than was the case in crowded Marshall-Wythe Building. Two service fraternities are being trained as guides for parents of prospective students and other visitors to the campus.

The College serves local, state, regional, national and, in some respects, international needs. Whereas the primary obligation is to enroll students from the Commonwealth of Virginia, the College has, in its long history, established a national reputation. This cosmopolitan influence in the character of the student body has contributed greatly to the educational and cultural horizons of the student and tended to eliminate provincialism in thought and outlook.

By action of the Board of Visitors, August 27, 1960, College officials were directed to increase the ratio of Virginia and out-of-state students to seventy per cent Virginia and thirty per cent out-of-state students as soon as practicable. During the Session 1961-62, students were enrolled from thirty-seven states, eight foreign countries, and the District of Columbia. A twelve-year summary of enrollment appears in Table B.



Don Saunders Miller

Coeds have no objection to three-to-two ratio College seeks.

TABLE A

Session	COMPLETED APPLICATIONS			NEW STUDENTS ENROLLED		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1951-52	590	753	1343	237	328	565
1952-53	590	722	1312	251	309	560
1953-54	735	817	1552	284	269	553
1954-55	834	1056	1890	314	301	615
1955-56	874	1168	2042	268	303	571
1956-57	924	1152	2076	302	312	614
1957-58	1030	1274	2304	356	308	664
1958-59	1163	1751	2914	397	357	754
1959-60	1360	1735	3095	479	410	889
1960-61	1578	2314	3892	462	337	799
1961-62	1470	2040	3510	354	310	664
1962-63	1686	2129	3815 (est)	538	308	846

TABLE B

TWELVE-YEAR SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT

Session	Virginia Women	Out-of-State Women	Total	Virginia Men	Out-of-State Men	Total	Virginia Total	Out-of-State Total	Total Enrollment
1950-51	519 (70%)	224 (30%)	743	588 (55.6%)	470 (44.4%)	1058	1107 (61.5%)	694 (38.5%)	1801
1951-52	474 (59.3%)	325 (40.7%)	799	478 (55.3%)	387 (44.7%)	865	952 (57.2%)	712 (42.8%)	1664
1952-53	456 (54.8%)	376 (45.2%)	832	437 (52.3%)	398 (47.7%)	835	893 (53.6%)	774 (46.4%)	1667
1953-54	456 (57.2%)	341 (42.8%)	797	470 (55.3%)	380 (44.7%)	850	926 (56.2%)	721 (43.8%)	1647
1954-55	479 (55.9%)	378 (44.1%)	857	501 (54.1%)	425 (45.9%)	926	980 (56.6%)	803 (46.4%)	1731
1955-56	558 (64.3%)	310 (35.7%)	868	459 (52.5%)	415 (47.5%)	874	1017 (58.4%)	725 (41.6%)	1742
1956-57	551 (65.4%)	292 (34.6%)	843	450 (50.2%)	446 (49.8%)	896	1001 (57.6%)	738 (42.4%)	1739
1957-58	593 (65.9%)	307 (34.1%)	900	477 (47.5%)	527 (52.5%)	1004	1070 (56.2%)	834 (43.8%)	1904
1958-59	700 (73.1%)	257 (26.9%)	957	519 (46.7%)	593 (53.3%)	1112	1219 (58.9%)	850 (41.1%)	2069
1959-60	828 (76.0%)	262 (24.0%)	1090	592 (48.8%)	621 (51.2%)	1213	1420 (61.7%)	883 (38.3%)	2303
1960-61	854 (79.9%)	215 (20.1%)	1069	676 (50.4%)	665 (49.6%)	1341	1530 (63.5%)	880 (36.5%)	2410
1961-62	890 (80.3%)	219 (19.7%)	1109	762 (54.0%)	648 (46.0%)	1410	1652 (65.6%)	867 (34.4%)	2519

Firing the Minds of Men

ENRICHMENT of the College beyond the bounds imposed by existing sources of revenue—state appropriations, tuitions and endowment—can only come from private philanthropy. To attain fully the potential represented by William and Mary's heritage, tradition and present opportunity, several projects, some completely new, have been selected for inten-

sive development through such gifts. In spite of their promise of future greatness, the College recognizes that they cannot all be achieved immediately or simultaneously . . . but they are well worth the effort now and in the years to come. Here are some of them:

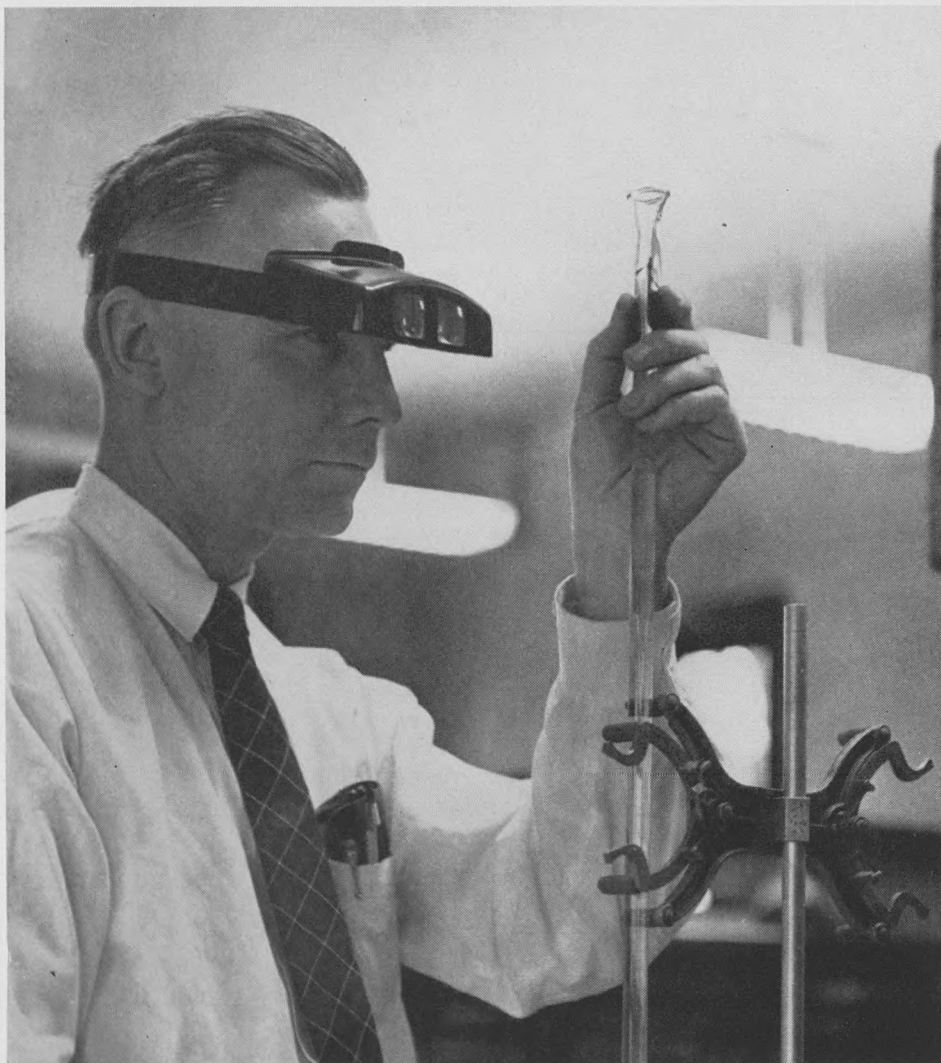
Library. The campaign to seek private funds for part of the cost of a general

College library began in the fall of 1959. Although plans call for its construction to begin in the summer of 1963, the campaign will continue for the purpose of securing gifts for equipment, construction and endowment of specific collections.

Jefferson Scholarships and Fellowships. Need for scholarship help in the competition for worthy students, cited in a previous section, plus the desirability of developing programs at both the master's and doctoral level, underline the necessity for building additional scholarship funds. Current endowment for this purpose, combined with opportunities for student employment, have helped considerably. This assistance is so limited however, that a vigorous and proper search for scholarship endowment must begin.

While many donors would prefer to contribute in the name of a person or family—which would certainly be encouraged—it is felt that "Jefferson" would be an appropriate name for the scholarships and fellowships. No distinguished alumnus in the long record of the College's history would have desired more ardently that his name be employed for such a noble purpose. Thomas Jefferson would certainly have wanted to help make it possible for talented youth to receive an education at his Alma Mater.

Law School and the Law Library. A high priority in the general development program concerns the Marshall-Wythe School of Law and, as a project of importance in its own right, the law library. The College anticipates that when the new general library is completed, the present library building will be remodeled to house the nation's oldest law school and certain parts of the social science program which have traditionally been interrelated with the law curriculum. The law library has always served the general undergraduate program as well as the law school. Thus, many of the law collections are regularly used by such widely diversi-



Don Saunders Miller

Faculty members, exemplified by Dr. Alfred Armstrong, professor of chemistry, would benefit from financing of independent study and research.

fied fields of arts and sciences as ancient languages (i.e., in Roman law and civilization), business administration, economics, government, sociology.

William and Mary Institute of Public Affairs. The original chair of law was to prepare graduates for responsible participation in public affairs, whether as officeholders or simply as informed citizens. The number of leaders in public affairs among William and Mary graduates—particularly from the early law school—during the nineteenth century attests to the effectiveness of this emphasis upon public administration, government and related affairs.

A number of developments in the College program and in the Williamsburg community have emphasized even more strongly the College's unique opportunity—and responsibility—in the field of education in citizenship and public affairs. The Restoration and its attraction to various study groups conscious of its inspirational environment is only one such facet. Many other agencies and activities might be mentioned, among them the establishment of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, the Williamsburg Forum Series of Colonial Williamsburg, the 1957 Conference of Governors which christened Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, the regular field seminars for federal government personnel sponsored in Williamsburg by the Brookings Institution and the seminars of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

More particularly, the College since 1959 has been confronted with—indeed, has had pressed upon it—the opportunity to establish a continuing program of extracurricular, informal but educationally sound conferences and clinics on a variety of subjects in the broad field of public affairs. All of these developments have led the College to consider, as the next order of its development activity, the creation of an agency—a substantial part of whose program would be financed privately—to fulfill opportunities for education in the area of public affairs.

The William and Mary Institute of Public Affairs would be such an agency. It would coordinate the resources of this unique community into a continuing year-round program and would devote this program to the study of a succession of selected problems of contemporary American affairs. Activities might include:

(1) A series of the highest-level studies, by the best minds in the country, of specific problems—both foreign and domestic—confronting the nation.

(2) A continuing program of training



Don Saunders Miller

Proposed Jefferson Scholarships, named for distinguished alumnus, would aid in attracting outstanding men students and encouraging serious study.

conferences, seminars, clinics and symposia for civic, industrial and professional organizations.

(3) A program of research and publication, primarily by a resident staff. This staff would include a director, ex-officio; and faculty members of the College itself who would be granted what in effect would be intramural sabbaticals to complete some study falling in the broad field of activity of the Institute.

(4) Taking full advantage of the opportunities for research and service, primarily in the Tidewater area, the Institute would also provide in-service training for graduate students in law and the several social sciences, or for "team research" by faculty specialists, in local government problems and projects.

Fine Arts Wing for Phi Beta Kappa. Very high on the priority list of the development program is a new facility for the teaching of fine arts. Complete obsolescence of the present art building is a fact; the need for new quarters is emphasized not only by the hazards and inadequacies of present quarters but also by the outstanding opportunity for revitalizing the entire fine arts instructional program. A draft presentation for a new fine arts facility, to be constructed as a wing of the present Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, is being prepared. It proposes a wing which will relate, functionally and academically, to the kindred communications arts now housed in Phi Beta

Kappa Hall and which will complete the setting provided by the new library and planned reflecting pool connecting the library area with that of Phi Beta Kappa itself.

The art wing itself is conceived by the art faculty as a two-story unit (with a third floor underground) consisting of a central exhibition area with overhead skylight, and a series of offices, studios and shops running around the central area and facing on the outside of the building. A balcony which would also serve as a gallery for various exhibits would connect the central area with these rooms. This is obviously one of the physical facilities in a state-supported institution which usually receives scant or delayed attention in public appropriations. Therefore it offers a better test of donor responsiveness than other facilities of the physical plant program.

New Campus—A Cultural Center of Good Arts and Sciences. Beyond the immediate considerations relating to the art program and its needs, however, attention is invited to the possibilities represented in the complete new campus now being developed around Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall. A glance at the architect's conception of this area will reveal one striking physical fact: This area is separate and distinct from the older Georgian campus now in existence. How may it be used most effectively to

(Continued on next page)

Firing the Minds of Men



Don Saunders Miller

Fine Arts, headed by Professor Thomas Thorne, is headed for new quarters.

Several members of the faculty of the College of William and Mary already enjoy a good reputation in the field of publishing. This vital and meaningful activity should be encouraged and strengthened as the College's resources and facilities develop.

project the educational character of this College, and to give it some unique quality?

To answer is to ask a related question: What is the educational character of the College of William and Mary in Virginia? It is essentially "a college of good arts and sciences," with certain advanced and professional programs growing out of its historical evolution and its present responsibilities to the Commonwealth and the region. If it is, then, essentially a center of arts and sciences, how may this new campus area be projected to make it an *outstanding* center of "good arts and sciences"? Should it not be planned to take maximum advantage of certain unique features of the campus itself and the community and area in which the College is situated?

What are some of these unique features on which this new area might well be founded?

(1) Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall is one of the country's outstanding facilities for theatrical arts, radio and television communications, and for adult education conferences of all types. Academically, plans are set forth in another part of this document for the early inauguration of an advanced program in dramatic arts; the proposed art wing for the building will only strengthen the opportunities for such kindred programs. The other feature of Phi Beta Kappa Hall—that of a conference center—is now beginning to be systematically utilized. The proposed Institute of Public Affairs will further

expand upon this function of the hall.

(2) The outstanding facilities for summer theater workshops, involving the "Common Glory" theater and the prospective diversifying of its repertory; the auxiliary "Cove" theater which could readily be rehabilitated even though it has been neglected for several years; and the related cultural attractions of Jamestown and Williamsburg—all suggest that the College has a chance to develop what Playwright Paul Green in 1960 envisioned as the nation's outstanding summer workshop in dramatic arts.

(3) The existing museum facilities of the region: seventeenth and eighteenth century Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown and nineteenth century Americana embodied in the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Museum. These suggest a ready-made appeal to a major philanthropist, interested in this phase of education, to finance some or all of the proposed buildings for this new campus area in terms of facilities which will (a) complement the existing museum programs in this area and (b) provide a unique and truly outstanding series of instructional facilities for the arts and sciences themselves.

This is a prospect to which the imagination is invited; development of the new campus area in a form which will make this ancient center of "good Arts and Sciences" an outstanding center of liberal learning in America:

(1) The central court for this center is already defined in terms of the functions

Thomas L. Williams



Alumni Gazette

and facilities which constitute it. It consists of (a) the existing Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall, with its theatrical and communications arts and its conference quarters; (b) the proposed art wing for the Hall, facing toward the library; (c) the reflecting pool and (d) the new library itself. This is both the architectural and cultural axis for the proposed cultural center. To the east and west of this axis, respectively would be:

(2) The humanities buildings which would provide museum and related exhibition areas with offices and classrooms for various subjects in the humanities, literature and liberal arts.

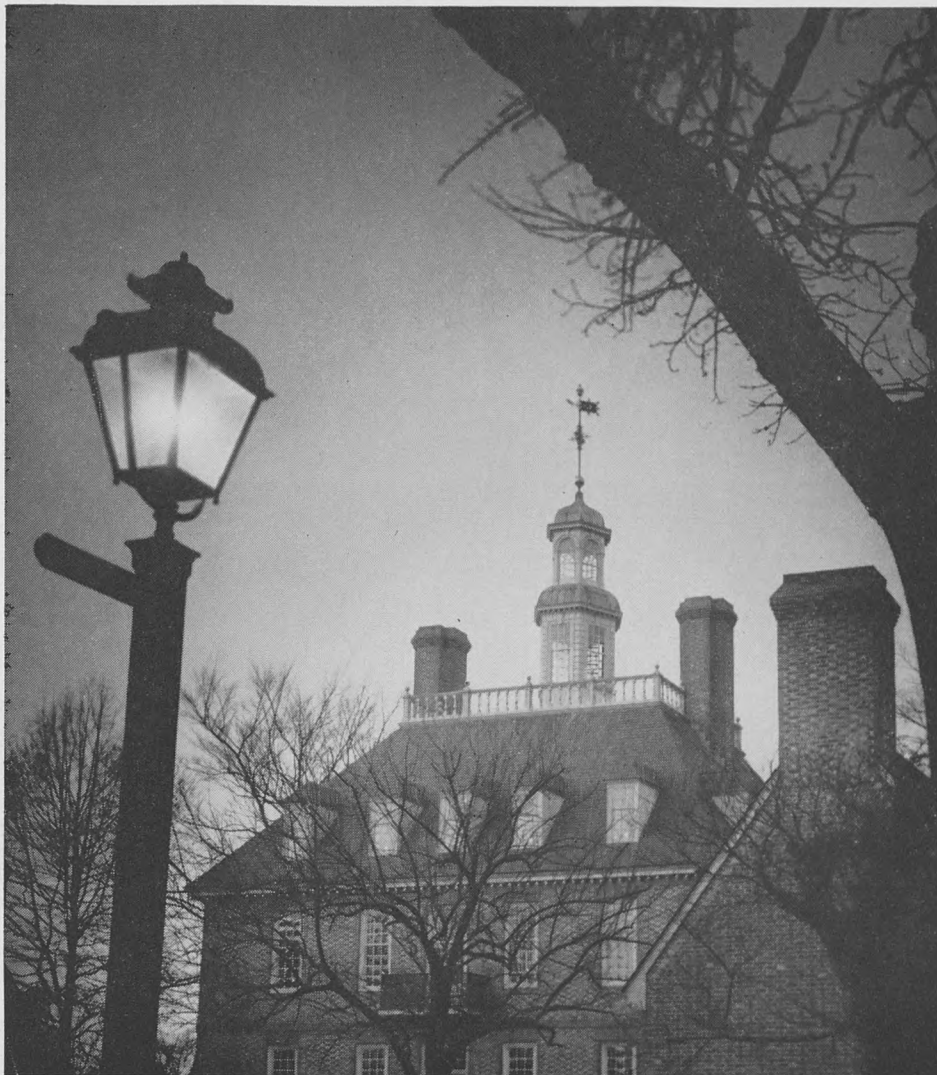
(3) The science center—similar buildings intellectually and architecturally balancing the humanities center and comprising (a) the physical science building now under construction, (b) Life Science hall, (c) a planetarium (with the suggested name "Theater of Space") and (d) a science museum.

This concept of a cultural center for advanced arts and sciences reflects the hard core of the educational character of the College of William and Mary, an institution which was originally established to be a college of "good Arts and Sciences." If the proposal seems unrealistic and its realization remote, the Board of Visitors' report reminds the reader, "Make no little plans. Small plans have no power to fire the minds of men . . ."

Faculty Research. What are the practical requisites for a program of higher learning? Intelligent students and inspiring teachers, of course. But in addition, perhaps three things: (1) A well-understood educational mission—the character of the institution. (2) Adequate resources for independent and original study, reflected in the new library and the proposed facilities in the cultural center. (3) An environment which stimulates advanced research by resident scholars and specialists, and facilities for making these contributions to knowledge available to the intellectual world.

To develop the full potential of the College of William and Mary, therefore, an important objective in the general development program must concern itself with funds for encouraging more extensive faculty research—and for publishing, under the sponsorship of the College, these and other significant materials.

The History of the College. An important special project under the heading of research is the long-desired and much-discussed plan for compiling a history of the College of William and Mary. This might well become a project for comple-



James E. Mays

Colonial Williamsburg presents an attractive and inspiring setting for historical research complementing the College's faculty and manuscripts with the most beautiful museum in the world.

tion by the 275th anniversary of the College in 1968. It is manifestly a major undertaking if the proper standards of scholarship are to apply; it is an important element in the development program as a whole because the story of the College, past and present, has been so often garbled or told piecemeal—or not told at all.

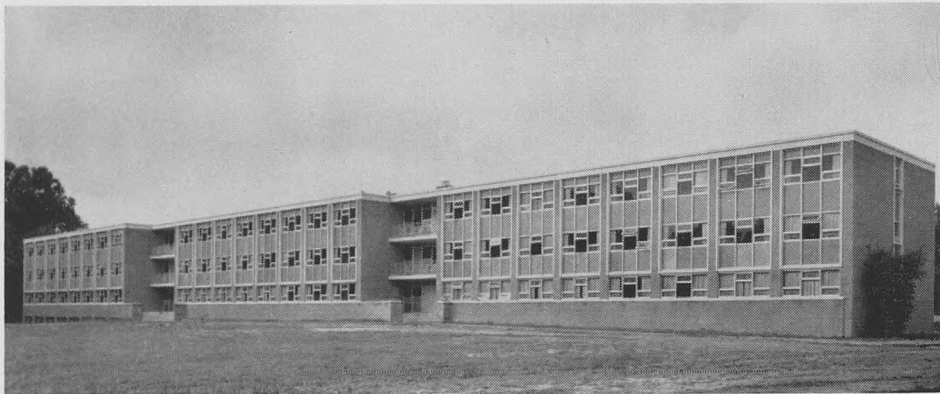
It is estimated that approximately \$100,000 will be required for compilation of such a history—for at least one full-time editor, one or more full-time research or secretarial assistants, travel (which will almost certainly involve an extended stay in England to uncover source material there) and copying of documentary material. A time- and fund-consuming search for documents for certain missing links in the chain of the story—for example, the important period from the 1780's to the 1820's—is essential, difficult and entirely conjectural as to success. In addition, there is the cost

of publication itself, amounting to probably \$10,000.

Endowed Chairs: The Charter and Priorities. One conspicuous lack, in a college of William and Mary's age, is the partly or fully endowed chair in a specific discipline. As in the case of funds for faculty research, something more than the general need—which is self-evident—is necessary to attract donors. Perhaps the most striking opportunity for initiating a program of endowed chairs at William and Mary involves what is indisputably unique and peculiar to this College—chairs recognizing the six original teaching positions established by the 1693 charter and reorganized in 1779; to which could be added the two priorities of political economy in 1784 and of "modern" history in 1803. The chairs would be Ancient Languages, Law, Mathematics, Modern History, Modern Language, Philosophy, Political Economy and Science. ●

8. Status of capital outlay projects

Trowels & Transits



New William Yates Hall now houses men students.

Thomas L. Williams



Women's Gymnasium is scheduled for completion early next year.

Construction has begun of new Science Building.



WITH the completion of William Yates Hall, a new men's dormitory, several other projects are still under way and pending. Here is a rundown of current capital outlay projects:

Women's Gymnasium. Construction of this building began in the late fall of 1961. Progress was retarded during the winter months due to inclement weather but construction went forward rapidly during the summer and the building is scheduled for completion sometime early in 1963.

Science Building. Bids for this building were opened July 18. Construction began in August with completion scheduled in the early fall of 1964 or earlier if possible.

Library. At the May meeting, the Board of Visitors adopted a resolution on construction of the new library. This was subsequently approved by Governor Harrison, who authorized the issuance of bonds and necessary planning steps. The procedures involving approval by the State Budget Office for preliminary plans have been completed and a contract signed with the architects, Wright, Jones and Wilkerson, to proceed in drawing plans. It is contemplated that ground can be broken in June or July, 1963.

Women's Dormitory. Conferences with the State Budget Office representatives indicate that plans can commence in the near future with a view to actual construction beginning in the early spring of 1963.

New Campus Utilities. The extension of utilities to the New Campus is well under way. Clearings have been made for roads to the women's gymnasium and to William Yates Hall, new men's dormitory. Water and sewage lines have been installed. They are designed to accommodate all of the additional buildings presently proposed for the New Campus Area. Installation plans for other utilities there are in preparation. ●

Chain to the Future

9. Immediate capital outlay needs

Not Since 1935

THE most critical, urgent need at William and Mary, now that the new library is approaching construction stage, is for classroom space. With the exception of a small wing added to old Phi Beta Kappa Hall on the site of the burned-out auditorium, no classroom buildings have been constructed on the College campus since 1935. Enrollment then was 1205. During the current academic year, it will be about 2600 . . . more than double.

This lag in instructional facilities creates an acute, near-crippling shortage of classroom buildings with which to serve current enrollment. Moreover, the men's physical education building has long since been outgrown and cannot be further expanded on the present site. Evidence of this lag is the fact that the entire Wren Building, with exception of the Great Hall, Blue Room, and Chapel, is being used for classes. The Psychology Department is partly housed on the top floor. Even the basement is used for regularly scheduled classes. Lighting and room arrangements—designed for historic restoration effect—are generally not adequate for the type of instructional use required today.

Quonset huts . . .

Five quonset huts near the power plant are used for classroom and research space by the Physics Department, scheduled to move into the new Science Building. They could be used by the Biology Department *now*, so desperate is its need for space. Additional quonset huts must be acquired before the master's degree program in biology is inaugurated—since there is no other place for advanced students to perform research.

The Campus Center building which was intended to serve students for recreation of an educational nature, publications and conferences, is being used for scheduled class instruction. To continue to do this will defeat the purpose of this



Don Saunders Miller

Drop cord dangling from Eighteenth Century chandelier exemplifies inadequacies of crowded Wren Building classrooms used by professors like Dean Melville Jones.

building . . . and at the same time it does not adequately serve for teaching purposes because it was not so designed.

. . . dormitory basements . . .

Geology classes, with laboratories, are housed in the basement of a men's dormitory. Geology was offered for the first time at the College last year. It should and will expand to the status of major field of concentration—but not unless the teaching and laboratories are relocated—and there is no place to do so without additional classroom and laboratory space.

Fine Arts classes are scheduled in the

old Taliaferro Building (now called Fine Arts) which is located directly in front of the Campus Center building. College architects have repeatedly and strongly advocated the removal of this ancient building because of its unsound construction and the impracticability of remodeling it for effective use. Constant repair and maintenance costs together with its continuing inadequacy perpetuate its economic folly.

. . . power plants & offices

The overflow of Fine Arts, including
(Continued on next page)

Not Since 1935

sculpture, ceramics, and similar instructional activities are taught in the old power plant, woefully inadequate for such instruction. Spaces that once served as faculty offices have been taken for overflow in government, history and English classes. These small areas are jammed with students. The Marshall-Wythe School of Law—the oldest in its antecedents in America—is housed in the basement of a men's dormitory. There is no room for expansion of its library and other research needs.

The faculty, which has increased rapidly in recent years, is desperately in need of office space. Four and five faculty members share an office, and there is little opportunity for the student counseling which is so important to satisfactory student progress.

As the situation worsened, more and more classes were scheduled during the afternoon, a natural space utilization procedure. But although classes are now scheduled from eight to five, the problem is still desperate. Night classes are scheduled by the Evening College.

All this is offered as evidence that the College has reached the saturation point in terms of classroom space with respect to enrollment. Unless this critical lag between instructional facilities and enrollment can be narrowed, both the quality

of instruction and pursuit of excellence become jeopardized. Here are specific facilities urgently needed:

Life Science Building (Biology and Psychology). The Psychology Department is expanding in enrollment. It has a master's degree program, and housing other than the top floor of the Wren Building and a room in Rogers Hall must be projected for its occupancy. This field is now regarded as a natural science, and the College is being considered increasingly by NASA and Defense Agencies for research projects involving psychological reaction to stress and other phenomena of the current space age.

The Department of Biology occupies the basement floor of Washington Hall. Over 500 students registered this fall for the beginning course alone, but only one laboratory can be assigned to the heavy laboratory schedule. This laboratory must be kept in constant use from early morning until 5 p.m. daily and again in the evening.

Several members of the biology faculty have research grants supported by various scientific agencies. They are forced to do this at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science with added expense of travel and toll bridge, and the result is most discouraging. There is no longer any adequate space for proper storage of supplies, specimens and instruments.

The rapid expansion of knowledge in

science and technology involves psychology and biology to an imperative extent, and the need for facilities must be met if the College is to fulfill its mission in these sciences. It is contemplated that such a building would be highly desirable in the 1964-66 biennium budget. A grant toward its construction and for equipment could be sought from The National Institute of Health as a matching fund for what would be requested from the General Fund of the Commonwealth. Its location would be on the new campus in appropriate relationship to the new Science Building.

First Unit—Physical Education-R.O.T.C. Building. Blow Gymnasium was built in 1925 chiefly through private funds as made available by George Preston Blow. The "T" shaped addition was completed in 1941. The combined units have had very minimal repairs throughout thirty-seven years of expanding heavy usage.

The facilities and teaching stations in the present building were designed to serve the physical educational needs of a male student body of much less than half of the present enrollment. In teaching space designed for approximately 300 students, 900 registered for required Physical Education for the first semester this fall. This over-crowding problem has become increasingly more difficult each year. The present building cannot be expanded

Thomas L. Williams



Even modern facilities like language laboratory in Washington 300 are overtaxed because of classroom lack.

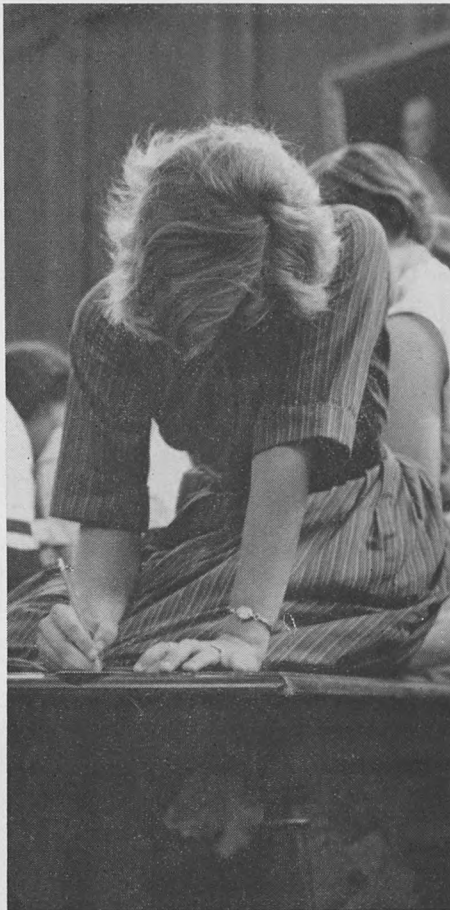
and the situation has become critical and deplorable.

Under the intensity of the international situation and its threat to the nation's peace and security, physical education and R.O.T.C. programs become more important. Enrollment of young men in both programs is increasing and will be sharply increased by transfer of students from the new junior colleges. Unless these programs can be afforded reasonable facilities their future is seriously jeopardized.

The R.O.T.C. Unit has increased from 51 trainees in its first year, 1947-48, to 435 during the academic year 1961-62. The enrollment in required physical education classes over this same period of time has increased from approximately 250 students to over 900. The majors program for physical education concentrators has increased approximately 25% in total number of concentrators. In 1950-51 the total number of participants in fourteen different intramural events was 1,845; during 1961-62 over 3,000 competed in twenty different activities. During these periods of numerical expansion in both departments, the physical indoor accommodations for both departments have remained basically the same.

The proposed unit of the R.O.T.C.-Physical Education Building would resolve the instructional space problems. It would also provide a facility wherein the College could hold indoor commencement ceremonies, orientation programs, convocations, concerts and other assemblies of the entire student body so vitally essential to any institution of higher learning—without the necessity of a separate auditorium. The present seating capacity in Blow Gymnasium of not more than 1900 persons at such functions now places critical limitations of the number of students, their parents and/or invited guests. With currently increased enrollment the problem is so magnified that the College finds it virtually impossible to hold such indoor assemblies for the total student body, faculty and administration.

General Classroom Building. As a major step toward relieving overcrowded and inadequate classroom space for general use—and to complete the old campus—a building should be erected in the vacant space facing the Sunken Garden next to Washington Hall and opposite Marshall-Wythe. The building is envisioned as matching the architecture and appearance of the other buildings in this portion of the campus. It would be the final construction east of Campus Drive and would fulfill a pressing need.



Don Saunders Miller

Lacking desk, coed uses bench in make-shift classroom.

Fine Arts Addition to Phi Beta Kappa Hall. The Department of Fine Arts includes courses in the history of art, painting, architecture, sculpture, photography, the theatre, speech, television and radio, in addition to the large distribution course in the survey of the arts. Most of the offices of the faculty members, studios for courses in painting, the special library devoted to the arts and a small theatre for showing slides are crowded into the old dormitory building formerly named Taliaferro, which is dangerous and hazardous. The sculpture classroom and studio are located in a part of the old power plant. Other activities of the department are scattered in various buildings on the campus.

With the work in the theatre, speech, television and radio now housed in Phi Beta Kappa Hall, good planning would center the other work in the arts in an addition to this building, housing department offices, classrooms and studios, a lecture room equipped with an adequate screen, slide and motion picture projectors for visual demonstration work and space for exhibitions of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Such an addition would center the courses in theatre, the arts,

television, radio and speech in a single convenient location.

Conversion of Present Library to Law and Government Building. The Marshall-Wythe School of Law is presently housed in crowded quarters in the basement and first floor of Bryan Hall, a men's dormitory. This school is increasingly serving the needs of the undergraduate in certain courses needed in government, economics and history. If it is to meet needs of graduates in law and taxation and attract capable students, it is imperative that it be relocated in the old library when the new one is completed. The old library could, with its stacks and other equipment, adequately serve without great expense in renovation.

The conversion could also be made to accommodate classes in government which are now so desperately in need of space, and also house certain courses in economics that are related.

Auxiliary Facilities—Bookstore. The present bookstore occupies what normally would have been a small lounge in the men's dormitory in which it is located. Its size would be considered adequate for an enrollment of about one-third of the present student population and faculty. The quarters are so crowded that textbooks cannot be handled effectively and it is difficult to display the paperback editions and other educational materials which students and faculty so urgently request. With the continuing selection of better qualified students and a higher expectation of individual reading and research, the bookstore should be more than merely a place to purchase textbooks. An adequate facility would be of inestimable educational value to the College and its financial returns would be appreciably greater.

Summary

It was not possible for Dr. Paschall to make much of the report known to the Board of Directors of the Society of the Alumni during its joint meeting with the Visitors. However, at the conclusion of the meeting and with alumni present a motion was made and seconded that this report be made available for publishing in the GAZETTE. This was possibly the first time that the Board of Visitors of the College had recognized the alumni magazine and certainly its unprecedented action on Saturday, the 15th of September—as well as the wonderful spirit of helpful cooperation that existed throughout the meeting—heralded a tremendous step forward in the College's relations with its alumni. ●

Past, Present & Hope for the Future

ON the 4th of July the Society of the Alumni was 120 years old, a relative newcomer as time is measured in these parts. The Board of Visitors—269 years of age—must have reasoned that six score years proved something. For the

first time in history the Senior Board asked the youngsters to meet and lunch with it.

The meeting on September 15th called by the Board of Visitors, was simply designed to recognize the Society, to hear

what the Directors had to say about the College and to explore together those areas where, working together, the Visitors and Directors could best serve the welfare of William and Mary.

Each group made a presentation. The Board of Visitors side of the story appears on pages 4 through 21 of this issue. Spokesman for the alumni was President Robert S. Hornsby, '41. He laid before the assemblage a three-part story of the Society—past, present and hope for the future.

In considering the future, Hornsby noted that the Society looked forward to expanding all its programs in order to keep pace with the College's development. He explained several particular projects the Society was considering including an alumni-faculty center, improved service to alumni chapters, automation of alumni records and an alumni directory.

Thomas L. Williams

Filing cases in fireplace, supplies in bathroom, overcrowded office and antiquated methods make it difficult for Mary Branch and other alumni office workers to work efficiently.



Brafferton shrinking

Hornsby's remarks were discussed in further detail in a written presentation which noted that with the growth in alumni numbers and increasing administrative responsibilities the Society is rapidly outgrowing the Brafferton, alumni headquarters for many years. A committee studying this problem is scheduled to report on this problem soon.

The Directors reported that the Society sponsors chapters and interest groups in approximately 20 areas across the nation . . . and that vitality of these groups vary in direct relation with local volunteer leadership. The Board of Directors feels that these local alumni chapters can perform a worthwhile service to both the College and the Society. Accordingly, efforts will be made to increase support and stimulate their activity. To implement this program, the executive secretary has scheduled a seminar for chapter officers and other volunteer workers Homecoming weekend.

Toward stronger chapters

Since an organization must have a reason for being and must feel needed, the Board plans to issue a handbook for chapter presidents, to stage an annual meeting of chapter presidents, make an increased effort to get informative programs to the chapters, enlist chapter aid in student recruitment and interviews, suggest high school awards to outstanding juniors (and perhaps bring winners to Williamsburg for a special three-day citizenship seminar) and ask chapter aid in keeping office records up to date.

Alumni Gazette

Perhaps the most difficult problem facing the Society today is the handling of alumni records. William and Mary has 19,000 alumni—and can only reach 16,000 of them under present conditions. Why? Because between 35 and 40 per cent of them move, change their addresses and/or names each year . . . creating a tremendous work load for Alumni Office personnel. The sheer mechanics of these changes actually require the equivalent in man hours of one full-time employee . . . and because of the system which must be used, results in something less than top efficiency.

From 12 to 4

For four years the Society has been studying the feasibility of converting all its records to IBM, using existing College facilities. Most of the mechanical and programming problems have been worked out. Yet to work out: The hiring of appropriate personnel and actual punching of information into the IBM cards.

With this system in operation the work load in the Alumni Office should be greatly reduced. For instance, it now requires 12 separate operations to change an address. With IBM, the operation can be cut to four steps. The printing of an alumni directory would be a relatively easy undertaking and a wealth of information would be readily and quickly available. (It should be noted also that the alumni records maintained by the Society are made available at no cost to the Educational Foundation for its use.)

Step had to be taken

The report of the Society also noted that the Board of Directors is pleased with the progress of the William and Mary Fund but is not satisfied that it had reached its full potential. Increased effort is planned.

Time did not permit the two Boards an opportunity to reach any campus-shaking conclusions, but there was a free exchange of ideas. The most significant achievement was the meeting itself. It is certainly the first step in bringing information to alumni—a step which had to be taken to insure their full support and cooperation. Hornsby noted this fact in his concluding remarks:

"We feel that the Board of Visitors should be commended for the action it has taken. In all respects we see a future for William and Mary that is equal to her tradition, and now all we can say is that the Alumni Board shall make every effort in providing the leadership to make the Society's program equal to your challenge." ●

October 1962

Homecoming 1962:

The Parade Will Start on Time

IF alumni can believe only half of the symphony of superlatives being sung by energetic alumni leaders—namely the five-year class presidents with reunions this year—Homecoming 1962 will, in keeping with a fine tradition, be the best yet.

Friday, October 19th and Saturday, October 20th are the days. Alumni from Toano to Texas will assemble in Williamsburg for a visit with their college, good fellowship and the enjoyment of the weekend's fun-filled activities. Highlight of the first day will be the class

dinners at Williamsburg Lodge and Motor House. Earlier on Friday alumni will have to choose between a freshman football game and an alumni golf tournament. Each starts at 2 p.m. Last year's alumni golf champ, John Swanson '31 of Danville, will be on hand to take on all challengers.

The annual memorial service will be combined with a review of the College and alumni-sponsored Queen's Guard. This event, called the Sunset Review, will take place in the Sunken Garden.

(Continued on next page)



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*The Parade Will
Start on Time*

Friday morning alumni may visit their former teachers. Volunteer alumni workers will attend a special meeting at Phi Beta Kappa Hall. Friday night will be a long one, for the young at heart and strong of limb may dance until 2 a.m. . . . but returning Indians must be up at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday to see the Homecoming parade. Dean J. Wilfred Lambert '27, perennial parade marshal, is a stickler for punctuality. His parades always start on schedule.

At 10:45 a.m. Saturday all returnees will assemble at Phi Beta Kappa for the annual meeting. Here brief reports on the Society's operations will be heard, election results for the Board of Directors announced and Alumni Medallion recipients presented. All alumni activities will center at Phi Beta Kappa Hall. Here will be special tents for the reunion classes. Here also the William and Mary Brunswick Stew will be served at high noon. After lunch, alumni will assemble at Cary Field to see the William and Mary-Furman football game. Post game activities

will include a social hour at the Motor House followed by a dinner dance in the Virginia Room of the Motor House.

The combining of Homecoming and class reunions has proved most successful. Increasing participation by alumni—more than 2,000 last year—speaks for the popularity of the programs. Although 1962 Homecoming is for all alumni, the classes of '02, '07, '12, '17, '22, '27, '32, '37, '42, '47, '52 and '57 will be recognized on the occasion of their 5-year reunions. These classes have received special mailings and class directories. Class chiefs Jim Barnes '27, Ben Sykes '32, Harold Gouldman '37, Malcolm Sullivan '42, Bert Rance '47, Fred Allen '52 and Wayne Adams '57 are beating the drums. Their suggestion to classmates: the only good Indian is a *live* one returning to the Reservation.

Alumni who plan to spend the night in Williamsburg should not come to town without a reservation. The Alumni Office (Box GO) will be happy to help anyone with a problem. The dinner dance is by reservation only because of space limitations, so if you plan to attend, be sure to make it known to the Alumni Office. ●

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Faculty

Assorted Pegs for a Variety of Holes

THE business of a college is teaching. Though William and Mary operates a number of large rooming-houses, possesses restaurant facilities and runs a laundry, its real mission is education. To be a good college it must have a strong faculty.

Unfortunately, a college cannot build a faculty like a building. If it did, each spring would find windows and doors missing, a wall section or two gone, flooring disappeared and holes in the roof. The reason, simply, is that faculty members are people, with all the foibles of employees in any other line of business. They resign to take better jobs, switch to different professions, take sabbatical leaves and jump at opportunities for promotion.

Thus gaps appear annually in the College's teaching ranks. In the face of an incipient shortage of qualified candidates—and hampered by inadequate pay scales—William and Mary administrators perform miracles in the teaching talent market to replenish the faculty. The wonder is that they generally succeed in obtaining enough square, round, triangular and assorted pegs to fit precisely into the variety of holes they face each spring.

The summer of 1962 was no different in this respect than previous summers. While the Summer Session thrived in cooler-than-average weather and certain campus denizens (see photo) cringed at the cacaphony pouring from eager Band School students, President Paschall, Dean Melville Jones and their department chiefs put the finishing touches on a new faculty lineup for 1962-63. It included two new department heads—in economics and business administration—and 39 other new faces. By departments, they were:

Ancient Languages—Instructor Edwin A. Floyd.

Biology—Assistant Professor Bruce Welch, Instructor Garnett R. Brooks, Jr.

Business Administration—Professor Charles L. Quittmyer, chairman of the department. (Former William and Mary faculty member.)

Chemistry—Assistant Professor John T. MacQueen.

Economics—Professor Richard Powers, chairman of the department, Assistant



Thomas L. Williams

Zealous Band School musicians unwittingly evoked squirming reaction.

Professor Khamis Abdul-Magid, Instructor Marcus A. Kaplan.

Education—Associate Professor Royce W. Chesser, Instructor F. J. P. Riley, Jr.

English—Instructors Joseph H. Angell, Jackson C. Boswell, John C. Cacciapaglia, Paul W. Heeman, Jerome C. Kindred, Dietrich O. Orlow, William G. Thompson, John H. Willis.

Fine Arts—Lecturer Albert M. Koch.

Geology—Lecturer Robert C. Barnes.

Government—Assistant Professors Jack D. Edwards and Dwynal B. Pettingill, Instructor Charles L. Taylor.

History—Assistant Professor Anthony J. Esler, Instructor Ira D. Gruber.

Law—Rexford Cherryman.

Mathematics—Assistant Professor Michael H. Kutner, Associate Professor Hugh B. Easler.

Modern Languages—Assistant Professor Alexander I. Kurtz, Lecturer Claude Jacques Simon, Instructors Alice C. Garr, Anne S. Tyler.

Philosophy—Assistant Professors Elizabeth S. Reed, Donald W. Rogers.

Physics—Assistant Professor Louie A. Galloway III, Associate Professor J. J. Singh.

Physical Education—Lecturer August Tammariello, Instructor Roger Neilson.

Physical Education (Women)—Instructor Frances Mae Rucker.

Psychology—Assistant Professor Virgil McKenna and Instructor Dorothy W. Dyer.



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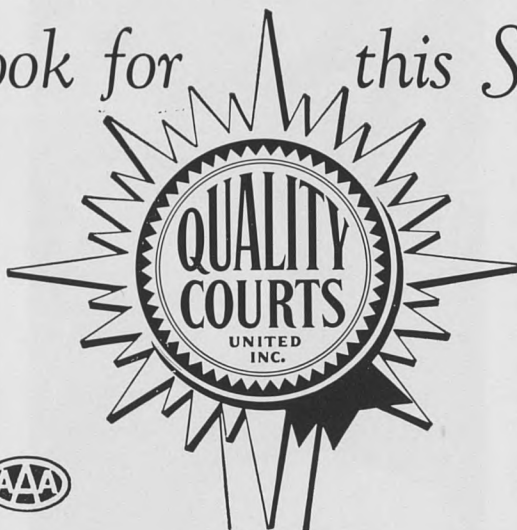
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F. J. MacCoy, '54

Athletics

The Moments of Truth Came Early

BY the time this issue of ALUMNI GAZETTE rolls off the presses, William and Mary's early-starting football team will have played three of its 1962 opponents . . . VPI, Virginia and Navy, in that order. Needless to say, followers of Indian grid fortunes will have by then learned the truth about this year's edition of the Big Green.

Whether the truth will be as hard to swallow as in previous years was hard to predict prior to kickoff in the Tech game September 15th. On the face of things, Coach Milt Drewer's squad seemed to offer promise of bettering last year's dismal record.

Experience—the hard way

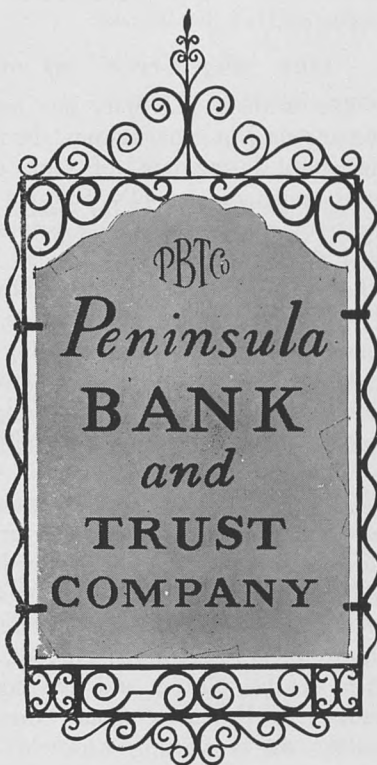
Cautious optimism could be based on two developments: First, a half-dozen of 1960's most promising players, forced to sit out the disastrous 1961 season, had returned to school. Second, seven sophomores thrust into starting roles last year were back. Hopefully, their traumatic 1961 Saturday afternoons provided them with valuable experience.

Drewer's pre-season forecast was for a team which should improve with each game. In view of the calibre of Tech, the Cavaliers and the Middies, William and Mary football fans might have hoped his team would improve before the first game. If it survived the first three weekends, it might very well improve. But three consecutive thumpings could drive the boys into psychological bomb shelters.

Soleau to lead line

There was a chance, however, that the team might surprise both its followers and opponents. One good reason for tentative cheer was the return of Bob Soleau, son of an All-American at Colgate. Tagged as the best guard on the team after his sophomore year in 1960, Soleau paid off his military obligations with a year in service in 1961 . . . and promptly earned a starting berth on the Fort Eustis, Va., football team. The fact that he played a major part in helping Fort Eustis win the U. S. Army champion-

(Continued on next page)



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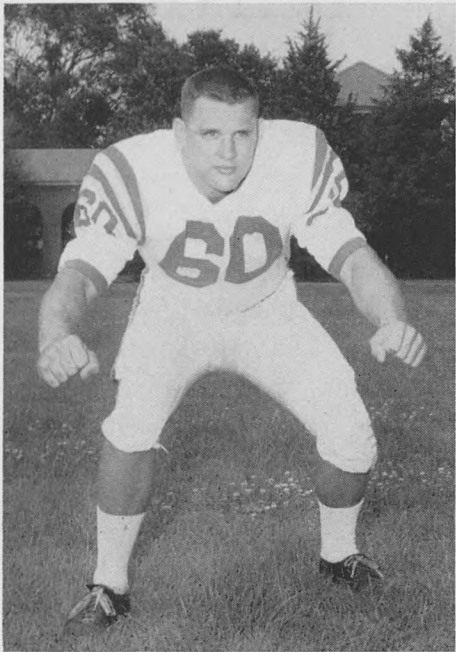


GRADS who visit the Wigwam will feel years younger in the stylish, modern campus restaurant . . . and wish they were entering freshmen. A spacious, cherry-paneled dining area, bright terrace view . . . colors in green, champagne and gold . . . tables for four. Efficient, functional food-serving spaces, swank soda fountain, air-conditioning . . . TV nearby in the building. But, two favorites of the old Wigwam remain . . . the friendly counter girls . . . and budget-minded prices.

W
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The Moments of Truth Came Early



Bob Soleau, tagged for stardom.

ship is some indication of his ability. Packing 220 pounds on a six-foot, one-inch frame, hard-nosed Bob Soleau was scheduled as a starting guard and middle linebacker for the Indians.

Like "Big Green" of old

The William and Mary line had, for the first time in many seasons, the look—size-wise, at any rate—of some of the great teams of the 40's. Soleau's mates up front would include 255-pound John Sapinsky at tackle, Mike Lesniak at the other guard and either Marty Nosal or T. W. Alley at the other tackle. John Gravely seemed set as first-stringing center and Dennis O'Toole, Ronnie Jones, Bill Corley and Ed Pascavage were staging a spirited fight for the first two end berths.

With Dan Henning, who as a sophomore last year threw for 500 yards and seven touchdowns, scheduled for first-string quarterback, Drewer seemed ready to stress an aerial attack this season. Henning's backfield mates included two chunky breakaway threats, five-foot, seven-inch Charlie Weaver and five-foot, ten-inch Stan Penkunas. Four other boys battled for a starting backfield niche: Arnie Jones, John Slifka, Bob Malarkey and Dick Kern. Backing Henning was

Dan Armour. Two promising sophomores, Doug Weis and Sam Miller, provided fullback support. Dan Driscoll, defensive specialist, was the punter. Unexpected help in the extra point and field goal department came to the team from intramural ace Steve Bishop, whose talent with the toe moved him into intermural competition.

Track future bright

While, hopefully, the grid Indians are racing up and down the football fields of the Southern Conference, another variety of Indian—the thinclad—is bounding through the woods and fields in cross-country competition. Coach Harry Groves, who is building William and Mary into a track giant, has no outstanding distance runner but a great deal of depth. Led by Pete Raihofer, Bill Cleveland, Tom Palmer, Al Insley and Tom Yerkes, the cross-country team seems headed for a better than average season. A freshman cross-country team packed with talented newcomers could overshadow the varsity squad. Touted Jimmy Johnson, Norview ace who broke state records last year in the mile and half-mile, is among them . . . and an impressive list of Virginia high school track aces back him up. ●

Cover

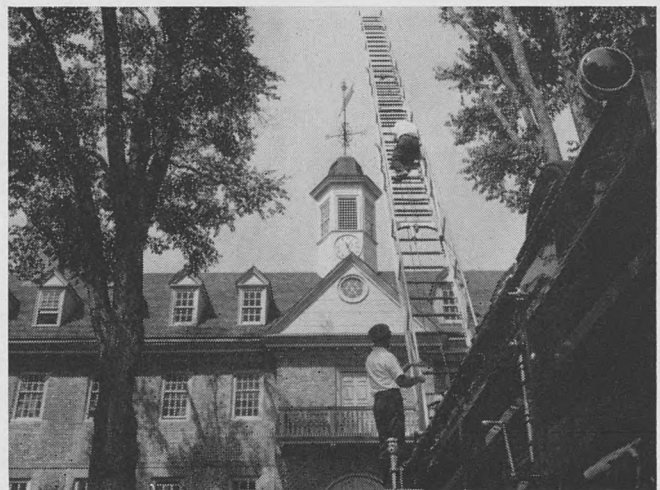


East is east and west is west and ever the twain shall meet . . . No, we're not misquoting. ". . . and Ever the Twain Shall Meet" strikes the new keynote of cooperation which this fall is filling campus air with chimes of hope and confidence. (See pages 2 and 22) To symbolize these chords of harmony and angeli of aspiration, the top of the Wren Building provides the picture:

Weather vane arrow streaming out of the past to point the way for winds of today . . . in striking similarity to the new concept for William and Mary development outlined within this issue.

Wanting a photo of the cupola and obtaining it were two entirely different problems. Photographer Tom Williams was willing to take it. "Just provide a sky hook," he quipped. He got almost more than he bargained for when the GAZETTE staff mentioned the problem to Marshal Elliott W. Jayne, head of Williamsburg's fine fire department. As the photo at right plainly shows, Cameraman Williams went off the ground for his cover picture. Steadying the shaking ladder—we can't be certain the quiver came from the breeze or not—is Marshal Jayne.

There Was a Quiver in the Ladder



Fire Department provided a sky hook.

With the possible exception of the photographer, everyone was happy with the affair. Firemen found out exactly where their aerial ladder could reach on the valuable Wren Building (fire equipment, incidentally, can reach the front of the building only by means of the sidewalk at College Corner.) and the GAZETTE obtained an appropriate and unusual cover picture.

Alumni

91 |

Mark Stevens, now residing in Lexington, Kentucky, was a recent visitor to Williamsburg. "I'm very proud of the progress of the College," he remarked.

93 |

Robert H. Tucker, of Richmond, sent a warm note along with his regular contribution to the William and Mary Fund. "I am still devoted to the College and the town, although both have undergone vast changes and developments since I was a student there," he wrote.

99 |

Oliver Perry Chitwood was awarded a Doctor of Letters by Concord College, Athens, West Virginia. His citation read, in part, "... able historian, true scholar, renowned author, and beloved teacher, you are a worthy example of the best in a noble profession."

05 |

William Nelson Shackleford, who retired in 1950 as attorney in the comptroller general's office, is residing in Washington, D. C.

17 |

Ben H. Seekford, for 30 years a teacher at Western High School in Washington, D. C., where he served as head of the biology department and taught that subject and other sciences, is now pastor emeritus of a Baptist Church. When not traveling, he and Mrs. Seekford make their home in the District.

22 |

Chester G. Pierce, executive vice president of the First and Citizens National Bank of Alexandria, was recently named a director of United Virginia Bankshares, Inc., a bank holding company.

23 |

Howard Randolph Straughan, of Heathsville, is president of the Bank of Northumberland, which he joined as assistant cashier 38 years ago. He was recently the subject of an article in the *Richmond News Leader*.

Fay F. Cline, of Richmond, has been elected to the board of directors of the International Health Underwriters Association.

Dr. LeGrand Tennis, a romance language

October 1962

FINE BOOKS of Early Americana

Garrett & Massie specializes on publications of History and Biography. These six items are of special interest to school libraries:

ROAD TO REVOLUTION: Virginia Rebels from Bacon to Jefferson (1676-1776) by Charles W. Warner \$3.95
An analysis of popular political thought of leading intellectuals in Virginia in the century preceding the Revolution.

A PICTORIAL STORY OF JAMESTOWN—Hudson \$2.95
The search for a settlement site, which they called Jamestown.

POCAHONTAS: The Princess of the Old Dominion—Dixon \$3.00
The first ten years at Jamestown.

THE NUMBERED YEARS—Dixon \$3.50
Jamestown to its burning by Bacon.

GEORGE YEARDLEY: Governor of Virginia—Turman \$3.50
who called the first meeting of what is now the oldest lawmaking body in continuous existence in the New World.

The Jamestown Booklets, edited by Dr. E. G. Swem. Set \$11.50
23 booklets on 23 phases of life in the colony in the 17th Century.

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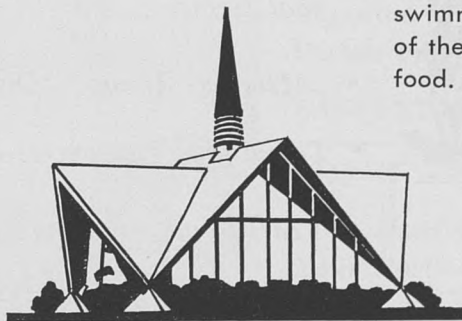
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professor at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, spent several months of study in France during a recent sabbatical leave.

31 |

Margaret Christian Woodhouse is director of the International Student Center at North Carolina State College, Raleigh. Her husband, Dr. W. W. Woodhouse, Jr., is professor of soils.

Frank H. Beard was named employment manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in June. He has been employed there 29 years.

Alice Addis Washer, whose daughter Carolyn graduated in 1961, is in her fifth year of teaching near her home in Bethesda, Md.

Virginia Crawford Kozlay, of Chatham, N. J., writes poetry as a hobby. Some have been accepted by magazines and one of them placed in the recent International Poets' Shrine.

Dr. Hazel Storch Wilhelm reports she has been very happily engaged in the practice of pediatrics in New York City since 1948.

36 |

Cecil W. Doss has been named assistant principal for the Franklin County High School.

Dr. Galen W. Ewing, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, reports that his textbook, *Instrumental Methods of Chemical Analysis*, has now been translated into German.

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William C. Fitch (above) was named to a panel of experts in the field of aging by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He is executive director of the National Retired Teachers Association and Association of Retired Persons with headquarters in Washington. He lives in Arlington.

54

Mrs. J. Mitchell Brown
Marge Huff
601 South Woodstock Street
Arlington, Virginia

Joseph G. Kinder is practicing law in Providence, R. I. With his wife, son and daughter, he lives in nearby Bristol. Although he says he hardly ever sees any W&M people in his area, he attended the marriage of Phillip Snead

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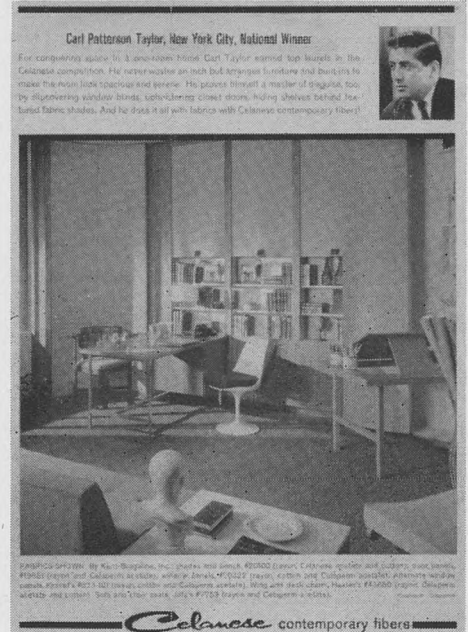
Robert S. Hornsby
Norman T. Hornsby

Yorktown, Va.
Phone TULIP 7-2021

'55, in New York, where he saw Dick Blanchard, '55. He also reported that his mother contacted Ed Phillips in New Orleans during the spring.

Peter W. Klinger recently spent two months in Egypt as representative of the Dutchess County (N. Y.) Council on World Affairs, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the American Association of University Women and the YWCA.

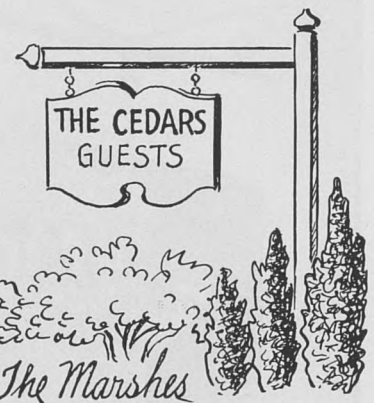
Carl P. Taylor earned national recognition and \$3,000 top money as national winner in a competition for young professional designers sponsored by the Celanese Corporation of America. His



Carl Patterson Taylor, New York City, National Winner

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design featured (above) Celanese advertisements. His position, with W. & J. Sloane, Inc., New York City, is design and merchandise coordinator.



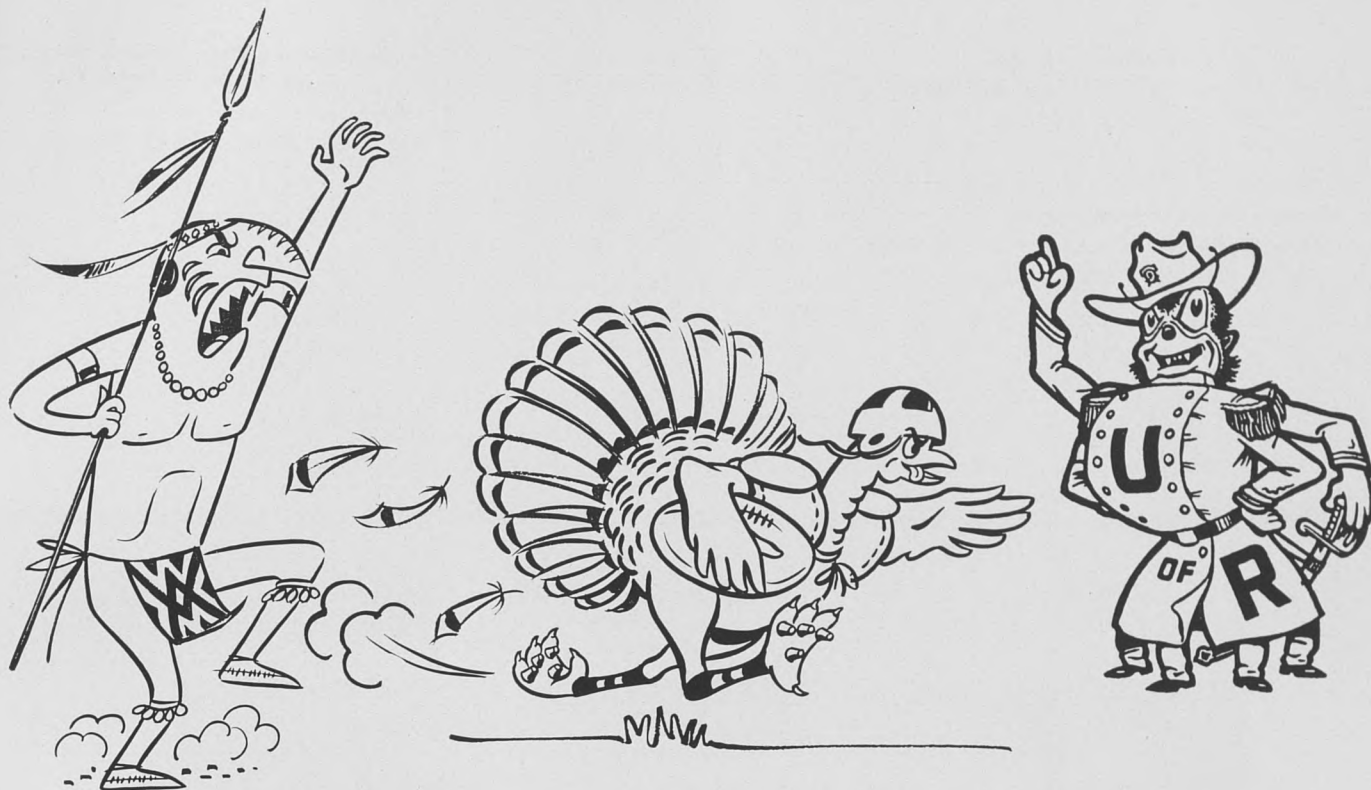
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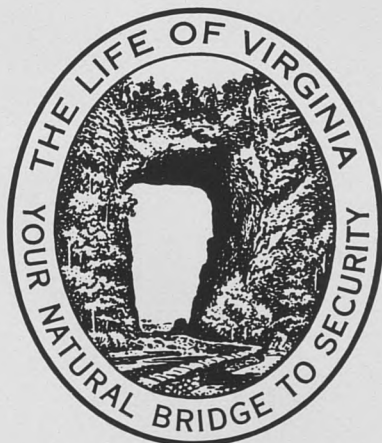
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