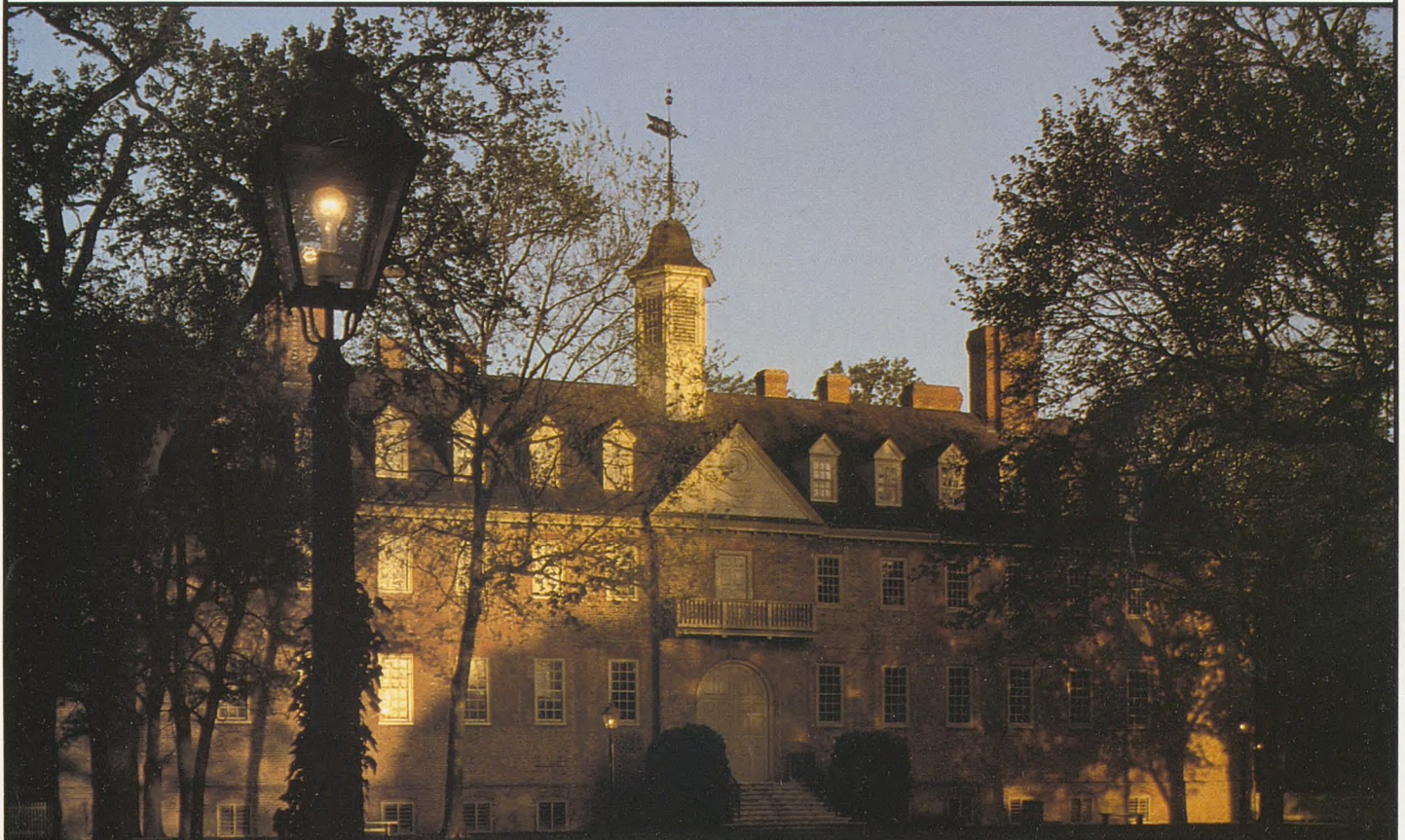


WILLIAM & MARY

Vol. 56, No. 1

Summer 1988



In this issue. . .

Treasures of Swem

Rising from the Slough of Despond

The Persian Gulf

The PBK Story



Join the Society of the Alumni of the College of William and Mary in its
First Annual North American River Run. . .

INCLUDES

Dinner Saturday, September 3, 1988

Menu:

- BBQ Chicken
- Baked Potato
- Green Beans Almondine
- Tossed Salad
- French Bread
- Apple Pie Betty
- Coffee, Tea, Soft Drinks

Your Saturday night camp site.

Sunday Morning Continental Breakfast

Menu:

- Donuts
- In-season Fruit
- English Muffins w/Jam
- Milk, Coffee, Tea, Hot Chocolate
- Orange Juice

Spend Sunday whitewater rafting on the New River

Includes:

- Transportation to and from the river from NARR headquarters
- All necessary river equipment
- Professional guides on each raft
- Deli lunch on the river
- Cold beverage on shuttle from the river

\$69.00 per person
 (including tax)

DOES NOT INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION
 TO HICO, WEST VIRGINIA

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Baltimore | 7 hrs |
| Lexington | 4.5 hrs |
| Richmond | 5 hrs |
| Roanoke | 2.5 hrs |
| Williamsburg | 6 hrs |
| San Diego | 29 hrs |

**LABOR DAY WEEKEND
 ALTERNATIVE. . . .**

(Reserve your spaces today)

September 3 & 4, 1988

Contact: The Society of the Alumni
 c/o First Annual NARR
 P.O. Box GO
 Williamsburg, Va. 23185
 804 229-1693

Attention: Todd Larkin

"...there warn't no home like a raft. After all, other places do seem so cramped up and smothery. But a raft don't. You feel mighty free and... easy... and comfortable on a raft."

-Mark Twain

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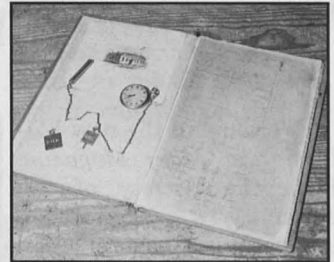
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COVER PHOTO: C. JAMES GLEASON

BACK COVER PHOTO: DAN DRY

Executive Publisher: W. Barry Adams; **Editor:** S. Dean Olson; **Associate Editor:** Virginia Collins '77; **Editorial Assistants:** Mary Ann Williamson, James M. Hatcher; **Composition:** Sylvia B. Colston; **Design:** June Skalak; **Vital Statistics: Births & Marriages** — Sandra C. Thomas, **Deaths** — Beth C. Mills '82. **Board of the Society of the Alumni:** J. Edward Grimsley '51, *President*, Richmond, Va.; Lesley A. Ward '63, *Vice President*, New York, N.Y.; Carolyn Todd Schaubach '59, *Secretary*, Norfolk, Va.; A. Marshall Acuff Jr. '62, *Treasurer*, Riverside, Conn.; William A. Armbruster '57, Blackstone, Va.; Vincent T. DeVita Jr. '57, Bethesda, Md.; Jane Ottaway Dow '55, Grosse Point Farms, Mich.; John S. Entwisle '44, Williamsburg, Va.; Lucy Jones Murphy '48, Merry Point, Va.; Charles L. Quittmeyer '40, Williamsburg, Va.; S. Warne Robinson '37, Williamsburg, Va.; Ann-Meade Baskervill Simpson '65, Virginia Beach, Va.; Helen Thomson Stafford '48, Princeton, N.J.; Harriett L. Stanley '72, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jerry Van Voorhis '63, Chatham, Va.

Alumni Society Offers New William and Mary Magazine

Welcome to the new *William and Mary Magazine* from the Society of the Alumni.

For the past several years, the Society has published a tabloid newspaper eight times a year and a *William and Mary Magazine* twice a year. With this issue, the Society will make a change in format that the Board of Directors hopes will better serve our alumni audience.

The previous *William and Mary Magazine*, a compilation of scholarly and general interest articles written by alumni and faculty, went to approximately 16,000 alumni and friends who contributed to the College. The tabloid newspaper went to all alumni, parents of students and friends of the College, a mailing list of approximately 55,000.

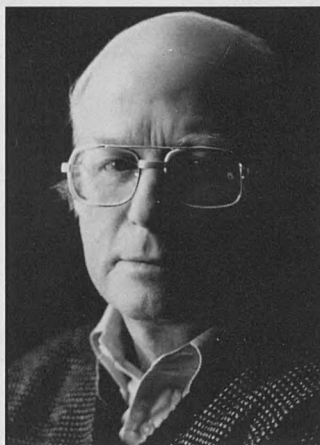
With this issue, the Society begins a new publication schedule. The new *William and Mary Magazine*, which has been expanded in size and converted to a more conventional alumni magazine format, will appear twice a year and combine the general interest articles of the previous magazine with alumni news, class notes from the Olde Guard classes, articles on the College and other general interest information. The distribution will be expanded from the audience of 16,000 to all 55,000 alumni, parents of students and friends of the College. We will still retain the tabloid newspaper, which serves purposes that a magazine cannot serve, but on a six-time-a-year schedule instead of eight times a year. Consequently, all of our audience

will continue to receive an alumni publication eight times a year, including the two magazine issues.

New Books Stir Interest

What do the Ayatollah Khomeini and American novelist John Cheever have in common? Probably not very much, except both figure prominently in new books of national interest that have been written by two William and Mary faculty members.

James A. Bill, professor of government and director of the Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies, is the author of *The Eagle and the Lion: The Tragedy of American-Iranian Relations* (Yale University Press, 544 pages, \$25.00). The book, which provides a critical view of America's policy toward Iran during the past three decades, has drawn the praise of a number of foreign policy specialists. Typical are the comments of former Undersecretary of State George Ball who calls it "by far the most searching study of contemporary United States-Iranian relations I have en-

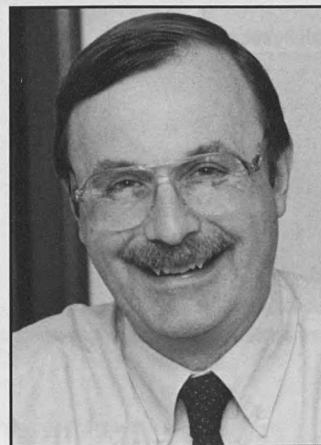


Scott Donaldson

countered" and by former Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird who calls the book "a carefully documented, hard-hitting case study of the reasons behind America's trials and tribulations in the Third World."

Bill's book is the result of more than 10 years of work and an adult lifetime of association with Iran. Fluent in Persian, he began visiting Iran when he was a graduate student at Princeton and has visited the country six times since then. In fact, while foreigners were fleeing the country as Khomeini's revolution gathered force, Dr. Bill entered Tehran to see the events unfold firsthand (see article p. 18).

His hard-hitting analysis of American policy will probably make some in the State Department wince. He identifies a complex system of errors that plague the making



James A. Bill

of American foreign policy, argues that massive ignorance, bureaucratic conflicts, special interests, an overemphasis of economic and military priorities, and Soviet-centricity helped cause the failure of the American-Iranian relationship, and provides recommendations that would correct these errors and improve the foreign policy-making process.

Scott Donaldson is the author of the first major biography of John Cheever, one of the leading American writers of the 20th century. Published in June by Random House (450 pages, \$22.50), *John Cheever: A Biography* explores the complex writer who won the National Book Award for *The Wapshot Chronicle*, the Pulitzer Prize for *The Stories of John Cheever*, and the National Medal for Literature for the entire body of his work: four novels, a novella and nearly 200 stories.

This is the fourth biography of an American writer by Donaldson, who is the Louise G. T. Cooley professor of English at William and Mary. His previous works include books on Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald, but in some ways the Cheever book proved the most difficult to write. Donaldson interviewed many

His hard-hitting analysis of American policy will probably make some in the State Department wince. He identifies a complex system of errors that plague the making of American foreign policy.

of Cheever's close acquaintances, including actress Hope Lange, composer Ned Rorem, and authors Saul Bellow, Philip Roth, Robert Penn Warren and John Hersey. In addition, he had access to more than 2,000 of Cheever's personal letters.

Publication was held up for more than a year because of a court ruling resulting from a dispute over another book on J. D. Salinger that severely limited the right to paraphrase, let alone quote directly, from an author's personal correspondence. As a result, Donaldson had to revise much of his manuscript, which he feels produced an even better book. "Anytime you revise, a book gets better," he says.

Donaldson's Cheever is an extraordinary individual — described by the author in an article in the Winter 1987

edition of the *William and Mary Magazine* as "The Bifurcated Cheever."

"Dark and light, drunk and sober, suburbanite and bohemian, respectable family man and aggressive seducer, heterosexual and

homosexual: these divisions split Cheever down the middle," Donaldson writes. "Only in his final years, his last writing, did he become whole beyond confusion."

While his book on Chee-

ver goes on sale nationwide to the kudos of critics, Donaldson is already at work on his next book: a biography of writer Archibald MacLeish, which will be published in 1992.



Louis Catron (left), and James Axtell have been named two of Virginia's top university professors.

Two Named Outstanding Teachers

The basis for William and Mary's quality has always been outstanding undergraduate teaching, and that characteristic was reaffirmed this spring when two professors were named among the best teachers in Virginia by the State Council for Higher Education.

The Council conferred Outstanding Faculty Awards on James L. Axtell, professor of history, and Louis E. Catron, professor of theatre and speech. They were among 13 professors honored from 123 nominees, a group taken from a pool of more than 11,000 faculty at Virginia's public and private colleges. Each will receive a \$5,000 cash award.

Axtell has taught at Wil-

liam and Mary since 1978 and specializes in ethnohistory, the study of past cultures using history and anthropology. His work analyzing the English colonial, French colonial and American Indian cultures in the 17th and 18th centuries is regarded as some of the best and most complete, according to John E. Selby, chair of the Department of History.

"As a teacher," said Selby, "he is insistent that students learn to write well."

Catron, a faculty member for 22 years, is an award-winning playwright and director whose former students such as Karen Hall '78 and Lisa Seidman '82 M.A., have become successful Hollywood script writers. One of his plays, "Where Have All the Lightning Bugs Gone?" is especially popular among high school drama clubs and performed regularly throughout the nation. A textbook Ca-

tron wrote, *Writing, Producing and Selling Your Play*, is required reading at more than 50 universities.

"He cares about his stu-

dents and uses good teaching processes," said Christopher J. Boll, chair of the Department of Theatre and Speech.

Class of 1992 Sets Records

The dust has settled on six long months of effort by the Admission Office at William and Mary, and the result is an exceptional group of William and Mary freshmen for the fall term.

The number of applications reached an all-time high, passing the 10,000 mark for the first time. The quality of the applicant pool held firm as well with two thirds of the successful applicants coming from the top 10 percent of their high school graduating class and median SAT scores at 600 verbal and 640 math. Moreover, the number of black

students applying to William and Mary more than doubled, and 102 black applicants, the largest in the College's history, have enrolled.

Of the 10,003 students who applied to William and Mary, the College offered admission to about one in five, or 2,000 applicants. William and Mary expects to enroll a class of around 1,200 in the fall.

Six percent of the new freshmen class are sons or daughters of alumni, while geographically 66 percent are Virginians and 34 percent come from out-of-state.

College Inaugurates Monroe Scholars Program

Next year's freshman class will have a new component—the Monroe Scholars, nine exceptionally qualified young men and women who have qualified for generous scholarships, the first such merit scholarships in the College's recent history.

The Monroe Scholars are offered remission of tuition and fees for up to four years, provided they maintain a minimum grade point average. They are funded by private contributions, including a grant from the Frances L. and Edwin L. Cummings Minority Student Scholarship Endowment.

The first recipients, selected by a faculty committee, are Seth Carpenter of Boyds, Md.; Karin Ciano, Somerdale, N.J.; David Harris, Virginia Beach, Va.; Sonja Hill, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Jonathan Long, Chapel Hill, N.C.; Mary Munro, Falls Church, Va.; Heidi Swanson, Norfolk, Va.; Andrew Wells, Springfield, Va., and David Williams, West Babylon, N.Y.

Miles Chappell, Talbot Taylor Win NEH Grants

Two other William and Mary professors have been honored with prestigious grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support summer research projects. NEH conferred the awards on Miles Chappell '60, professor of fine arts, and Talbot Taylor, assistant professor of English who received the Thomas Jefferson Award at Charter Day this year for outstanding teaching.

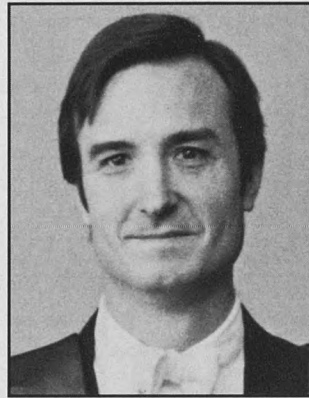
Chappell will work on a catalog that documents the career of 17th-century Florentine artist Cigoli for an exhibition that will be held at the Uffizi Gallery in Florence in late 1989. The 100 Cigoli drawings for the exhibition will be selected from some 500 figure drawings and 400 architectural drawings that are ascribed to the artist in public collections.

Taylor will use his award to work on a project titled "The Influence of Locke's Puzzle on Linguistic Thought, 1689-1953." Taylor developed the idea for the project while working on another book on the broad general subject of linguistic thought. John Locke argued that the essential nature of human language makes it an



Miles Chappell '60

ineffective vehicle for its primary purpose—the communication of an individual's thoughts to others. Taylor's purpose will be to reveal the



Talbot Taylor

pervasive influence that Locke's communicational skepticism has had on the development of the academic discipline of linguistics.

Arkansas Professor Heads Institute of Bill of Rights Law

Rodney Alan Smolla, professor of law at the University of Arkansas and a prominent authority on constitutional law, has been named director of the Institute of Bill of Rights Law and the James Gould Cutler Professor of Law at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

A 1975 graduate of Yale University, Smolla attended Duke University School of Law, where he graduated first in his class. He has served on the law faculty at DePaul University in Chicago and the University of

Illinois. He is the author of two books on libel, as well as a forthcoming book which will deal with the lawsuit that the Rev. Jerry Falwell filed against publisher Larry Flint.

The institute was established in 1982 with a multimillion dollar grant from the Lee Memorial Trust which was arranged by Washington attorney Arthur B. Hanson '39, '40 B.C.L. The institute has sponsored a number of major conferences on freedom of the press and First Amendment rights.

Junior Named Truman Scholar

Lisa Hecht-Cronstedt, a rising junior at William and Mary, has been named a 1988 Truman Scholar, one of fewer than 200 scholars and alternates honored throughout the United States this year by the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation.

The scholarship, which provides up to \$7,000 annually for tuition, fees, books, room and board, is awarded on merit each year to college students who show potential for leadership, academic ability, and an outstanding potential for career public service.

Lisa, who grew up in Sweden and speaks Swedish, French and German, is the daughter of K. H. Hecht-Cronstedt of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. She hopes to pursue a career in diplomacy. She is a tour guide at William and Mary and a member of the Chorus. She traveled to Independence, Mo., President Truman's hometown, to receive the award on the former president's birthday, May 8.



Lisa Hecht-Cronstedt

Commonwealth's First Lady Visits William and Mary

Entertaining is such a strenuous part of the schedule for a president's wife that when the opportunity comes to do it informally, it is a special day for Fran Verkuil '66, the first lady at William and Mary. There was such a day recently when the First Lady of Virginia, Jeannie P. Baliles, came to the College. She was joined by the spouses of several state officials, including Carole Ackell, wife of the president of Virginia Commonwealth University; Joanne Perrot, wife of the director of the Virginia Museum; and Dixie Hockaday, wife of the chancellor of Virginia's community colleges.

It was a somber gray day outside the Great Hall of the Wren Building where Mrs. Verkuil entertained with a luncheon, but the mood inside was festive. It was an opportunity for Mrs. Verkuil to tell the visitors about some of the exciting developments on campus and for Mrs. Baliles to talk about the cause she champions so enthusiastically—the elimination of adult illiteracy in Virginia.

"I get excited when I have the opportunity to show off our campus to those of you who have not been here before," said Mrs. Verkuil. "This is the oldest college building in America." Pointing to a portrait of James Blair, she noted that the College's first president had served for 50 years, arriving in Williamsburg when his wife was only 19 years old.

In addition, she spoke enthusiastically about the coming tercentenary of the founding of the College in 1693.



Mrs. Baliles presented the first Alumni Economic Policy Essay Award to Alicia Locheed '88 (second from l.) and Mary Beth Wittekind '77. Harry Chernoff '77 (r.) inaugurated the award.

"We are all very excited about the anniversary," she said, "and there will be a large celebration in 1993, which will bring us to the forefront nationally and internationally."

Mrs. Verkuil described Mrs. Baliles as "one of the

most hardworking, energetic people I know."

"She has played a highly visible role, particularly where illiteracy is concerned, which we all very much appreciate," said Mrs. Verkuil. "Every time I talk to her I am

amazed by her enthusiasm and energy to go on and do the great job she does. She is a role model for all of us."

Mrs. Baliles, whose daughter Laura was a freshman this past year at William and Mary, complimented President Verkuil and his administration on the "spirit and enthusiasm" they have brought to campus.

She said it was a particular pleasure to note that William and Mary was listed recently in the *U.S. News and World Report* survey of the nation's top universities, as well as in other national surveys.

During her visit to the campus, Mrs. Baliles applauded the work of the Rita Welsh Center for Adult Skills on campus in helping improve Virginia literacy statistics.

Glorious Revolution Celebration Begins in Britain

A William and Mary delegation headed for England in July to represent the College and the United States at the opening events of a year-long celebration marking the 300th anniversary of the Glorious Revolution—the accession of King William III and Queen Mary II to the throne of England.

Included in the group traveling to England were Chancellor Warren Burger, President Verkuil, Rector Hays T. Watkins, J. Edward Grimsley '51, president of the Society of the Alumni, and Thaddeus W. Tate, director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture at the College. Dr. Tate is chairman of the 14-member Tercentenary committee appointed by President Verkuil, which is planning the American events marking the 300th anniversary celebration.

William and Mary has been designated as the offi-

cial coordinator of the Glorious Revolution celebration for the United States by an act of Congress. It has organized an imaginative series of events that connects the intellectual achievements of the Glorious Revolution to the framing of the American Constitution and provides, in effect, an introduction to the College's own 300th anniversary celebration scheduled for 1993.

Beginning in December, the events include art and rare book exhibits, conferences, musical performances, campus addresses by eminent Dutchmen and Britons, historical publications and a possible alumni tour to commemorate Glorious Revolution events in the Netherlands and England.

William and Mary is working with organizations in the Netherlands and Great Britain in the broader international celebration, which will

continue through next year. The culmination for the College-sponsored events will take place at the 1989 Charter Day in February.

In Europe and England the celebration will revive memories of the events of 1688 when the British protested the divisive religious effects of King James II, a Catholic. In response to popular urging, the Protestant William of Orange crossed the English Channel with an army and succeeded the deposed James, who fled to France. In 1689 William and his wife, Mary, accepted Parliament's invitation to rule as joint sovereigns of England.

Recognizing the importance of education to their subjects, they responded positively to the overtures of founding president James Blair to charter in 1693 the college in Williamsburg that today bears their names.

Former Diplomat Foresees End of Cold War

The distinguished former diplomat George Ball came to William and Mary recently to deliver the first George Tayloe Ross Peace Lecture. And given the reduced tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States, Ball's address had an appropriate title: "The End of the Cold War and Its Impact on United States Policy."

More than a century and a half ago, Ball recalled, the prescient young Frenchman, Count Alexis de Tocqueville, first noted that there "are two great nations in the world which seem to tend toward the same end, although they started from different points." These were, according to Tocqueville, the Russians and Americans.

Ball feels the world's two superpowers may be entering a sustained period of peace, based on common interest, which would effectively end the Cold War.

"...today, given the existing nuclear stalemate, both America and the Soviet Union are tacitly acknowledging that nuclear war means mutual suicide," said Ball. "Thus one can hardly conceive of a situation in which either superpower would deliberately launch a nuclear attack against the other or pursue an adventure likely to trigger a nuclear response. The nuclear standoff has thus effectively destroyed the threat of another world war and that conclusion should drastically change the shape and emphasis of our foreign policy."

Ball, who served as under-secretary of state in the Kennedy administration, suggested that the practice of designing foreign policy almost exclusively in Cold War terms is no longer obligatory—or even useful. And his assertion, he said, does not depend on Mikhail Gorbachev's political survival or even the advent of a similarly sensible Soviet leader. Whoever may succeed Gorbachev will be "equally wary of actions likely to produce a superpower clash, not because of his special wisdom or statesmanship but simply out of respect for universal reflex of self-preservation." Even Hitler, Ball noted, mad as he was, rejected

the use of poison gas because he had had a whiff of it in World War I and understood that if the Germans used it, the Allies could envelop Germany in a gas cloud of cataclysmic effect.

Ball did not imply that conflicts, based on self-interest, would cease to exist. There will remain, he said, "hot spots" around the world, especially in Third World nations such as Afghanistan, certain parts of Africa and Nicaragua. "But given the desire of each of the superpowers to avoid a head-on clash, those problems should be amenable to solution through diplomatic rather than military means."

While Ball said that the Administration had changed recently in tone and manner in its relations with the Soviet Union, much of the rhetoric and mindset in Western capitals are still based on an image of Russia formed from their view of the Cold War in the vicious days of Josef Stalin. He recalled

the poignant story of a lonely Japanese soldier discovered hiding in a cave in the 1970s on a remote Pacific island still cowering in fear of discovery "for no one had ever come by to tell him the Second World War had been over for decades."

"I often feel that no one has yet penetrated the cavernous chancelleries of Western capitals (and particularly those great Gothic buildings in Washington) to tell our leaders that the Cold War is substantially ended and that we must now revise our thinking in consonance with a new set of realities," Ball said.

Ball supports arms control, suggesting that we "should move forward with far more speed and confidence to try to get the superpowers' hypertrophied nuclear arsenals under more effective control, for we will have greater latitude in the scope of our bargaining." He believes that the Strategic Defense Initiative is illusory and potentially destructive to the American economy and suggests that it be used as a bargaining chip with the Russians. At the same time, he does not advocate nuclear disarmament. "The nuclear weapon exists and, so long as men continue to understand its technology and have access to essential raw materials, new weapons can always be built," he said.

What then does the future hold in the new age of reduced tensions?

"In contemplating the possibilities..." Ball said, "I find it difficult not to indulge in fantasies. Is it not at least possible

that the nuclear standoff may mark the end of major wars between powerfully armed great powers and that the world can at long last look forward to facing its problems without the distracting awareness of an overhanging sword of Damocles?"

Ball suggested that "we can at least begin to make common cause with the Soviet Union with respect to those areas where there is a clear overlapping interest between our two countries. By consulting together, America and the Soviet Union may be able to develop parallel courses of action and together exploit the promise of a new order."

He added that the two nations may be able to cooperate on a host of major problems haunting mankind—the emerging phenomenon of a fanatical and widely destructive Shiite fundamentalism, a worldwide population crisis, a rapid depletion of the world's non-renewable energy resources, a wasteful Third World arms race, ozone depletion and increasing acid rain coupled with a threatened water shortage.

"If I am right in my thesis that the Cold War has lost its relevance," Ball concluded, "and if we show skill and diligence in developing areas of common interest with the Soviets, we may finally realize—or at least test—the Wilsonian ideal, by seeking for the first time to realize the full potential of the United Nations and thus to render it, as the founders intended, the central instrument for maintaining the world's peace and stability."



Diplomat George Ball (right) with George Tayloe Ross, President Paul R. Verkuil and James A. Bill

Record of the Ages

The Treasure Trove of Swem Library

By Margaret C. Cook

Tucked away behind the statue of Lord Botetourt on the ground floor of the University Library is a treasure trove unknown to many alumni. The rare book collection was featured in an exhibit last Charter Day in honor of the re-dedication of Swem Library. Commonly thought to be a collection primarily relating to Virginia history, the exhibit showed surprising research strength in such diverse fields as literature, science and world history.

To quote John Ruskin: "All books are divisible into two classes: the books of the hour and the books of all time." What Swem Library collects in rare books are "the books of all time." What makes a book rare? Its importance in the history of ideas, its author, its age, its printer, its provenance, its binding—all these factors figure. What is considered for inclusion in rare books at Swem Library are books printed in this country before 1830, books printed in England or on the continent before 1775, Virginia before 1876, seminal works, certain illustrated books, limited editions, private press books, miniature books and books with fore edge paintings.

The major collecting focus over the years, supported by gifts and purchases, has been early American history, as befits a university which offers graduate courses in the field and is located in the former colonial capital of Virginia. The rare book collection exists to provide primary source material for today's faculty and students, to support the curriculum, and to be a resource for scholarship for future researchers both within and beyond the university community.

The first donor to the Library was former Governor of the Colony of Virginia, Francis Nicholson. About 1698, he gave approximately 158 titles, mostly relating to religion, as appropriate for a College founded to train young men for the Anglican ministry. As far as is known, all of these volumes were lost in the Wren Building fire of 1705. This was the first of three fires to have devastated the Wren Building.

Swem Library has a list of the titles in the original Nicholson gift and is attempting to replicate the collection by acquiring the same titles in the same editions. To date, 51 titles have been acquired with the funds provided by the National Society Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, giving the researcher a scholarly glimpse of the library



Plate from Denis Diderot's *Encyclopédie* showing the work of a farmer (Paris: Briasson, 1751-1780).

of the nation's first institution of higher learning in the South. This stellar collection includes such works as the first edition of John Locke's *Some Thoughts on Education* (1693), Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* (1684) and a first edition of John Evelyn's *Sylva* (1664), a plea to save the woodlands of England.

The oldest extant gift of the Library is Paolo Sarpi's *History of the Council of Trent* (1676) donated and inscribed to the College by a sea captain in 1704. It is the only volume known to have survived the fire of 1705. The volume was not discovered until it miraculously turned up in a paper drive in Bristol, England, during the Second World War. The volume was returned safely to the Library in 1946.

The 18th century witnessed, among others, the gifts of Kings and Governors, most of which were tragically lost in the College fire of 1859. Surviving is a copy of Paganiol de la

Margaret Cook is curator of manuscripts and rare books at Earl Gregg Swem Library.

COLLEGE ARCHIVES

Force's *Description des Chateaux and Parcs de Versailles, de Trianon, et de Marly* (1715) bequeathed to the College by Governor Alexander Spotswood in 1740 along with other books, maps and mathematical instruments as an acknowledgment of the "courteous reception" and the "civilities" he had received from the masters of the College.

Governor Robert Dinwiddie gave most of his library in 1758 including the surviving copy of Felix Anthony de Alvarado's *Spanish and English Dialogues* (1719), indicating the Library had resources relating to a field which the College pioneered in 1779 with its establishment of a chair of modern languages.

An unusual 18th-century means of support was bestowed in 1734 when the General Assembly passed an act levying a penny tax on every gallon of liquor imported into the colony. This tax raised money for the purchase of books for the Library. One title of this collection escaped the fire of 1859: Christopher Pitt's translation of Virgil's *Aeneid* (1740).

Two volumes of a large gift of King Louis XVI survived to tell their tale. They were given at the end of the Revolution during the height of good Franco-American relations. The titles, Jean Sylvan Bailly, *Lettres sur l'Atlantide de Platon* (1779) and *Lettres sur l'Origine des Sciences* (1771), may be seen in the rare books collection today.

The College fire of 1859 destroyed the library then housed in the Wren Building except for the few treasures described above. Littleton Waller Tazewell, Class of 1792 and former Governor of Virginia — to help recoup the tragic losses — gave a complete set of Diderot's *Encyclopédie*, now considered a prime teaching tool for the Age of the Enlightenment. Classes in French history meet today in the Rare Book Room to pore over these epoch-making volumes.

After the disastrous Civil War, the faculty of the College must have been pleased to receive from the Reverend Thomas Savage of New York a first edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* (1687), generally considered the most important work in the history of science. His work remains in the rare book collection where it is consulted by historians of science.

Dr. Earl Gregg Swem arrived as Librarian in 1920 and was his own rare book curator. He was not interested in "pretty leather bound" books but the rich resources of scholarship. He developed from a small nucleus a strong collection in early American history and Virginia history. With funds provided by the philanthropist Tracy W. McGregor, Swem made excellent purchases in these fields, including such works as Thomas Jefferys' *American Atlas* (1778), an atlas for the Revolutionary War with hand colored maps and beautiful cartouches. The London edition of George Washington's *Journal* (1754), his first known printed literary effort, was acquired also at this time. College President John Stewart Bryan, too, provided funds for the purchase of Americana. He made possible the acquisition of John Filson's French edition of the *Histoire de Kentucke* (1785) with its famous map of the area. Filson, more than any other source, gave Daniel Boone his place in legend and history. Another president of the College, John E. Pomfret, presented the beautifully illus-

trated Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes' *Iconography of Manhattan Island* (1915-1928). Homer Bews Vanderblue, a collector, gave the rare first edition of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776) and equally important subsequent editions of this pathbreaking tract extolling laissez-faire economics.

The Peter Chapin Collection of Books on Dogs, one of the richest in its field, was also acquired during Dr. Swem's tenure. The gift of Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Chapin, each book is plated with a picture of their beloved cocker spaniel, Peter.

The rare book collection continued to grow and develop after Dr. Swem retired in 1944; librarians and curators followed his philosophy of building on strength. The strength in American history supports the College's M.A. and Ph.D. programs as well as research done by the staff of the Institute

of Early American History and Culture. The travel account collection begun by Dr. Swem and Tracy McGregor is a collecting focus today. Emphasizing travel accounts in which the traveler reaches Virginia as well as other areas of the country, the collection's strength is in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Lester J. Cappon, former director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, bequeathed to the Library his fine American history collection including a first edition

of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's *History of the Expedition ... to the Pacific Ocean* (1814), one of 22 extant copies in that binding.

In 1967, Henry Grunder became the first Curator of Rare Books in the new Library building. He established the Department and set down guidelines for the use of rare books. Private financial gifts and bequests, such as those of John M. Presson '16, Jay W. Johns and H. Lester Hooker '08, facilitated the purchase of rare books.

The Tucker-Coleman Collection was organized and catalogued soon after an appropriate room was dedicated in the new Library building. The library of St. George Tucker, the lawyer and jurist and a member of the class of 1772, was recently featured in a traveling photographic exhibition sponsored by the University of Virginia and the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. His is an outstanding library of the Jeffersonian era and, in fact, includes one book given to Tucker by the author of the Declaration of Independence.

Tucker had a real sense of history and wrote on the flyleaf of one of his books: "This compilation of most important Journals, and ordinances of the Revolutionary Conventions in Virginia, was collected with great difficulty from several Friends, & others, & was bound up for the use of myself, and my Sons and is to be preserved with the utmost care."

Many of the volumes contain annotations which show he read his books as well as took pride in owning them. The books of St. George Tucker were given by Mr. and Mrs. George P. Coleman and their daughter Dr. Janet C. Kimbrough '21. Other Tucker descendants have given volumes as well.

Another library of the Jeffersonian era, a portion of which is housed in part in Swem Library, is that of Lady Jean Skipwith. Wife of a baronet of Mecklenburg County, Lady

**"All books are divisible
into two classes: the
books of the hour and the
books of all time."**

Jean owned the largest library of a woman in Virginia during the national period. Travel accounts, novels and practical manuals comprise the bulk of this splendid library.

Other libraries, with accompanying manuscript collections, include those of the Jerdone, Galt and Millington families. Francis Jerdone, a colonial Virginia merchant, left a legacy of a rich collection of books on literature, classics and religion. The Galt library emphasizes books in foreign languages on the subject of the treatment of the insane and was formerly in the possession of John Minson Galt, class of 1839, first superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in Williamsburg and pioneer in the moral treatment method. John Millington's collection is strong in the sciences as appropriate to the first professor of civil engineering at William and Mary.

Books on printing are one of the strengths of the rare book collection. The widow of a printer, Mrs. Ralph Green, gave her husband's historical collection on printing, including treatises and manuals. This gift was followed in 1981 by an exceptionally fine collection of volumes of American and English printing manuals and histories donated by Joseph Hennage of Williamsburg. The oldest book in the rare book collection was included in this latter gift: Johann Gritsch's *Sermons for Lent* (1479), a beautiful example of incunabula.

Complementing the printing collections is a collection of books on papermaking, the gift of Carol A. Beinbrink, Class of 1947. It includes a number of rarities, including works by Dard Hunter, a preeminent 20th-century historian of the papermaking craft.

Related to the field of the art of the book was the magnificent presentation by the late Ralph H. Wark of more than 600 fore edge painted books (that is watercolor paintings on the outer edge of the pages of books—seen when fanned—concealed when the books are closed). His gift makes Swem Library the largest repository of fore edge paintings in this country. Fore edge painting, an art developed in England in the 18th century, was made well known by the London binders, Edwards of Halifax.

Pockets of strength exist in literature. Examples are: The D. H. Lawrence and Aldous Huxley collections of first and subsequent editions, both presented by W. Andrew Archer. Twentieth-century literature is further enhanced by a collection of "little" magazines, those avant garde magazines which are small in circulation (not format), are not printed for profit, and often include the early writings of individuals who later become prominent literary figures.

In 1982, the one millionth volume was added to the libraries of the College. It was presented by Great Britain's Prince Charles. His signature graces the inside front cover of Bernard B. Woodward's *Windsor Castle* (1870), a work with contemporary hand tinted photographs.

Dr. Thomas G. Pullen '17, began his collection of rare

books and manuscripts relating to King William, Queen Mary and Sir Christopher Wren in the 1960s. His is an exceptional collection which will be displayed, in part, at a Grolier Club exhibit in New York in December 1988.

Showing strength in a different field is a collection of almost 700 seed catalogues — chiefly American of the 19th and 20th centuries. They complement the historical gardening volumes given by the Garden Club of Virginia in memory of the late Hetty Cary Harrison.

An unusual group of books on the art of war was donated by Col. John Womack Wright, class of 1895. Specializing in European military history, his collection includes the work of Jean Errard, the first French author on fortifications.

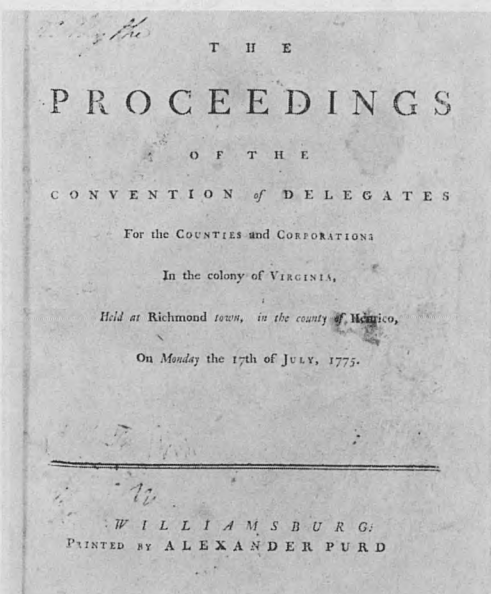
Selected works from the library of another College alumnus, Herbert Ganter, '27 and College Archivist 1948-1974, were purchased at his death. They enhance the Virginia Collection with the inclusion of four very rare pamphlets relating to the development of the colony from 1609 to 1650.

The Virginia Collection is also adorned by approximately 75 titles from the bilingual Henkel Press of New Market, Va. This early German-American collection highlights religious works, children's books and almanacs, dating from 1806. They were gifts of Henkel descendants.

In 1980 the Departments of Manuscripts and Rare Books were combined, an integral part of Special Collections of Swem Library. There are now approximately 25,000 rare books catalogued in the public card catalogue and in the LION database (library automated cataloging system). Serious researchers, including undergraduates as well as advanced scholars, are encouraged to use the rare book collection. The rare materials are protected by certain rules for their use and by temperature and humidity control. Preservation funds generously provided by Mrs. Arthur H. Vollertsen of Williamsburg are available for the restoration of bindings.

Why collect rare books in this era of optical disks, computers, microfilm, microfiche and photocopies? The answer is simple: To preserve the transmission of ideas in their original form. The closer one comes to the original edition, the closer one gets to the author's intent. There is no beauty in the microfiche of a Shakespeare play or a photocopy of Jefferson's plan for Monticello. To collect rare books is to glimpse into the author's soul. In the rare book there is a oneness between the author and reader.

Generations of alumni have given their treasures to Swem Library. If you think you have a book that is appropriate for the rare book collection, consult the Curator of Manuscripts and Rare Books and perhaps your volume will join the ranks of Jefferson, Newton and Diderot and other records of the ages.



Title page of George Wythe's copy of *The Proceedings of the Convention of Delegates for the Counties and Corporations in the Colony of Virginia* (Williamsburg: Alexander Purdie, 1775).

Only three years after Andy Parker '69 J.D. arrived as Southern Methodist University's vice president for university advancement, the first tremors of a major athletic scandal hit the university. But he helped turn a potential nightmare into a renaissance, shifting institutional priorities away from athletics, opening the way for dramatic changes in SMU's administration, governance structure, funding and alumni relations.

Rising from the Slough of Despond

By Charles M. Holloway

T

he ride from the DFW airport to Southern Methodist University slices through the neighborhoods of Dallas with their varied lifestyles, offering fascinating samples of the contrasts and priorities that characterize the city today. There are dazzling vistas of mirrored skyscrapers and sleek, bronze-skinned hotels. But there are also glimpses of shoddy bungalows and row houses and boarded-up stores that bear testimony to the lingering crisis that has tamed the state's once rollicking economy and produced a good share of publicized bank failures and personal bankruptcies.

Texans remain proud and independent. They like to be winners. If they had a theme song it might be from *Annie*, *Get Your Gun*, "Anything you can do, I can do better." Anything you can build, I can build bigger—skyscrapers, stadiums, you name it.

Dallas, once known as the "baddest" of the boisterous frontier towns languishes temporarily in the wake of sinking oil revenues, but the



Andy Parker '69 J.D.
Rising to the challenge at SMU



Downtown Dallas, once known as the "baddest" of the boisterous frontier towns, looms in the background a few miles from SMU's handsome, tree-lined campus.

PHOTOS: SMU NEWS AND INFORMATION

effects are not readily visible, at least not downtown, where prosperity seems rampant.

It is not incidental that the freeway into town passes some of the city's monuments to sport, namely, the huge Texas Stadium, home of the Cowboys and the former home of SMU, and Reunion Arena where the Dallas Mavericks play NBA basketball. Just a bit further to the east, on the state fairgrounds, stands the Cotton Bowl.

The streets leading to the university build a colorful mosaic of contradictions. On a closely cropped lawn near a modern medical center, there is a tasteful, full-scale replica of Winged Victory. But across the way, a garish billboard advertises, "Dial a Hotline to God." And at a stoplight, a Margarita Factory truck pulls up, promising quick delivery of that frozen delicacy—in any quantity.

The final approach to the campus angles past stylish Highland Park, where Gov. William Clements and several members of SMU's Board of Trustees live in close-knit, baronial splendor on Spanish-style estates flanked and sheltered by graceful, tree-lined creeks.

Situated on a gently sloping hillside, Southern Methodist University was founded in 1911 on about 160 acres of prime land north of central Dallas. It's a handsome, modern campus now, with a variety of Georgian buildings marking the perimeter of the central quad. What kind of place is it? One college guidebook describes the university as "a pipeline to the good life, the perfect progeny of Dallas, a city for the young."

From the upper floors of some buildings, the towers of the Dallas skyline are clearly

visible a few miles away, and the clear southwestern air creates a curious foreshortening effect that seems to emphasize the symbiotic relationship between the university and the city.

This, then, was the atmosphere in which Andrew D. (Andy) Parker Jr. found himself less than three years after

leaving the austere Gothic towers and stately evergreens of Duke University to join the SMU staff as vice president.

Early in the fall of 1986, the first tremors of an athletic scandal began to stir the campus. By early November, the rumors began to blend with fact, and general uneasiness spread. On Nov. 12, former linebacker David Stanley went public before WFAA-TV cameras in Dallas, alleging that he and a number of other football players had received a total of more than \$61,000 in illegal payments and benefits. A past history of NCAA infractions and warnings was once again highlighted.

Despite the fact that SMU was celebrating its 75th anniversary year, optimistic about increasing academic excellence among its students, a growing number of endowed chairholders, a strong faculty, and a healthy endowment, many in the university sensed that laxity in standards and priorities for athletics had been slowly undermining institutional purpose and direction.

Faculty, staff and students reacted with differing degrees of shock to the emerging news. The Faculty Senate urged "the immediate, unconditional and permanent abolition of quasi-professional athletics at SMU." One student spokesman said "SMU doesn't need to become national champions. A mediocre team is okay." Questions from alumni and community began to multiply, and the university entered one of its most difficult periods in recent history.

After Stanley's charges, things seemed to go downhill rapidly. "Some have called it the winter of our discontent," Andy says. The sad chronology of pride and deception continued. There were further revelations of failed communications, misplaced trust and incompetent behavior by people in positions of power.

Nov. 21, the president of SMU, L. Donald Shields, took early retirement, both his spirit and his health shaken. Biology professor William B. Stallcup was named interim president.

Andy Parker was eyewitness to the university's fall from grace because of the football recruiting improprieties that had elements of a Greek tragedy—powerful figures brought to earth by fate and their own folly—corruption and hubris. He also assumed a critical role in the drama as it was played out on the once-prosperous prairie venues of the eminent city-state whose history and geography encompass the university, affecting its traditions and shaping its style.

"It was a real test of the institution," Andy says. "It was both the best of times and the worst of times. The fundamental values of the university were challenged, and we responded with candor and courage. Now we are moving ahead much stronger for the experience and confident of the future."

Parker sits in his comfortable Perkins Administration Building office overlooking the live oaks and spring flowers and reflects on the tumult of the past 18 months. A youngish 45, with only a few flecks of gray in his thick, straight hair, he radiates sincerity. He is a man of medium height with a compact build, and favors conservative, well-tailored

suits, but usually works coatless at his desk.

"You quickly learn that football in Texas is a religion," he says. "And winning is an obsession. There's a real intensity to it all, and remember, I came from Ohio, where they also know something about the game."

Dallas, in fact, seems to be obsessed with any form of sport. On a recent spring weekend, the Dallas *News* listed at least two dozen scheduled events, ranging from archery and auto racing to cricket and hot-air ballooning; from lacrosse and rugby to squash, tennis, water polo and, yes, yoga.

"SMU has learned a great deal from being tested in the crucible of the NCAA penalties," Andy says. "We've changed as an institution. We have new direction and a clearer sense of our priorities."

"Something like this, probably on a different scale, happened to William and Mary in the early 1950s," he notes. "And the College emerged from that scandal with a better perception of where and how athletics fit into its overall mission."

Like so many alumni, Parker speaks about his time at William and Mary with special affection and warmth. He completed law school in 1969 and then returned to work in development and fund raising from 1973 to 1976. He has also served on the Society of the Alumni governing board and returns to Williamsburg as often as he can.

He met his wife, Missy Galloway (Chi Omega, class of 1969) when they were both students. "Would you believe it, we are already planning to celebrate our 20th wedding anniversary at the Williamsburg Inn," he says. "I've reserved the same room we had on earlier visits."

Andy continues to recount the story of how SMU survived the cheerless winter of 1986-87 and took the first steps toward recovery. During a two-day series of interviews, he and his administrative colleagues, faculty members, students and athletic boosters talk about their experiences, contemplate the impact of events on the university, and speculate about future directions.

Parker's vice-presidential responsibilities included comprehensive alumni activities, development and fund raising, and university relations (publishing and public relations). Every aspect of his work would be directly affected by the athletic scandal and jolted by successive revelations.

He had no idea on coming to SMU in 1983 that he would be thrust into the midst of an ever-widening crisis and become a vital figure on the small team at the center of the administration's damage control and rebuilding efforts. The often-changing characters in this group were the acting president, the provost and vice presidents, and the president-elect, who all worked painstakingly and under great pressure to build a strategy for the short- and long-term recovery of SMU, and then to strive for a restoration of internal confidence as well as vital public perception of the university in Dallas, in Texas and around the country.

University editor and director of publications, Patricia Ann LaSalle, looks back on the days of the crisis. "Andy had that sophisticated ability to communicate easily with a vari-

Andy Parker was eyewitness to the university's fall from grace because of the football recruiting improprieties that had elements of a Greek tragedy—powerful figures brought to earth by fate and their own folly—corruption and hubris.

The Road to SMU

Andy Parker—Quiet Confidence, Natural Leadership

I came from Lakeside—a small town in northern Ohio,” Andy Parker ’69 J.D. says. “A really small town. I thought about playing football when I started out at Baldwin-Wallace College near Cleveland, but along the way I met Hurst R. Anderson, then president of American University, and he persuaded me to transfer after one year. That was the first big change in my life, moving into the Washington, D.C., atmosphere. I thrived on it.”

He received his B.A. in government and public administration from American in 1965 and still found time to learn the city. He worked on the staff of U.S. Senator Frank Lausche of Ohio. “I shared quarters with four ‘super achievers.’ Their ambition goaded me into thinking about law school.” One of them was Skip Humphrey, son of the senator and vice president, Hubert Horatio Humphrey. They became close friends, and both crisscrossed the country working for the presidential campaign.

“Then one day in 1966, I drove down to Williamsburg to see close friends and to look at the law school,” Andy says, “and like so many others, I fell in love with the town and the College. Fortunately, I was admitted and also got a job as a resident counselor in Yates dorm. That was a pretty good experience, except for one time when some of the football players (in good spirit) trashed my car, my favorite Morris Minor—it had a white top—and it was never the same.

“But lots of good things happened at that time, too. I met my wife, Missy, who was an undergraduate, and we were married in 1969 in her home area, Greenville, S.C.”

After graduation from law school, Parker served for a year as law clerk for the Honorable Ted Dalton, chief judge in the western district of Virginia. He decided “that this aspect of the law was not for me.”

Then in 1973, he and his wife returned to William and Mary, where he was named director of special gifts.

“There were three highlights of my early professional career while I was at the College,” Andy recalls. “First, the administration of the estate which led to the College’s connection with Ash Lawn, which continues today.

“Second was helping to build an endowment for the College—almost nothing was

being done then, but Warren Heeman (then vice president for development who now holds a similar post at Georgia Tech) and the staff did a great job in that period. Third, I was one of the trio that helped establish William and Mary’s Washington program, along with Jerry Van Voorhis and Sam Sadler.”

Dean of Students Sam Sadler describes Andy Parker: “He is just naturally warm. He makes friends easily, he has a great sense of humor, and somehow he instills confidence. He is one of the very few people that you will meet in a lifetime with whom you will keep close family and professional ties. That’s the kind of man he is.”

Sadler remembers that he first met Andy when he was a law student and active as president of the Student Bar Association. He also remembers Missy. (Lura Galloway received her undergraduate degree in 1969 and later took an M.A. in early childhood education.)

“Andy and Jerry and I set up the Washington program. We met with alumni, legislators, anyone who would listen, and got the thing under way. Now it is a great experience

for students, some two or three days of visiting the city, seeing the White House, going up on the Hill, talking with leading journalists—getting a real slice of life in the capital—it’s a firsthand view of how the government works.”

From Williamsburg, Parker moved to Brown University for two years as associate director of development, and then in 1978 on to Duke where he became director of university development. His responsibilities and experience continued to expand.

Finally, in 1983, at age 40, he received an opportunity to serve as vice president for university advancement at Southern Methodist University.

Having worked with Andy for some years on the governing board of the Society of the Alumni, John Entwisle and his wife, Marilyn (class of 1944), have special insight into his abilities and character. They have watched him grow and advance. “Andy has that very special ability to get right to the heart of an issue or problem,” John says. “He listens carefully, analyzes, and then sees exactly what lies at the center. Not many people can do this.

“He also has the quiet confidence of all good leaders, a quality that, I suspect, will take him to a college presidency some day in the not-too-distant future.”



Andy Parker
Providing continuity and confidence

ety of audiences, the media, alumni, faculty members. He was on the front line of defending SMU through it all, and you should remember that some of our biggest donors were among those sharing responsibility for the transgressions."

Somehow, Parker sustained the university's credibility throughout. The honesty, the emerging emphasis on academic priorities seemed to generate new friends. "Part of our success was due to Andy's own special qualifications," LaSalle says. "He was always candid, he gave out the bad news along with the good. . . . there was never a sense of a cover-up."

Under the penetrating scrutiny of local media, Andy and his associates on the administrative team managed to control the flow of leaks, allegations and rumors from within the university and in the community. They began to develop a new communications policy and a team to coordinate all news, information and publications activities that would—as time went by—assure a unified, accurate and reliable central source of information.

Seated in his second floor office at Fondren Science building, distinguished professor of biology Stallcup reflects on those trying times. A faculty member and administrator at SMU for more than 30 years, the genial, white-haired scientist says he feels "the university is back on course now. We had some stressful times, but these things change. This is a strong university. More than three-fourths of our biology majors, for example, apply to medical school, and almost all of them are accepted."

Stallcup recalls that the several vice presidents were a great source of strength to him in his role as acting president. "None was more helpful than Andy Parker," he notes. "He had the right sensitivities and understanding of people."

The drama continued, and on Dec. 5, 1986, Athletic Director Bob Hitch and Head Football Coach Bobby Collins resigned. Shortly thereafter, Stallcup announced a blue-ribbon committee on athletics to study the problems and recommend changes.

In February the Board of Trustees began an intensive self-study of the university governance structure, and in March the Bishops' Committee of the Methodist Church began its own separate probe.

On Feb. 25, 1987, the NCAA announced its so-called "death penalty," suspending SMU's 1987 football season and imposing other severe sanctions. This should have been the final catharsis for the university, enabling it to punish the guilty, accept blame for the illegalities, and move on.

But television, magazines and newspapers nationwide quickly spread the word of SMU's misfortunes. *Sports Illustrated* said that this action by the NCAA "demolished one of the nation's most glorious—and historically corrupt—football teams."

"In reality, this is a five- or six-year penalty," said Wisconsin law professor Frank Remington, who headed the NCAA Infractions Committee. "It will take SMU at least that long to rebuild its program."

Even the president of the United States took note. During an informal news conference, Ronald Reagan quipped that "maybe the Iran-Contra monies went to help pay SMU football players."

Winning—at any and all cost—is perhaps an inherited characteristic of an area where memories of the Alamo remain fresh after more than 150 years, and where Friday night football fever at the high school level became so intense that it took an act of the state legislature to bring academics

back into perspective with sports.

A month later Governor Clements admitted that he and others had known of the payments to football players, and then condemned this wrongdoing. Also in March, the Board of Trustees abolished its own Board of Governors (an executive committee of inner-circle members) and moved closer to a total restructuring of its activities. The Board of Trustees was reduced from 75 to 41 members as a first step.

In June, the Bishops' Committee issued its own

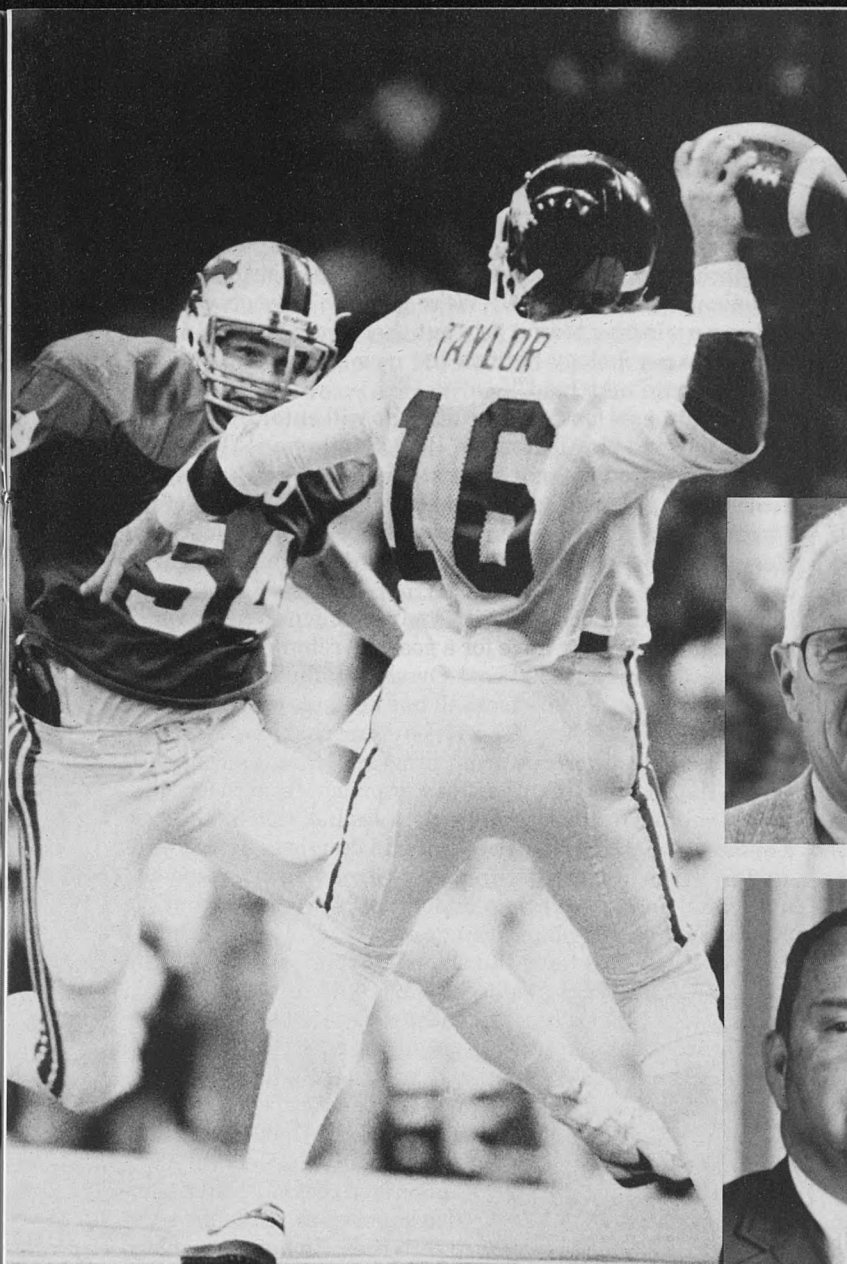


findings, a stinging attack on almost everyone involved. This intemperately worded document may well have represented their own *mea culpa* for not being closely involved in developments and behavior in recent years. A far cry from the first decades of SMU when chapel attendance was mandatory for every student.

Rays of light had begun to appear in May 1987, however, when a report from the Committee on Intercollegiate Athletics called for continued participation by SMU in Division 1A athletics and membership in the Southwest Conference, with extensive and wide-ranging reforms. And within another two weeks, the university announced with pride the appointment of Duke University Chancellor A. Kenneth Pye as new president. A man of impeccable credentials—law school dean, professor and administrator, with a keen interest in athletics—Pye was characterized by one newspaper editorial as "the kind of scholar-activist with the blarney, brains and intellectual force to end SMU's troubles and restore academic respect for their institution."

"This is not a university that needs a miracle man," Pye said shortly after being selected. "This is not a university that needs a general on a white horse. This is a strong university on the threshold of major strides forward."

Andy Parker looks back on these difficult days and weeks. "Once the committee reports and recommendations were all in, and once Ken Pye was appointed, the whole perspective and attitude seemed to change around here," he says. In a little more than half a year, he notes, the Board of Trustees had enacted a resolution to raise \$1.8 million from its own members to reimburse the university for expenses incurred because of the athletic controversy. Quickly, that special fund was oversubscribed by more than \$100,000.



"Sure, overall giving has been affected," he adds (gifts were down from a record of \$29.9 million in 1985-86 to \$20.9 million in 1986-87). But I believe this is due to a variety of factors, first and foremost the economic climate in Texas; second, the scandal; third, the new federal tax laws; and, finally, planned deferral of some gifts."

"Of course, sports and winning are important to people here," he says. "But we also know that most people support athletics because they enjoy the experience of going to games and sporting events, not necessarily just because they want to watch a winning team. NCAA studies bear out this fact."

"Look out there," Andy says, walking to the windows. "People are going about the business of education. We've made remarkable progress in a year."

Certainly, the campus looks good on a warm and windy spring day. It's hard to gauge the measure of SMU's renewal and restoration, but little of the heavy drama of the past 18 months is evident. Things could not seem more normal around the wide central quadrangle, bordered by red brick and white trim Georgian buildings. An outside American flag snaps in the stiff breeze, and students move steadily across the wide lawns and walks, some purposefully, some languidly under the bright Texas sun.

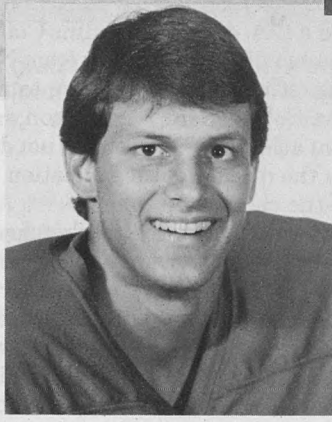
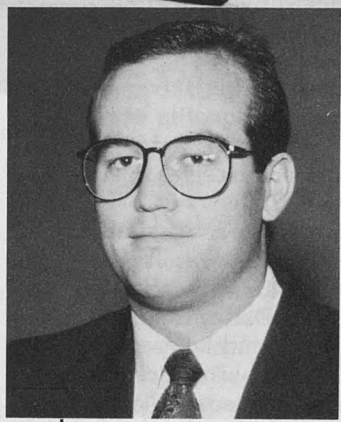
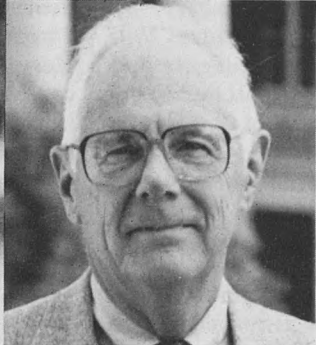
They gather in the comfortable rooms of the new Hughes-Trigg student center, or under the oaks and flowering fruit trees. Posters advertise a weekend "pig out" barbecue and a mud volleyball game. Clothes are standard college issue—shorts, jeans, T-shirts, cotton dresses and skirts, few ties and no coats. A recently popular T-shirt reads "Ponies, polo, porsches and probation," reflecting with mordant humor the student perception of the scandal. (Incidentally, SMU does play polo, as a club sport, and fields men's and women's teams.)

There are lots of new tans and peeling noses from spring break at South Padre Island. An occasional BMW or Mercedes convertible cruises along Binkely Avenue near the outdoor swimming pool and fraternity houses. Tennis Coach Dennis Ralston is hitting balls with a player on the hard courts. But things don't seem any more posh than in Westwood near UCLA or along Guadalupe in Austin.

And there are plenty of people in the libraries, too, and in the later afternoon biology labs, and busy on the stage in the Meadows Arts Center rehearsing a spring production.

Peter Winship, professor of law and president of the Faculty Senate, feels that the major emphasis has finally shifted away from athletics and onto academic priorities, and he gives much credit to Ray Hunt, who chaired the presidential search committee. Hunt is a member of the publicized Hunt family who shrewdly managed the sensitive search for a top-flight educator and persuaded Ken Pye to take the job.

"He played a key role in helping restore confidence and credibility to SMU," Winship says. "We're in a period of stability now, but there's still a sense of touch and go. We need time for a complete turnaround."



Players in the game (clockwise, above left): new athletic director Doug Single, interim president Bill Stallcup, current president Ken Pye, football player Mitch Glieber and Student Senate president Jeff MacDowell.

Winship has deep roots in New England, with undergraduate and law degrees from Harvard. He served in Ethiopia with the Peace Corps.

"Can a major university compete at a high level of intercollegiate athletics, with all the pressures of money and TV revenues, and still attract and retain top students?" he wonders aloud. "SMU is still seeking its identity in the Dallas milieu," he observes. "Every major city has at least one important, influential private university (Chicago, New York, St. Louis). Dallas needs to affirm that SMU can play this role and assure its own and the city's success."

There's a lingering apprehension about the future. Will the reforms stick? Just two years ago both students and faculty were pretty much of a mind that football had to go. Winship reflects on the overemphasis. "No doubt the athletic program was privileged . . . we spent \$250,000 to stage one bowl game and just broke even. The next game was played in Tokyo. We spent twice as much and still broke even. We hope those days are over.

"I'm encouraged. The fund drive to raise \$1.8 million by the Board of Trustees was a good sign. The appointment of Paul Rogers was another. (Rogers is a well-respected law professor who will serve as SMU's NCAA representative.) But the budget is tight now, we're in a hiring freeze for all departments, and so that's a worry too."

William Hill, president of the Mustang Club (roughly the equivalent of the Athletic Educational Foundation at William and Mary) offers another perspective and a cheerful prognosis for SMU. He is a local lawyer, plain spoken, ruddy faced, with the open optimism of the west. He wears a tropical weight gray suit and tie and tasseled moccasins. "The Mustang Club has a dual job," he says, "First to raise money for scholarships, and second, to generate support for all athletics by sponsoring sporting events, golf tournaments, and so on. We've raised over \$1 million a year in recent years," he notes with pride. The 4,000-member club began in 1978 and has a governing body of 35 men and women, mostly from the Dallas area, all professional business people, lawyers, etc.

"I feel sure that SMU will be stronger for all this turmoil," Hill says. "Ken Pye's leadership will emerge as the dominant force here. There's already a moderation in the old 'win at all cost' psychology. Athletics are, and must be, an integral part of the broader academic experience. Things got out of whack, we needed adjustments, and that's over now. This coming year we will have 40 scholarship players and these will be top students academically."

The new athletic director, Doug Single, is the man who will probably be second only to President Pye in carrying heavy responsibilities for the success or failure of the new era. Single has the right background (Stanford, where he was an All-American rugby player and on the Rose Bowl football team—and Northwestern, whose reputation for student-athletes is well known). He also has the lithe, muscular physique for the job, and the controlled confidence of a winner.

Sport magazine recently described him as "both the best and worst job in the country—take decades of scandal and build a competitive sports program that will become a model of integrity for all other universities."

From his office in Moody Coliseum, Single talks about this tall order. He's wearing a blue short-sleeved shirt, tan and blue foulard tie, gray slacks and aviator glasses. He speaks with intensity and conviction about the challenges.

"As I have said before, our first victories will be in the classroom," Single notes. "We will insist on high academic standards, and we hope to have a general upgrading of all athletic programs at SMU. We're going to have good teams and some winning teams, too, but there may be a change in the sports psychology here as the new structures and concepts begin to take hold."

Of the 14 new football recruits who will enter SMU in the fall of 1988 and play football in 1989, Single says, "This is an outstanding group of individuals, good athletes who are also dedicated to graduating with their SMU class." Eleven of the 14 are honor students; four are members of the National Honor Society, and two are High School Academic All-Americans.

Single will work closely with Andy Parker on a new capital campaign which may have for a goal the rebuilding or refurbishing of rickety 17,000-seat Ownby Stadium on campus, where no intercollegiate football has been played since 1947 in the Doak Walker era. "There's no doubt that Forrester Gregg will make a big difference in our program," Single says, referring to the former Green Bay Packer pro star and coach, who was appointed head football coach in January 1988. Gregg is a dedicated SMU alum whose son and daughter both graduated from the university three years ago. "He is a respected individual and a coach who understands the people and the atmosphere of this place," Single says.

Single will also have the strong support of an associate who came from Northwestern to SMU with him, Dr. Cynthia Patterson, a history professor who will serve as his compliance officer, helping assure, perhaps, that SMU observes George Santayana's warning that "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Patterson, 32, administers the Athletics Department academic programs for students, supervises all aspects of institutional compliance with the University, the Southwest Conference and the NCAA. She also supervises academic services, counseling and recruiting activities. In her own college career, Patterson played on a championship golf team and earned a B.A. degree at Rollins College. She then went on to receive her Ph.D. in history from Northwestern.

"Our student athletes have to represent the University, not the Cotton Bowl," Patterson says. "The quality of the student athlete's experience is not defined by wins and losses but by the quality of the education he or she receives in and out of the classroom."

Earlier this year, Single sketched in some of his goals and ambitions. "We now have the ultimate challenge in front of us, not just in winning, but in recreating an atmosphere of credibility and trust within the SMU and Dallas communities and becoming a leader in intercollegiate athletics . . . we are going to emphasize the *student* in student-athlete . . . and our goal is to graduate 100 percent of all student-athletes."

In the general search for equilibrium and respectability by SMU, probably not enough has been heard from the students, who, after all, are the main reason for the university's existence. For the young men who came to play football at SMU three or four years ago, the whole scandal was a traumatic experience—most had not been involved in any way, but almost all had to transfer and were eagerly sought after by hordes of recruiters who descended on the campus in the wake of the "death penalty."

For them, not just prestige, reputation and image were at stake, but their own personal lives and potential careers, which were suddenly and irretrievably changed. Most of

these talented players were obliged to leave friends and families, switch long-time associations and loyalties, and, often, move hundreds of miles away to new institutions.

One scholarship player who remained behind nourishes the hope of playing again at SMU, in his fifth year, but it seems a distant prospect. He is Mitch Glieber, a strong, solid young man who wears a tan striped T-shirt, cut-off shorts and loafers with no socks when he comes to Perkins Hall to talk about his experiences. He has neatly styled, thick dark hair, dark brown eyes and an intense concern for the university that matches his enthusiasm for sports.

Glieber's father, Frank, was a popular radio and TV sportscaster who died three years ago. Mitch often traveled with him to a range of sporting events as a youngster and developed an early love for athletics.



Doug Single, a Stanford graduate, came from Northwestern to SMU as athletic director to assume the "best and worst job in the country," which included innumerable meetings with the press.

He says that the NCAA penalties were really unexpected and suggests that those who made the decisions had little understanding of the personal impact of the rulings on the players involved.

"They broke up lots of lives, plans and friendships for dozens of people . . . there was a strong emotional impact on many of my friends," Mitch says.

"But," he adds philosophically, "the experience has also helped unite people at the university and helped us balance our priorities—standards and test scores are definitely on the rise now." A communications and business major, Glieber says that the events of the past two years have also given him a new appreciation of the extensive opportunities that are open to undergraduates. "No one thing should dominate your time in college," he says. "There is plenty of time for both career preparation and enjoyment of the whole campus experience."

Glieber is sanguine about future gridiron prospects and has a high regard for Forrest Gregg. "He will solidify the community. He's a real student of the game and he has recruited a whole new staff. There's a solid feeling of enthusiasm here now."

A student-athlete of another sort, Jeff MacDowell, shares Glieber's hopeful view. MacDowell, who is president of the Student Senate at SMU, believes that in a few years he will be able to look back with pride at the way the university has handled the crisis. "I only hope that the sacrifices won't be lost," he says, "nor should the significance of the changes that have taken place."

MacDowell, a serious student in his fifth year at SMU is a mechanical engineering major from Oklahoma. In his Student Association work, MacDowell oversees the activities of more than 150 different organizations on campus. The Senate, composed of 35 elected members, is the operating agency for the Association and allocates nearly \$650,000 to the various student groups. MacDowell has also found time for involvement in intramural sports and notes that there are 14 active club sports being played at SMU, including rugby and polo.

He is casually dressed in plaid shirt and blue jeans and talks easily but sincerely about events of the past two years. "I hope when I look back at my university experience I will see an SMU in transition, one that is becoming more like a Stanford or Northwestern." He thinks the new president, Ken Pye, is off to an excellent start. "He's most accessible to students; he visits dorms just to talk and answer questions. He makes the time to be in touch with us. I think he and Doug Single have the same goals for SMU," MacDowell continues. "To make us champions in the classroom, to establish and affirm unquestionable ethics . . . The next two years are critical for SMU, current and potential students and their families are all watching us carefully. I think we are definitely on the right track."

Now, after less than a full year in office, President Pye begins to sense that the reforms are beginning to take hold and that the credibilities are taking root again. "What has surprised me the most," he says, "is the extraordinary loyalty to SMU by a wide range of constituencies—alumni who have supported athletics as well as alumni who would not be upset if SMU ceased to be involved in athletics; the faculty and staff of the university; and the students. Their loyalty has been reflected in a myriad of ways."

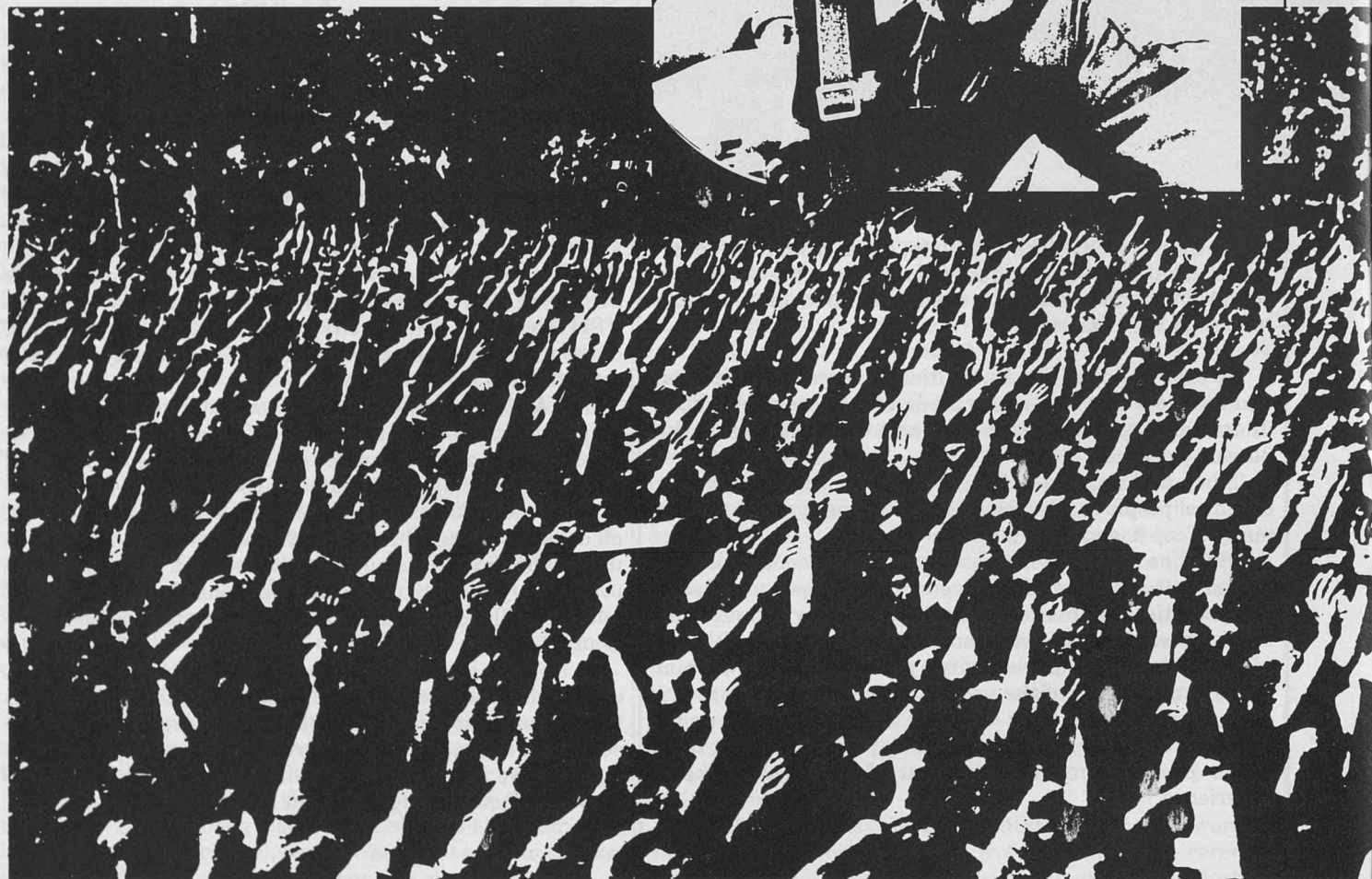
For Andy Parker, there is a great satisfaction in having helped to provide continuity and confidence in the university. There have been very tangible rewards. During the first half of 1988 three major gifts came to the university, two at \$5 million, one at \$3.5 million and several at the \$1 million level, all demonstrating faith and confidence. One of the first was from Dallas businessman and civic leader, H. Ross Perot, who in February contributed \$1 million as his first unrestricted gift ever. All these gifts went directly to the academic programs.

It looks as though Southern Methodist University is not only on the mend, but sitting up and taking nourishment. As former university president Willis Tate told an alumni luncheon not so long ago, "Folks, there's nothing wrong under the big top. We just had a bit of commotion in one of the side shows, and everything's all right now."

The Politics and Peoples of the Persian Gulf

By James A. Bill

On May 17, 1987, a lone aircraft showed on the radar of the USS Stark, an American missile frigate resting quietly in the blue-green waters of the Persian Gulf. As the aircraft approached, the Stark crew identified it as a Mirage F-1 flown out of Iraq, a country locked in war with neighboring Iran, but one considered friendly to the United States. Several minutes later, the Iraqi jet unleashed two Exocet missiles at the unsuspecting ship. Exploding on impact, the lead missile killed 37 American sailors and



wounded others. Stunned by the Iraqi attack, U.S. citizens did not understand what had happened. Their own confusion deepened when President Ronald Reagan curiously blamed Iran for what had been an attack by Iraq.

In its very tragic way, this incident revealed the violence, danger and unpredictability of Gulf politics. It also demonstrated the misunderstanding and confusion of American policymakers concerning the peoples and politics of the Persian Gulf. As if to confirm this confusion, two months after the tanker incident, the United States chose to reflag and protect Kuwaiti oil tankers and sailed into the turbulent Gulf waters with the largest armada of American ships present there since World War II. In so doing, America sailed directly into the middle of the longest and bloodiest war in the Middle East in this century.

After moving into this high-profile position, the U.S. found itself with no timetable for withdrawal and no long-term goals. This became increasingly evident after the April 1988 military clashes between America and Iran, which only inflamed the tensions and brought the two countries one step closer to war. They also resulted in an American decision to expand its Gulf rules of engagement to include a commitment to respond to any attacks on neutral shipping in the Gulf. It was this open-ended, high-profile unilateral American commitment that led Amba-

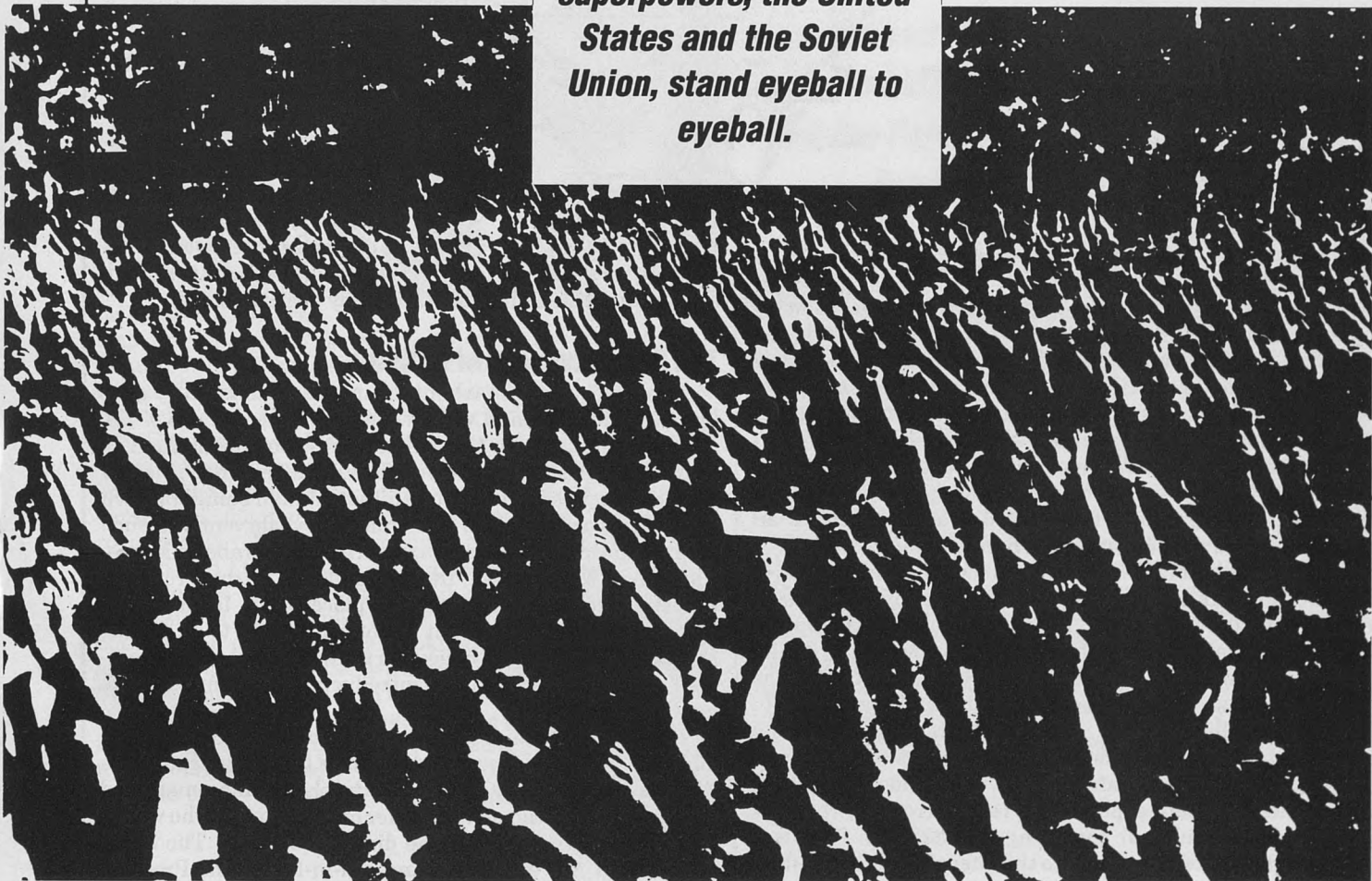
sador George Ball in an April 1988 interview at the College of William and Mary to term the American presence in the Gulf "a miserable show."

A shallow arm of the Arabian Sea, the Persian Gulf is located 8,000 miles from America and rests in the shadows of the Soviet Union. It is here where the two world superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, stand eyeball to eyeball. The Persian Gulf touches the shores of eight countries: Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. These countries alone possess approximately 550 billion barrels of proven reserves of petroleum—over 60 percent of the world's reserves. In contrast, U.S. reserves stand now at less than 30 billion barrels.

But the Gulf is much more than one huge oil field or a playing ground for superpower competition. It is the home of ancient tribal civilizations, of traders and shippers, of fishermen and pearlers, of Arabs and Persians, of Shi'i and Sunni Muslims. Gulf citizens maintain their own hopes and aspirations and struggle

The Persian Gulf is located 8,000 miles from America and rests in the shadows of the Soviet Union. It is here where the two world superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, stand eyeball to eyeball.

James A. Bill is director of the Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies at the College of William and Mary. He is the author of the recently published The Eagle and the Lion: The Tragedy of American-Iranian Relations, Yale University Press.



through their own successes and failures. They face the intense challenges of modernization and tradition and have yet to resolve basic problems of political participation, governmental legitimacy, religious conflict and national rivalry. In the end, these peoples themselves will determine their destinies. We must, therefore, seek to understand them better.

The People and the Countries

Of the eight countries located around the Persian Gulf, six remain traditional governments with political power monopolized by ruling families. Other than Saudi Arabia, which is an absolute monarchy, and Oman, which is ruled by a sultan, the other four traditional countries are mini-states governed by shaykhly families who practice a direct and personalistic form of desert democracy. The two most populous Gulf countries, Iraq and Iran, witnessed shattering revolutions, Iraq in 1958 and Iran in 1978-79. Although now locked in mortal combat, these two countries represent major political challenges to the other more traditional regimes, regimes which might be best

termed the whooping cranes of political systems.

Of the eight Gulf states, three are particularly significant: Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran. Saudi Arabia is the economic giant of the Gulf with oil reserves of 165 to 200 billion barrels. One out of every four barrels of oil in the world is located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. With its tiny population of an estimated 6 million native Saudis and with oil revenues that have run from \$30 to \$110 billion per annum over the past decade, the kingdom has

been able to buy time in a region torn by revolutionary change. Nonetheless, its problems persist and include the slashing gap between modernity and tradition, the lack of genuine political participation, the growing presence of an educated middle class, the conspicuous consumption of the wealthy, the existence of a half million second-class Shi'i citizens in the Eastern Province, and the external challenges represented by the revolutionary messages that emanate from neighboring Iran. The United States maintains an especially close relationship with Saudi Arabia.

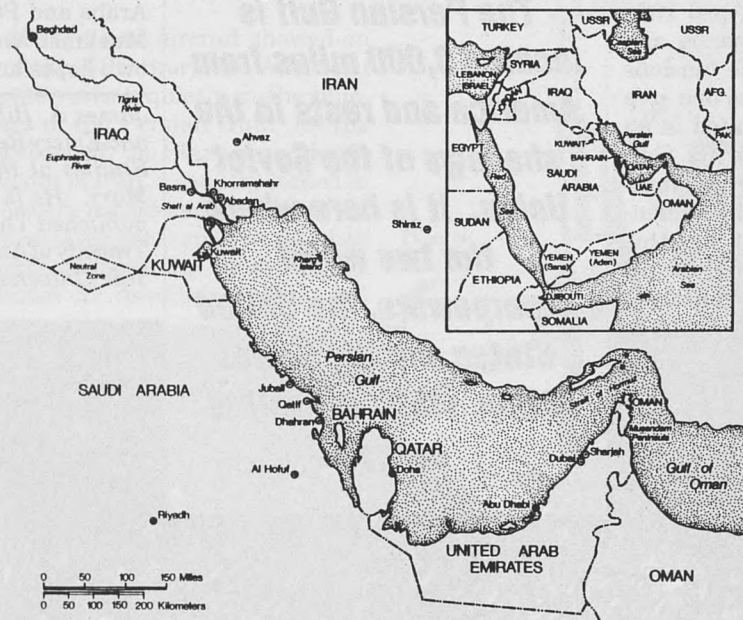
Like Saudi Arabia, Iraq is an Arab country. Since its revolution of 30 years ago, Iraq has been governed by a succession of authoritarian strong men. The current regime of President Saddam Hussein is one of the most repressive in the world. With a population of 14 million, Iraq, after Saudi Arabia, has the Middle East's largest reserves of petroleum, estimated to be over 100 billion barrels. A secular, socialist state heavily indebted to the Soviet Union, Iraq now enjoys friendly relations with the United States as well. This odd support that Iraq draws from both superpowers results from the reverses suffered in the Gulf war beginning in 1982 when Iran beat back Iraqi attacks and moved to the offensive in the conflict.

The political fate of the Iraqi regime rests to a large extent upon the outcome of the war, which began when Saddam Hussein decided to invade Iran on Sept. 22, 1980. Hence, the reference to the Gulf war as "Saddam's War." The war has already cost Iraq dearly as its financial reserves dropped from \$35 billion in surpluses to a current debt of \$50 billion. The Saudis and Kuwaitis have been carrying much of the financial burden for the Iraqis.

With a population of 50 million, non-Arab Iran is the superpower of the Persian Gulf. Sharing a 1,600 mile border with the Soviet Union, Iran is the major piece of real estate that separates the U.S.S.R. from the Gulf. Iran boasts the world's second largest reserves of natural gas (after the Soviet Union) and has oil reserves of 90 billion barrels. Energized by its revolution, Iran is an Islamic Republic that will celebrate its 10th anniversary early in 1989. Since 1982, Iran has taken the offensive in the costly Gulf war while pursuing a foreign policy built around the slogan "Neither East nor West." Like other countries that have gone through funda-

mental revolutions, Iran has considered itself besieged by external enemies and has responded indignantly and belligerently. Yet, despite the existence of continual crisis, Iran has carefully gone about the business of institutionalizing its revolution through the creation of a network of political organizations. Ayatollah Khomeini himself, foreseeing his own disappearance from the scene one day soon has encouraged this process of institution-building. In Iran, the revolution is a fait accompli, and, despite numerous obstacles, the Islamic Republic is destined to remain

a major force in Gulf affairs for many years to come.



The Pervasiveness of Religion

The Gulf states are Islamic countries dominated by a religion, civilization and way of life that exploded out of the Arabian peninsula in the 7th century. Borrowing heavily from both Christianity and Judaism, Islam is a monotheistic religion practiced today by one billion human beings (known as Muslims or Moslems). Muslims believe fervently in such great historical religious figures as Adam, Abraham, Moses, Christ and Muhammad, the last or "seal" of the Prophets. Christ is accorded a very special place in the Islamic pantheon of prophet-heroes but is not considered to be divine. Furthermore, Muslims believe in the special role of Muhammad as the major prophet introducing God's message to mankind.

There are two major manifestations of Islam, Sunni Islam and Shi'i Islam. Although both schools believe in the Quran (God's Word in a Holy Book), the Prophet Muhammad, and the Sunna (Traditions), they differ on the issue of who was to succeed the Prophet when he died in 632 A.D. The Shi'is believe that Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet,

Iran: The View From Within

At 2:05 a.m. Nov. 27, 1978, I stepped off a Luft-hansa flight from Frankfurt onto the tarmac of Mehrabad airport in Tehran, Iran, a country then convulsing in the violent throes of a massive revolution. While most westerners were fleeing Iran, I had decided to take leave from my university in order to visit Tehran to observe firsthand the revolutionary upheaval that I had predicted publicly in Washington nine months before.

Zippering through customs, I confidently chatted in Persian with the quiet, somber guards, and strode through the doors to the dimly lit street outside, where I suddenly found myself the center of a shouting, crowding mob of revolutionary street people. As I tried to disentangle myself to search for a cab, I was confronted by what appeared to be the mob leader. The crowd quieted down to listen to the man interrogate me. He seemed primarily interested to know what my nationality was and from where I had come. Since my ancestors were of German heritage and since I had indeed just come from Frankfurt, I told him in Persian that I was German. Obviously not impressed with my answer, the mob leader asked the same questions again. Getting the same response, he loudly accused me of being a liar. In fact, he boldly proclaimed, "You are an American," I asked him how he could tell. In Persian, he responded: "Because you have an American face." I admitted that he was right but said I was a professor and a friend of the people of Iran. After a long discussion, the crowd showed me a taxi with a driver who carried a special permit allowing him to work despite the martial law then in effect.

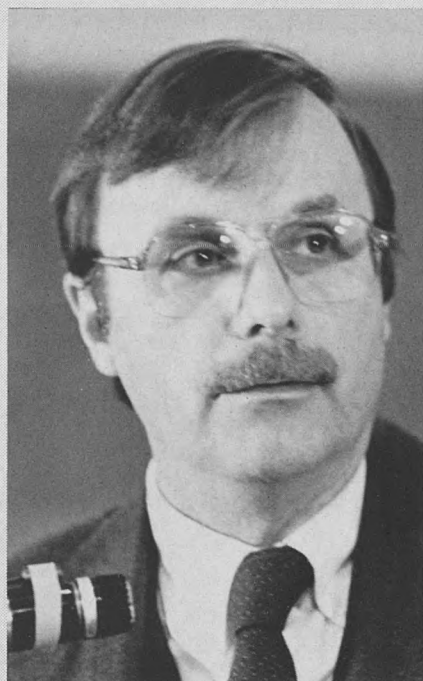
As we tore through the dark streets of Tehran, the driver, an excitable revolutionary from the province of Azerbaijan, cursed and shouted, condemning the shah and the Pahlavi royal family. When he demanded to know my views, I indicated that I thought his opinions had great merit. Tehran eerily looked like an uninhabited city that night. Hotels, liquor stores and cinemas along Shah Reza Avenue stood as bombed-out, shadowy hulks looking down on us from above as leaves swirled in the wind along the deserted streets. Suddenly, along the route, a loud voice emanated from ahead "EEEEEST!" (HALT!) The driver, cursing all the time, brought the cab to a screeching halt and tossed his permit of passage to the young soldier who approached his door. On the passenger side of the car where I was seated, another khaki-clad

soldier poked his G-3 automatic weapon into the vehicle in the general vicinity of my head. His cold, shaking hands and youthful, inexperienced look did not inspire confidence.

Upon arriving at my destination at Fawzieh Square in east Tehran, I inquired of the driver the fare. He indicated that the ride would cost me the Iranian equivalent of \$200. As I stepped carefully out of the car, I indicated that surely this was some kind of joke. The driver too stepped from the car and approached me frontally assuring me in unpleasant terms that it was in fact no joke. From here, the situation rapidly deteriorated. I looked around me to see only a lone armed soldier patrolling the Square and shouted for him to come over. He sauntered in our direction and I told him my predicament, that the price was 10 times the normal price, that I did not have that kind of money on me, and that the demand was outrageous and un-Persian. Spitting

in my direction, the soldier walked away and stood behind us with his gun off his shoulder. I then coldly and evenly told the fuming driver that I was going to turn around and walk down the dead-end alley to the home of my friend. There I would get some financial help. The driver warned me not to take one step away. I turned and deliberately walked down the alley away from the armed guard with the loaded weapon and the irate driver. As I did so, I felt the hair on my head stand straight out. At the end of the short alley, I rang my friend's

As we tore through the dark streets of Tehran, the driver, an excitable revolutionary from the province of Azan, cursed and shouted, condemning the shah and the Pahlavi royal family.



doorbell and prayed that someone was home.

Five long minutes later, the teen-age son of the family opened the door. After embracing, we went out to the taxi, bargaining over the price; an arrangement was reached; I was back in Iran.

This incident represented the beginning of 10 days of unforgettable adventure as I stood at the eye of a revolutionary storm. Social turbulence and revolutionary politics gripped the country during the short time that I lived in that small alleyway in a section of town where the masses of Iranian poor lived in clumps and heaps. Despite the unpleasant, inauspicious beginning of my stay, it was the warm hospitality and natural generosity of my many Iranian friends and acquaintances that enabled me to successfully observe this historical moment. The Iranian revolution, a revolution in the classic genre of the French and Russian revolutions, one that I glimpsed from close at hand, has already left its imprint on history and especially upon the region known as the Persian Gulf.

By James A. Bill

should have taken the leadership of the fledgling community. The Sunnis chose Abu Bakr, a senior companion of the Prophet, to be his successor and the first caliph. Throughout Islamic history, the Sunni school has been dominant while the Shi'is have existed as a small minority. As a minority, often-times persecuted, the Shi'is have developed a mindset of martyrdom that gains sustenance from the dramatic martyrdom of Ali's son, Imam Hussein, in 680 A.D. at Karbala (in present day Iraq). Badly outnumbered, Imam Hussein's small band of 72 was massacred by the military forces of the Islamic establishment of the day. This incident is commemorated every year during Muharram (the first month of the Muslim calendar) by Shi'is everywhere.

Shi'ism is a particularly potent force in the Persian Gulf where Shi'ites compose the majority in countries such as Iran, Iraq and Bahrain. Yet, with the sole exception of Iran, all of the Gulf states are governed by Sunni political elites. Thus locked out of the corridors of political power, the Shi'i populations generally exist as a disaffected and alienated force for potential change in the region. With their large and concentrated numbers, organizational strength, religious commitment and economic power, they will be critical in determining the political future of the Gulf.

The Shi'is of the Gulf exist as one small part of an overarching populist Islamic movement that is sweeping across much of the Third World. Often described as "fundamentalist Islam," this is a move to power by the dispossessed, the alienated and the downtrodden. Using Islam ideology as their guide, these forces from the periphery and underside of society are in the process of challenging both political and religious establishments in their countries. This force of surging, populist Islam will be among the most powerful ideological movements during the rest of this century. In the words of one traditional Sunni Gulf ruler: "I would rather deal with 10 communists than one Muslim fundamentalist."

Other than their fundamental commitment to the tenets of Islam, all those who belong to this populist Islamic movement profess three basic principles: (1) a strong commitment to the related principles of human equality and social justice; (2) an opposition to corrupt and repressive political establishments; and (3) a condemnation of external, imperialist intervention in their countries. Also, these religious populists are willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for their beliefs, i.e., they are increasingly willing to die for them. In this context, it is important to note that they consider "dying power" to be more potent than "killing power." Evidence of this potency across the region is seen in the willingness of unarmed Palestinian civilians to confront the heavily armed Israeli troops, the success of Afghan traditional tribal guerrillas against the modern military might of the Soviet Union, and the relative success of the Iranian armed forces against Iraq, which holds a clear superiority in weapons and technology.

Populist Islam demands autonomy and independence for its people. It is particularly critical of the Soviet Union and its Marxist-Leninist ideology that stresses an atheistic creed. After decades of pressure from the neighboring Soviet Union, no Muslim Middle Eastern country (with the exception of South Yemen)

has chosen Marxism as its ideology. Given the strength of this movement and its innate conflict with communism, it is certainly to the interests of the United States to seek to develop a better understanding of and rapport with this powerful, surging movement.

Future of U. S. and the Gulf

Historically a peaceful body of water known for fishing, pearling, trading and commerce, the Persian Gulf today

The Persian Gulf Proven Reserves of Petroleum, 1988* (billions of barrels)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Saudi Arabia | 167.0 |
| Iraq | 100.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 98.1 |
| Iran | 92.8 |
| Kuwait | 91.9 |
| Oman | 4.0 |
| Qatar | 3.1 |
| Bahrain | 0.2 |
| Total Persian Gulf | 557.1 |
| Total World | 887.3 |
| Persian Gulf Percent of World Reserves | 62.8 |

*Table compiled from data provided in *The Oil and Gas Journal*, Dec. 28, 1987.



Although it has suffered recent setbacks, Iran took the offensive in the costly war with Iraq beginning in 1982.



Iraq, dominates Gulf affairs and threatens to draw other outside powers into the melee. The United States is the most powerful and most visible of these external powers now present in the Gulf.

In the summer of 1987, the Reagan administration increased America's naval presence in the Gulf by reflagging and escorting Kuwaiti tankers. This was done in order to ensure the principles of free navigation, to block any major Soviet entry into the Gulf, and to send strong signals of support to conservative regional states such as Saudi Arabia. In so doing, however, the United States found itself increasingly allied with Iraq, the country that had begun the war in the first place, and in conflict with Iran, strategically far and away the more important country. In April 1988, after Iranian mines were found in Gulf waters, the United States launched attacks against two important Iranian oil terminals. Cornered and under domestic pressure to respond, Iran feebly fired on U.S. ships. The United States then knocked out half of the Iranian Navy, to the delight of the Iraqis, who simultaneously

The photo above illustrates the disparity between the old and new in the Gulf region, while the photo at left emphasizes the pervasiveness of religion in the lives of the people.



exists as a swirling whirlpool of tension and always threatening warfare. Besides the black pollutants of oil pouring from the holds of damaged tankers, the blue waters of the Gulf have already be-

launched a successful attack on Iranian forces then holding the Fao peninsula. With these actions, the United States and Iran moved closer to all-out war.

Any further escalation in the conflict between the United States and Iran could mean strategic disaster for both countries. There will be at least six consequences of such warfare. First, American attacks on Iran are unlikely to influence Iran's political position. What more harm can the U.S. Military inflict than what the Iraqis have not already inflicted? Second, there will be both Iranian and American deaths. Third, battered and on the defensive, Iran will strike back with unconventional warfare up and down the Gulf, and perhaps elsewhere as well. Fourth, the most extremist elements in Iran will solidify their political positions in Tehran. Fifth, the Soviet Union, itself deeply distrusted in revolutionary Iran, will finally see an opening for influence in the Islamic Republic. And sixth, Iranian-American relations will be set back for decades. If these circumstances should come to pass the United States will, therefore, have lost any hope of maintaining relationships with the most important country on the Persian Gulf for many years to come.

gun to be stained red with the blood of sailors and seamen of various nationalities. Around the shores of the Gulf, politically unstable traditional regimes struggle to survive in the modern world. The Islamic Republic of Iran continually transmits its revolutionary signals across the region, while the universal ideology of populist Islam appeals to the alienated and aggrieved who inhabit the Gulf states. Meanwhile, the longest Middle Eastern war of this century, a war being fought between the two most populous Gulf states, Iran and

In the end, the future of the troubled and turbulent Persian Gulf will be determined, not by outside forces, but rather by the countries of the region itself. The explosive mixture of revolution, religion and politics, alongside nationalist yearnings for autonomy, bodes ill for external interventionary powers, whoever they may be. Meanwhile, problems of political participation, economic inequities, social tensions, religious revivalism and the inter-regional struggle for political hegemony will continue to engulf the Gulf.

Mary Dunn '54: Trial By Fire

By Hilary Holladay

Seven months after Mary Maples Dunn '54 became president of Smith College, her office building was invaded by 200 determined young women protesting Smith's investments in South African firms. Rather than force them out, Dunn set up an emergency college switchboard and worked at home until she could persuade the students to leave on their own.

The incident was not unexpected. At the time, a number of prominent colleges, including Dartmouth, Brown and Middlebury, were experiencing student-administration conflicts over the same problem. The sit-in at Smith was relatively calm. Students arrived gradually, sleeping bags in hand, and plopped down in the halls. At first, Dunn took only preventive measures. She asked staff members to carry out the most sensitive files in their briefcases and had College Hall's computer terminals disconnected from the collegewide computer system.

It was a trying time for Dunn, who had no ties with Smith until becoming its eighth president the previous September. She was still adjusting to a new academic environment twice the size of Bryn Mawr College where she had been for the past 30 years. As dean of Bryn Mawr's undergraduate college, she had focused on curriculum and faculty needs. As president of Smith, America's largest private women's college (with approximately 2,600 students) and among the most prestigious in any category, she had taken on a much greater spectrum of responsibilities. And those responsibilities included dealing with the national issue of divestiture and wresting her office away from students she wanted to know, not alienate.

Two and a half years later, President Dunn is philosophical about her week negotiating with the students on the Northampton, Mass., campus. "On one hand, I thought the question (of Smith's investments) was a serious issue. The board of trustees had to be supported in its decisions. At the same time, I kind of admired the students. I like it when women take a strong position." Though caught in the middle between students and college trustees, she was analytical about her dilemma: "It was an interesting exercise. I remember finding the whole thing fascinating."

Such equanimity is typical of Dunn's approach to running this historic college, founded in 1871 by a \$400,000 bequest from Sophia Smith, where the current student body includes debutantes, radical feminists and probably a few who fit both categories. Tuition and fees cost nearly



Mary Dunn '54 became president of Smith College, America's largest women's college, after 30 years at Bryn Mawr.

\$16,000, but for the past few years Smith has ensured a diverse student body by guaranteeing financial aid to all qualified applicants. Minorities make up 13 percent of the student population, and nearly 400 participate in the Ada Comstock Scholars program for women beyond the traditional college age. By and large, "Smithies" are known to speak their minds, fight for causes, succeed in school and after—and become tremendously loyal alumnae.

The students occupying College Hall moved out only after the board of trustees agreed to meet again to discuss investment policy. Some months later, trustees went along with a student-faculty committee recommendation and voted to withdraw all of Smith's investments in South Africa. But other equally inflammatory issues have come along—namely, racism and lesbianism—so Dunn's trial by fire continues today, three years after she left her comfortable niche at Bryn Mawr.

Dunn, 57, dresses in keeping with her low-key manner. Short and plump with a casual fluff of gray hair, she wears a striped seersucker dress, espadrilles and round silver earrings on the Monday after Smith's 110th commencement exercises. She has begun another 70-hour week which will include traveling to Easton, Pa., to receive an honorary doctorate from Lafayette College. The trip will be little more than a jog down the block compared to her frequent travel across the U.S. necessitated by presidential fund-raising duties. Smith is in the middle of a \$125 million capital campaign—to bolster its already impressive endowment of nearly \$300 million—and it is up to Dunn to solicit many of the major gifts crucial to the effort's success.

Travel has long been part of her life, however. Born in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., she was an Army brat who saw much of the U.S. as a youngster. Along with parents and three brothers, she lived for two years in China after World War II. Maoists were taking over and most Americans were evacuating. The political turmoil could have been frightening, but instead it caught her imagination: "I don't remember being frightened. It was engrossing, fascinating. It opened my eyes and mind to other cultures and other cultural values."

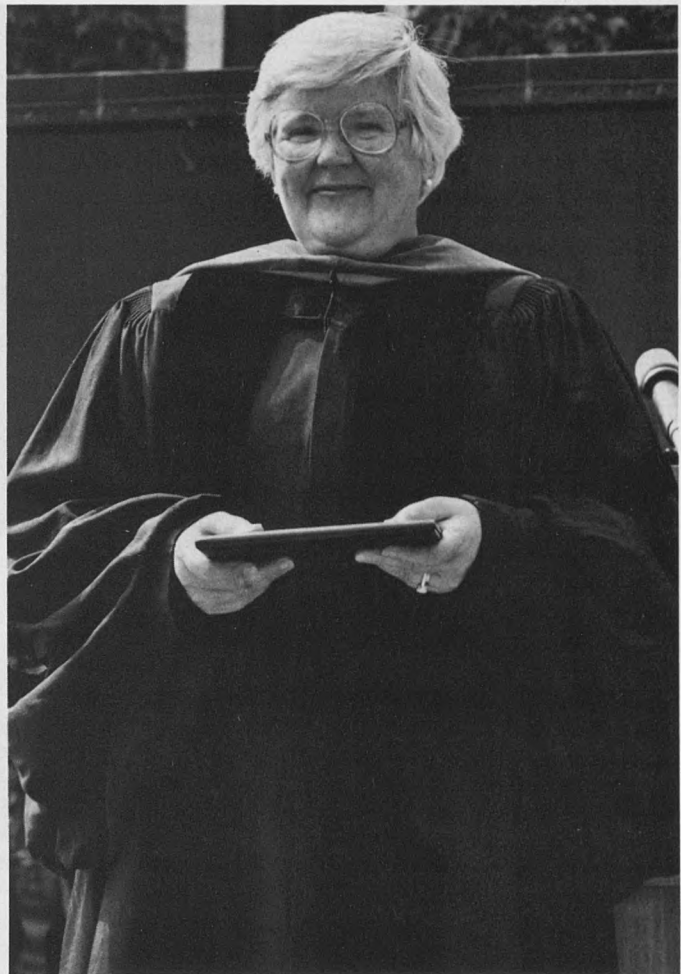
In light of this early experience, perhaps it is no surprise that 40 years later Dunn often cites the importance of harboring a progressive, "multicultural" environment at Smith. Not long after the sit-in, she had to take a stand on racism. After a racist slur appeared on a college building in the fall of 1986, she immediately called a campuswide meeting to air grievances and consider possible solutions. She closed the libraries, college snack bars and other Smith gathering places to promote maximum attendance.

In a memo announcing the meeting to the student body, she wrote, "The fact that discussions of racism on campus have incited reprehensible action of this sort should not deter our efforts to understand racism in ourselves—we probably all suffer from it to some degree, no matter what our race or ethnicity—and to understand its effects on our colleagues.

"We must also be careful that we do this in a way which does not make life more painful for minority people; and we must be sure that the victims are not required to carry the burden of education and defense."

As for the message ("Niggers, Spics and Chinks, Quit Complaining or Get Out") that was spray-painted on the steps of the building housing the Mwangi Center for minority students, Dunn wrote: "I urge the person who wrote those words to seek professional help."

Dunn's response to minority students' cries for help received national publicity. She devised a seven-point program to combat racism, including the appointment of an outside panel of experts asked to evaluate race relations at Smith and lead seminars designed to improve the situation. And during Smith's annual Rally Day this year, she announced the establishment of three new faculty positions for minorities as well as an endowed chair in African studies. She declared that



A frequent traveler, President Dunn took time from her busy schedule this year to receive an honorary degree from Lafayette College.

additional funds would help create a "more inclusive and multicultural curriculum" and support the activities of Smith's Society Organized Against Racism (SOAR). Moreover, Dunn said that for the next several years black scholars will be selected for Smith's most prestigious visiting position, the Nielson professorship.

But the problem of racism has not gone away. In April, a group called Concerned Students of All Colors held a press conference and protest march to voice their anger and disappointment with the administration's handling of racial concerns. Two days after the march, Dunn responded in a statement to all of the group's grievances and urged students to acknowledge the steps that had been taken to eliminate racism instead of dwelling only on the administration's shortcomings. In May she announced that she had asked Smith's lawyers to draft a civil rights policy which would apply state and federal laws "to the unique needs of a private college." If she couldn't win every battle, at least she could head off a war.

Perceived racism is not the only difficult issue casting a long shadow across Smith's 125 beautifully landscaped acres in the Connecticut River Valley. The other is lesbianism, a subject that garnered national attention in the early Eighties in *Harper's* and *Newsweek*. Lesbians at Smith tend to be outspoken about their sexual preference and active in femi-

nist political causes, as both articles document in some detail. The surrounding community of Northampton has a highly visible lesbian population, including a number of lesbian-separatists who prefer to avoid any contact with men.

Faced with these facts, Dunn must respond to alumnae and students who would rather not see Smith and lesbianism linked in perpetuity. During her first year as president, she issued a "statement on lesbianism" admitting that the subject came up frequently in meetings with alumnae and sometimes with students. Dunn points out, in the statement and in conversation, that women's colleges had to defend their educational mission after many men's colleges went co-educational in the early 1970s. At that time, coeducation became the perceived norm, and single-sex education, the aberration. "Some people have odd perceptions about women's colleges," she says. "I don't think the presence of lesbians at Smith is any greater than at any other college. For some women, however, being a lesbian has taken on a political component. Some lesbian women have connected feminism with lesbianism. Feminism of course is a much larger issue than lesbianism."

Her official statement concludes that "we should be careful not to make the mistake of believing that sexual identity is all and that a young woman who believes she is homosexual is therefore less intelligent, less able to do good work, less able to have a loyal attachment to her alma mater.

"At the same time, we must be particularly responsive to the needs of our youngest students who are anxious about their own sexuality (which they don't begin to understand) and feel threatened by upper class lesbian women and their sexual behavior."

Dunn sees the issue of lesbianism as an unfortunate distraction from Smith's central mission of educating highly motivated, intellectually gifted women. Smith students are taught to expect that they will be leaders, and the alumnae roster supports that expectation. Prominent alumnae include Anne Morrow Lindbergh, Sylvia Plath, Gloria Steinem, Betty Freidan and Nancy Reagan. Other notables are Katherine Fanning '49, the first woman editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*; Glenda Reed '66, the first woman president of an NAACP chapter; Barbara Polk Washburn '35, the first woman to climb Mount McKinley; and Marietta Cheng '74, chair of the music department and the youngest department chair at Colgate University.



Dunn sees the mission of Smith as educating highly motivated, intellectually gifted women.

While colleges such as Smith, Bryn Mawr and Wellesley were once the only viable option for talented young women pursuing higher education, now these institutions must make an aggressive case for themselves in order to attract students who might otherwise attend coed Ivy League schools.

Dunn is eager to make that case whenever the opportunity presents itself. She believes that women gain a great deal by attending an all-women's college. "Women have a chance to 'run things,' giving them more opportunity to engage in governance and experience in leadership. They gain identity and self-esteem. These experiences really empower them to believe they can run their own lives and make choices without any suggestion that there are things that women shouldn't do. They go away with a sense of how it feels to be the dominant members of society.

"I would like to think there will come a time when women won't need any particular kind of help to realize their potential, but for the moment the need for women's colleges or the utility of a women's college is still very strong."

Dunn does not find it particularly odd that she graduated from a public coeducational university before embarking on a long career in privately funded higher education for women. She selected William and Mary because she liked the campus and because her family was living in northern Virginia when she was a high school senior. "I fell in love with William and Mary when we went down to visit. I tend to fall in love with places for their physical, aesthetic appeal. I loved it."

Love at first sight grew into lasting affection. "I enjoyed my years at William and Mary very much, for the usual reasons. I thought I was getting a good education and I liked my friends. I think those are the two most important things, your peer group and your academic program."

At William and Mary she was a dedicated student, but hardly a grind. She helped organize a student concert bureau that reserved blocks of tickets for concerts in Richmond and spent hours with a friend listening to records in the music department's library. She also was active in her sorority, Tri Delt.

Her major in history was a natural choice since her parents had encouraged her and her brothers to learn the history of the many places they lived while growing up. William and Mary's historic campus and the proximity of Colonial Williamsburg further fueled her growing interest in the complexities of the past. History professors Harold Fowler, Bruce McCulley, Douglas Adair and Jane Carson were among those whose instruction and guidance impressed her most. It was Professor Adair's advice, in fact, that led her to Bryn Mawr, where she earned a Ph.D., rose to the rank of professor of history and finally served as dean of the college.

While many women coming of age in the Fifties opted for marriage and family over professional careers, she didn't feel pressured into doing that. Buoyed by the encouragement she received from her parents as well as professors, she pursued her scholarly interests with enthusiasm. After a year in Scotland on a Fulbright, she enrolled at Bryn Mawr. Not long thereafter, a friend introduced her to a young history professor at the University of Pennsylvania, Richard Dunn. They married in 1960.

Like other important people in her life, her husband also

encouraged her to succeed in her academic career. After their first daughter, Rebecca, was born in 1964, she considered quitting her job to raise the family, but her husband talked her out of it. They decided to share housekeeping and child-rearing responsibilities and continue their careers in academia. Sharing professional as well as personal interests, they have coedited two volumes of *The Papers of William Penn*.

When a presidential search committee contacted her about the position at Smith, Dunn hesitated. She was devoted to Bryn Mawr, her husband was equally devoted to his job at Penn, and most of their close friends were in the Philadelphia area. But Smith was similar to Bryn Mawr in its commitment to the education of women, and both Dunn's husband and the president of Bryn Mawr (herself a Smith graduate) urged her at least to consider the job. "No attraction ever proved itself sufficient to call me away until this job at Smith," she says now. "As at William and Mary, I was swayed by the physical beauty of the college."

She does not regret making the move. She and her husband get together on occasional weekends and during spring breaks and summer vacations. This past year, Richard Dunn was a visiting professor at Oxford University, so the commute was longer than usual. Conveniently, both love to travel; they vacation together in a different country each summer. This year they plan to visit their younger daughter, Cecilia, who is teaching in Kenya.

In addition to travel, Dunn enjoys reading contemporary fiction by women authors, mysteries and history books when she has time to digest them. The Duns share an interest in music, theater and movies and attend as many such events together as their schedules permit.

For the time being, however, Dunn's life revolves around Smith. Asked to evaluate her first three years on the job, she gives herself "an A for effort, a B for success" in getting to know students and faculty. In fund raising, an area in which she had little prior experience, she says she has progressed from a B to a B plus or A minus. She gives herself high marks for handling the conflict over investment policy, but says it is too early to evaluate her success in dealing with campus racism. Overall, she says with a laugh, she deserves "an A for hard work."

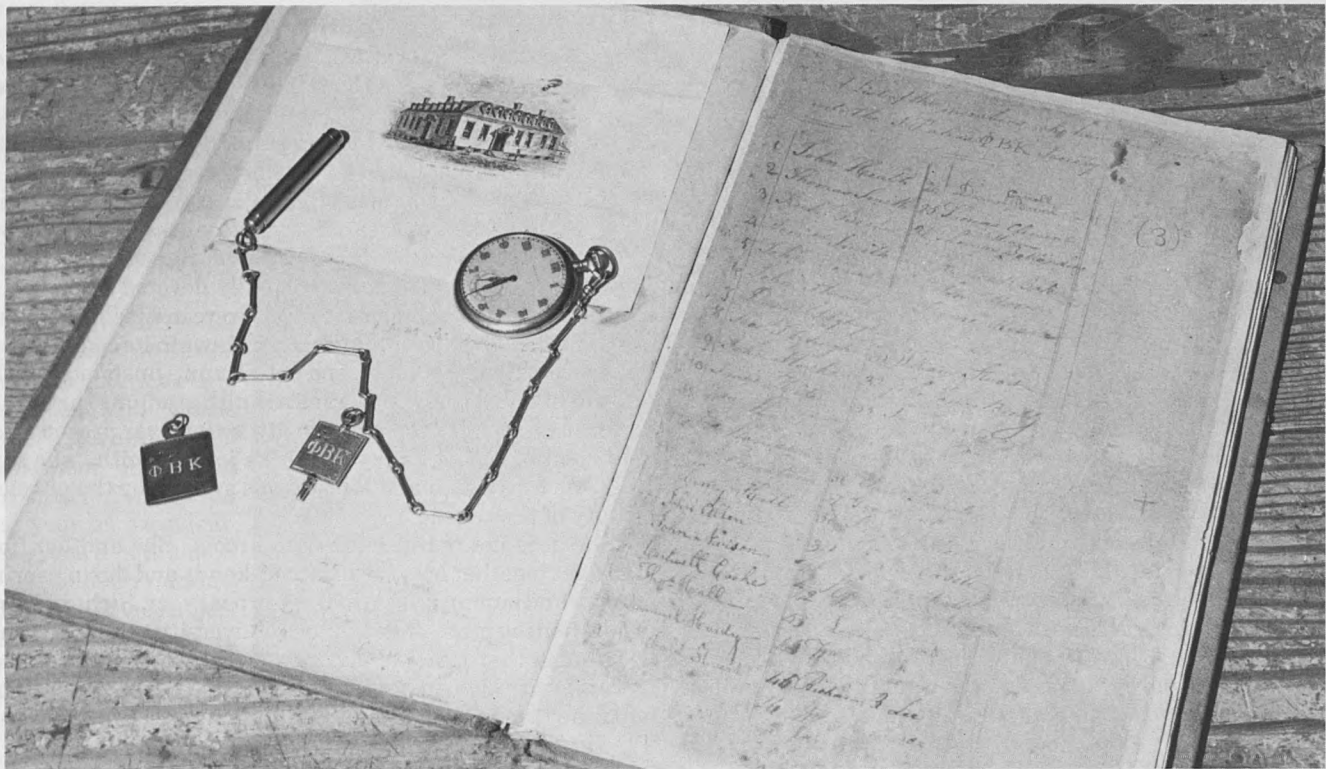
Fortunately for Dunn, she seems to thrive under pressure. "I'm truly absorbed by the work I'm doing. It's challenging and important. I feel uncertain and very tired sometimes, but I know it's very important work that I do, and I take satisfaction from that. I don't want to go on in this job much beyond the age of 65. That'll give me plenty of opportunity to be stimulated and face a lot of problems and maybe solve a lot of problems.

"I want Smith to remain, despite the demographic downturn, a first-class college for first-class women. I want to encourage women to enter scientific professions. As for the faculty, I want to continue to push the curriculum to include areas which in the past we didn't think much of, such as East Asian studies. I'd also like to do my best to make this a comfortable place for a diverse community of women.

"And that might be enough for any one woman in a short period of time."



A president with a sense of humor and an easy rapport with students, Dunn gives herself an "A" for effort and a "B" for success after three years at Smith.



The original Phi Beta Kappa minutes, a watch belonging to William Short and PBK keys belonging to William and Peyton Short are located in university archives, Swem Library.

A PBK Quiz

Name the five William and Mary students who organized Phi Beta Kappa.

Who was the first president of Phi Beta Kappa?

Was Phi Beta Kappa organized in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern, as is generally believed?

At what university was the second chapter of Phi Beta Kappa established?

What do the three stars on the Phi Beta Kappa medal of membership stand for?

How many Phi Beta Kappa Memorial halls have there been at William and Mary and to whom is PBK Memorial Hall dedicated?

For the answers to these and other questions about Phi Beta Kappa, read the accompanying story.

The Book On PBK

By Tina Jeffrey

In the history of the College of William and Mary, Dec. 5, 1776, stands as an important date. On this day five students met and organized a secret society on campus. They called it Phi Beta Kappa and chose a square silver badge as a symbol of membership.

During the next few months, they elected officers, adopted rules, established an oath of fidelity and initiated nine more members.

Their organization survived and prospered, becoming a model for the present Greek letter collegiate fraternity system. Phi Beta Kappa had a constitution, a form of initiation, a motto, a badge of membership, a grip, a seal, the name "fraternity," regular meetings and social occasions, the bond of brotherhood and a plan for expanding to other campuses. Present-day fraternities have add-

ed only two innovations, the fraternity convention and their periodicals.

Although it served as a parent to the fraternity system, Phi Beta Kappa did not adhere to the pattern. Over the years it has become a non-secret national organization emphasizing scholarship and the humanities. Election to Phi Beta Kappa has become a mark of distinction on campuses across the nation.

The five organizers probably did not realize the importance of their secret society. They were congenial Virginia students of similar circumstances, and for one reason or another, they had not joined an existing secret society, the F.H.C.

"So on Thursday, the fifth of December, in the year of our Lord God, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six and the first of the Commonwealth, a happy spirit and resolution of attaining the important ends of Society entering the minds of John Heath, Thomas Smith, Richard Booker, Armisted Smith and John Jones," they formed a counterpart to the F. H. C. at the College.

In the next four years, the membership grew to 50. Those members are now known as the "Founding Fathers," to whom Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall at William and Mary is dedicated.

To understand more fully why and how the Society began and grew, one must examine the times. Virginia's population in 1776 consisted of 300,000 whites and 250,000 blacks, more than one-fifth of the population of the entire young nation. Virginia was a center of culture, trade and political activity and Williamsburg was its hub. Here had lived leaders of the colony. Here was the only college south of Princeton. It possessed outstanding educators and turned out over the years a brilliant group of statesmen such as Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Peyton Randolph, Edmund Randolph, James Monroe and John Tyler. The College averaged about 60 students per year, and they were permitted to pay their tuition in tobacco, a medium of exchange, if they wished. One thousand pounds of the golden weed entitled a pupil to study with two professors; 1,500 pounds with three professors.

The Greek and Roman classics were the foundation of education at that time in Virginia and many wealthy plantation owners were able to read these books in their original languages. On convivial occasions the planters were apt to quote extensively from Homer and Ovid. Their sons studied classics at William and Mary and relished using Latin or Greek names for secret societies. F. H. C., dubbed the Flat Hat Club, was the first known social-intellectual college society in British America. One historian believes the super-



The three stars on the Phi Beta Kappa key represent friendship, morality and literature.

secret group was dedicated to "Fraternitas, Hilaritas, Cognitione." The Latin-named organization was organized at William and Mary in 1750 but became extinct when the College closed in 1781, and no records of its meetings have ever been found. Thomas Jefferson, a member, said it had "no useful object."

Yale and Princeton also had college societies before 1770, so the idea of a secret fraternity was no novelty when Phi Beta Kappa was formed. It was unique, however, in its Greek name and, more important, in its spread to other campuses.

In 1776, the times were threatening and the future uncertain. The colonies were at war with Great Britain, having declared independence from the mother country on July 4, just five months earlier. The youthful Phi Beta Kappa organizers were between 16 and 20 years old and only three of the group of 50 are believed to have been as much as 25 at initiation. Because of the war, students sometimes spent only short months at the College, leaving to join the fight for independence.

Although tradition says the fraternity was founded in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern, this is not proved (or disproved) by surviving minutes. The place of founding was not stated, which leads many to believe that the historic event probably took place in a student's room. Some historians have pointed out it is not likely that five students would have hired the large Apollo Room to talk over plans for a secret society. However, the minutes do say that some meetings were held in the Apollo Room, including the anniversary celebrations, and that jollity and mirth prevailed.

John Heath of Northumberland County was elected first president of Phi Beta Kappa. The medal of membership chosen by the first members was engraved on one side with the Latin initials SP for Societas Philosophiae and the other, the Greek letters, Phi Beta Kappa, with an index finger pointing to three stars representing "friendship," "morality" and "literature." The badge in later years became a key with the addition of a stem on the bottom for winding pocket watches and a cirlet on top to hang upon a watch chain.

Heath was the acknowledged leader of activities for the group until he left college to enter the war in 1779. Later he was a member of the Virginia General Assembly when barely 21 years of age, and served as a member of Congress, 1793-97. He died in Richmond in 1810, while serving in the council of Governor John Tyler.

Meetings at least one Saturday night each month were devoted to debating and merriment. The 18th law in the original code provided that "four members be selected to perform at every session, two of whom in matters of argumentation and the others in opposite composition." The revised code added one man to the number of performers, directing him to write a dissertation. More simply, this meant that the first pair of performers read their arguments on opposite sides of the question, while the second pair spoke extemporaneously on the same subject. The fifth member summarized on paper.

Performers who skipped fraternity meetings on their scheduled night were subject to fines. Presumably regular meetings were held at the College, since the minutes state that new members were voted upon, notified and initiated, apparently without any lengthy interruption in the Society's proceedings. Many such meetings were held in local taverns. In 1779, after debating public versus private education, the young members voted that a charter be granted to John

Beckley for a chapter to be established in Richmond. A few months later they ordered that a branch be founded in Westmoreland, Va. Neither these nor three other suggested chapters materialized then, but the idea of expansion to other localities persisted.

Later that year the fraternity initiated its only non-Virginia member, Elisha Parmele of Connecticut, who taught school in Surry County. He had attended Yale for two years and was a graduate of Harvard and wanted to extend Phi Beta Kappa to both of those colleges. In December 1779, at the third anniversary party, he asked permission to take charters to "the College of New Haven in Connecticut" and "the University of Cambridge."

Charters for those two chapters, or "alphas," were signed by all 19 of the members and given to Parmele to carry northward. Alpha chapter of Connecticut was established in 1780, and Alpha of Massachusetts in 1781. Letters traveled back and forth between the brothers at the three chapters with advice, regards and news of literary pursuits. By commencement of 1781, the Yale chapter numbered 32; by 1782, Harvard's Phi Beta Kappas had increased from a founding group of four to 32 active members. Both college chapters have preserved their original charters.

It was not until 1787 that a fourth chapter was set up at Dartmouth College, with consent and assistance of the societies at Harvard and Yale. By that time, the William and Mary chapter had become inactive — to remain so for 70 years. But the Society founded in the South took firm root in New England, growing slowly and steadily. By 1787 there were 300 members.

Meanwhile, back at Alpha of Virginia, the chapter had fallen upon sad times. Early in 1781, when British troops led by Benedict Arnold threatened the Peninsula, it became evident that the College of William and Mary would have to close. Accordingly, Jan. 6, a meeting of Phi Beta Kappa was called "for the purpose of Securing the Papers of the Society during the Confusion of the Times and the present Dissolution which threatens the University.

"The members who attended were William Short, Daniel C. Brent, Spencer Roane, Peyton Short and Landon Cabell. They thinking it was most advisable that the papers should not be removed, determined to deliver them sealed into the hands of the College Steward, to remain with him until the desirable Event of the Society's Resurrection. And this Deposit they make in the sure and certain Hope that the Fraternity will one day rise to life everlasting and Glory Immortal."

The Society's strongbox, containing the minutes of the 77 meetings and other valuable papers, was sealed and placed in safekeeping. Most of the young men in the College joined the Continental Army to resist the invaders. The Society's president, William Short, returned shortly afterward to continue his study of French in preparation for a diplomatic career. When the College reopened its doors in 1782, he was the only member of Phi Beta Kappa Society present and did not continue it.

The College suffered much during the war years, losing most of its sources of revenue by depreciation of paper money, loss of British endowments, abolition of the tobacco tax which helped to support the school and the ceding to the United States of Virginia's claim to Western Lands. Its severest loss, though, was the move of the state capital from Williamsburg to Richmond. The political and social support, which might have sustained and uplifted the school in spite of pecuniary

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG PHOTO



It is commonly believed that Phi Beta Kappa was organized in the Apollo Room of Raleigh Tavern, but minutes give no proof of this. More than likely, the five organizers met in a student's room.

losses, slowly faded, leaving the College in straitened circumstances.

While Phi Beta Kappa progressed in the North, adding many members who were later to become national figures, the Society slumbered on at its birthplace. The strongbox was given by the College to Landon Cabell, one of the two members to return to college in 1782. But the Society did not revive and years later, in 1848, his son, Dr. Robert Cabell of Richmond, presented the records to the Virginia Historical Society.

There were two professors at the College then who had become Phi Beta Kappas at Union College in New York. When they heard of the discovery of the valuable old fraternity records, Dr. Silas Totten and Morgan J. Smead decided to regenerate Alpha of Virginia. They wrote William Short, last president and only surviving member of the original Society, who had retired in Philadelphia after a diplomatic career in France and Holland. He commissioned the two teachers to reorganize the chapter. Short died, however, on Dec. 5, 1849, anniversary of PBK's founding, and did not witness the fulfillment of his ardent hope at Williamsburg.

After a suspension of 70 years, Alpha of Virginia was resumed on June 25, 1851. But the regeneration of the chapter lasted only one decade. In 1861 the College suspended classes because of the Civil War, and the Society once again slept. Again came hard times. The main building was burned by Union troops. After its reconstruction the school opened but was forced to close its doors for lack of funds. Finally the state began appropriations to William and Mary to train public school teachers and, in 1888, the College was revived under President Lyon G. Tyler, son of the U. S. President John Tyler.

On Dec. 9, 1893, Phi Beta Kappa was again reorganized on campus, under the aegis of president-emeritus Benjamin S. Ewell and Col. William Lamb, who were members of the Society during its 1851-61 renewal. From that date, the Society has grown and prospered. Colonel Lamb in 1895 appealed to the Virginia Historical Society for the return of the original Phi Beta Kappa records, which are now in Earl Gregg Swem Library. The minutes were published in the

William and Mary Quarterly in April 1896, offering publicly for the first time an authenticated history of the beginnings of the Society. Much of this information, including the names of the founding fathers, had not been generally known until that time.

Phi Beta Kappa members were impressed. Years passed and the feeling grew that the founding fathers should be honored by some sort of memorial building at the College. A World War intervened, but finally on Nov. 29, 1926, 304 official guests from 107 chapters throughout the country helped to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Society by dedicating Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall.

John Stewart Bryan, vice rector of the College, said at the ceremony, "Never in the long history has the College of William and Mary been the recipient of a building that is more interpretive of the spirit of learning, more redolent of the past, and more hopeful for the future than this impressive memorial."

The new brick building included an Apollo Room for Phi Beta Kappa meetings and a Dodge Room in memory of Francis Phelps Dodge, who had contributed substantially to its cost and to the furtherance of the national office of the chapters. There was also a college auditorium, storage space and dressing rooms for casts of dramatic presentations.

On Dec. 29, 1953, the auditorium wing was destroyed by fire. College officials decided to rebuild a new type of structure on another site, to provide more adequately for the needs of the College. A modern Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall on Jamestown Road was dedicated on May 18, 1957, made possible by gifts solicited by Alpha Chapter and members of Phi Beta Kappa throughout the nation; a \$250,000 gift from John D. Rockefeller Jr., a former Phi Beta Kappa senator and restorer of Colonial Williamsburg; from appropriations by the Commonwealth of Virginia and from insurance on the old building.

At the main entrance to Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall are bronze commemorative tablets to the 50 Founding Fathers, plaques saved after the 1953 fire. Three years ago the Dodge Room was renovated with paint and new furnishings, and this year, the Apollo Room is being refurbished through private funds.

From a small beginning at the College almost 212 years ago, Phi Beta Kappa has become an intellectual giant with roots spread from coast to coast in 237 chapters. Its first 50 initiates have been followed by many others, of whom about 425,000 members are alive today. Women, first admitted to membership in 1875, have swollen the ranks of the Society and have added new dimensions to its purposes. Leadership and the obligation to serve mankind

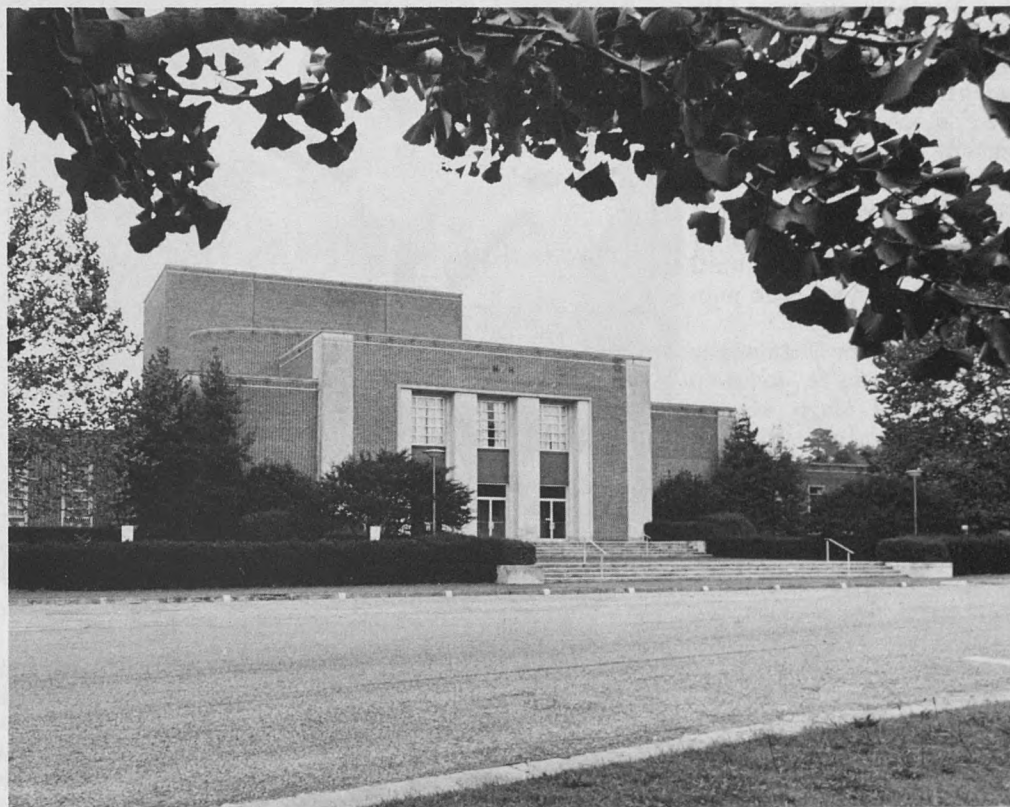
have been by-products of membership, along with continuing lifelong interest in intellectual and cultural pursuits.

The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, the national organization, dates from 1883. As well as directing activities for the individual and combined chapters, it sponsors varied programs. Foremost among them is the Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar Program, begun in 1956, featuring distinguished scholars at different campuses, addressing the academic community and meeting informally with undergraduates for discussions, classes and luncheons. Annual book awards for scholarly writing in the area of liberal arts and sciences are given. In 1976, the 200th anniversary of the founding of Phi Beta Kappa, the United Chapters held its biennial meeting at William and Mary.

The United Chapters, headquartered in Washington, D.C., publishes *The Key Reporter*, a quarterly newsletter sent to all members, and *The American Scholar*, a magazine of informative and lively analysis of the American scene. The office also houses the Phi Beta Kappa Foundation, which uses the income from its \$7,500,000 endowment to maintain the general headquarters and to further its programs. This foundation helped pay for the cost of the first PBK Memorial Hall at William and Mary.

Locally, Alpha of Virginia offers two prestigious annual awards, the Faculty Award for the Advancement of Scholarship, and the Cecil M. McCulley Humanities Award to an undergraduate.

Phi Beta Kappa at William and Mary has initiated almost 3,000 members. Living members number about 2,300. And these, as much as the building and commemorative tablets, are the organization's continuing memorial, with its recurrent theme of the public duty of educated people to society.



Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall is named in honor of the Founding Fathers — the first 50 members of PBK. The first PBK Hall at William and Mary burned on Dec. 29, 1953.

Douglas N. Morton '62 Honors Former Vice President at William and Mary Alumnus Establishes American Studies Professorship

by Hilary Holladay

After three decades in educational fund raising, Duane A. Dittman didn't expect to be surprised by a donor. During his long career, including seven years as vice president for university advancement at William and Mary, he had mastered the art of soliciting and receiving gifts for the institutions he served.

But last spring, when Douglas N. Morton '62 established the Duane A. and Virginia S. Dittman Professorship in American Studies at William and Mary, the master of fund raising had a new experience: he was rendered speechless with amazement.

He had reason to believe that Morton's gift was a first of its kind; he had never before heard of a professorship honoring a development officer and spouse. College supporters generally choose to name endowments and buildings after themselves, their spouses or parents—not after fund raisers. At least not until Morton, a Denver book publisher, came along.

A friend of the Dittmans as well as a regular donor to William and Mary, Morton delivered the news to Dittman over the telephone. "When I called to tell him what I was going to do, I prefaced it by saying, 'The development and improvement of colleges is a team effort. The team is made up of people like myself who have the ability to contribute money and the other half is the people who, day in and day out, sweat it out to help colleges thrive.'"

After listening to Morton's speech, Dittman laughed. Then he realized Morton wasn't kidding about establishing a Dittman Professorship. Morton

recalls, "He was stunned. He didn't know what to say. He kind of broke down. I knew he would appreciate it, but I had no idea it would mean that much."

Later in the conversation, Dittman

After the conversation, Dittman sat down in his Williamsburg home to meditate for a while. When his wife came home, he was so overcome with emotion, he couldn't tell her the news right away.

Ginny Dittman remembers, "I asked him, 'Is it bad? Or is it good?' He said, 'It's good. It's unbelievable.'"

Thus Morton put a crowning touch on Dittman's long career—and paid tribute to all development officers who seek financial support for educational institutions: "People like Duane Dittman spend their lives in relative obscurity. Duane and Ginny have given their lives to education, to helping it grow and thrive. I think that kind of effort and commitment deserves to be rewarded."

Not surprisingly, another factor figures into the Dittman Professorship as well. Doug Morton is truly fond of the Dittmans, whom he considers good friends as well as a dependable liaison between him and his alma mater. "There's not a nicer couple in the world than those two. They deserve the honor and I'm happy to be in a position to do it."

The friendship between Morton and the Dittmans is relatively new, dating back only to the early Eighties. With family ties in the Denver area, Duane made a point of visiting with Doug during trips to Colorado and updating him on activities at his alma mater. Then in the spring of 1983, the Morton family planned a trip east.

"I was talking to Duane and mentioned that we were going to come through Williamsburg with the kids. None of them had been there. Duane



Duane and Ginny Dittman
Surprised by special endowment

tried to step out of the spotlight. Morton chuckles remembering how he had to insist it was too late to pass the honor on to someone else. "Duane said, 'Why not name it after your father—or yourself?' But I said, 'Hey, Duane, I'm young enough, if I need something in my name, I have plenty of time to do that.'"

suggested we stay at his home," Morton recalls. "And that's what happened—if you know Duane, you know he wasn't going to take 'no' for an answer. So the five of us marched in and stayed there just like we were family. That's how the

friendship started."

In subsequent years, the Dittmans and Mortons have visited with each other on a regular basis. With daughter Christine '90 now at William and Mary, the Mortons have had more reasons

than ever to come to Williamsburg. And the Dittmans continue to travel frequently to Colorado to see their relatives and, as often as possible, the Mortons.

Duane Dittman—affectionately known as "Ditt"—is a gentle, grandfatherly figure who has always given the development business a personal touch. According to Mrs. Dittman, who is quick to pay tribute to her husband when he turns reticent, "Ditt has never been a hard-sell person. He's always been sincere and very loyal to the institution he's serving."

Both Dittmans stress that development has been a "family career," with Ginny

frequently entertaining donors and getting to know many alumni and others involved with the university. The couple estimates that half of their friends are alumni or parents connected with the institutions they have served.

A 1950 graduate of Colgate University, Dittman worked in development at Colgate, St. Lawrence University, and Davidson College before coming to William and Mary in 1980. After helping prepare the College for a major campaign, he retired in 1987 and is now an independent consultant sharing his expertise with development offices throughout the country.

Morton's commitment of \$200,000 will endow a professorship in an interdisciplinary program gaining in significance at William and Mary. This fall the College will inaugurate a Ph.D. program in American Studies, which will build on existing course offerings on the undergraduate and master's levels. American Studies students and faculty members examine American literature, art and the social sciences in a historical context.

The state, which recently named the College a Commonwealth Center for Excellence in American History and Culture, has strongly supported William and Mary's plans to strengthen and expand its offerings in American Studies.



Morton

"People like Duane Dittman spend their lives in relative obscurity.

Duane and Ginny have given their lives to education, to helping it grow and thrive. I think that kind of effort and commitment deserves to be rewarded."

— Doug Morton '62

David and Carolyn Wakefield Endow Fellowships

David D. Wakefield '52 and Carolyn (Lee) Bradley Wakefield '53 of Wilmington, Del., and New York, N. Y., have made a \$122,500 commitment to the College of William and Mary. Of the total, \$100,000 will establish The Carolyn and David Wakefield Endowment for Faculty Research, the income from which will provide select faculty members with fellowships to help support research and scholarly activities.

The remainder of the commitment will provide expendable support through the Athletic Educational Foundation and the William and Mary Annual Fund. The Wakefields currently serve as co-chairs of the alumni division of the 1987-88 Annual Fund.

The Wakefields hope that the endowment will help promote exemplary teaching and learning by senior faculty.



**David and Carolyn Wakefield
\$122,500 gift to William and Mary**

"William and Mary has such an outstanding reputation for challenging and developing superior students," they said.

"We feel that the faculty as well need to be given more opportunities to grow within and perhaps across academic disciplines."

The income from the Wakefield Endowment will qualify for matching funds from the Eminent Scholars Program of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The endowment also qualifies for a challenge grant for faculty enrichment and enhancement of teaching from a Virginia foundation.

David Wakefield was a trustee of the Endowment Association from 1981-87, serving as chairman for the last two years.

1,200 youngsters attend recreation camps at William and Mary

Summer time is No Quiet Time for Tribe Fields

By Bob Jeffrey '74

Summer in college athletics is usually thought of as a welcome respite between spring and fall, a time when fields and gyms are silent and when coaches can hit the golf course. But at William and Mary the fields and dorms are alive with shouts and laughter as scores of youngsters attend summer athletic camps.

During the months of June and July the College hosted an estimated 1,200 youngsters in camps covering 12 separate athletic activities. Seven of the camps were run by Tribe coaches and five by national organizations with on-campus connections.

Nationwide sports camps are big business, but at William and Mary the camp program has expanded moderately, allowing for strict quality control. This summer no single group exceeded 150 campers, thus preserving a safety-conscious ratio of 12-15 youngsters to each adult supervisor.

The philosophy behind the camps, according to Athletic Director John Randolph '64, is to "open up the College to the mothers and fathers of young people interested in athletics.

"The youngsters see the benefits of high caliber instruction from our professional coaching staff during the formative years. It becomes a very positive experience for the children and their parents," said Randolph.

Sports camps also serve as a means to augment salaries of coaches and assistant coaches during the summer months, especially those on 10-month contracts. At William and Mary the size of camps keeps the total incentive modest, but as George Storck, director of camps and assistant athletic director for Educational and Support Services, said, "If you don't have camps, it becomes a negative factor when you're hiring a coach.

Direct recruiting through camps is an NCAA no-no, but indirect benefits naturally accrue to schools that engage in camp activities as a public service. "Many children of alumni have been exposed to William and Mary early on,"

said soccer coach and camp director Al Albert '69.

"I've had any number of students, not even soccer players, come up to me and say, 'Remember me? I came to your camp six years ago,'" said Albert.

While the history of athletic camps at the College might be traced back to the late 1940s when the coaches of William and Mary's nationally prominent football team staged training sessions for area coaches and players on how to diagram plans for the single wing offense and to defend against the "T-formation," the modern genesis of camps dates to 1974 when Albert began his Tidewater Soccer Camp. During the first three summers Albert held the program at Virginia Wesleyan in Norfolk. But when enrollment reached 180 in 1977 an arrangement was worked out with the College and the group has flourished on-campus ever since.

In the past 15 summers Albert surmises that as many as 5,000 youngsters have attended his soccer camps. Participation peaked in 1980 when 900 campers signed up for five one-week camps, making Albert's camp one of the largest in the country. Subsequently, other schools in the area rushed in to

take advantage of the market opportunity. Old Dominion, Richmond, Virginia and Duke, to name a few, have launched competition to the Tribe soccer camp.

But this summer, Albert estimates that registrations will reach 300 for two one-week sessions, up 50 per cent from last summer and the highest since 1980.

Spinning off from Albert's camp has been a natural for John Daly, coach of the nationally-ranking W&M women's soccer team. A veteran of 10 years as Albert's assistant co-camp director, Daly now has over 80 participants in his soccer camp for girls, which is in its second year.

Also experiencing increased enrollments the second time around are the Tribe football camp and Chuck Swenson's W&M basketball camp. Tom Brattan, offensive coordinator on Coach Jimmie Laycock's staff, said that well over 125 youngsters, aged 12-17, attended the camp as opposed to 95 last summer. Jim Corrigan, assistant basketball coach and acting hoop camp director, anticipated a 1988 enrollment of 65-70, up from 50 in the inaugural session.

The Tribe football camp orients youngsters to the explosive aerial offense crafted by Coach Laycock '70, while Swenson's camp features guest appearances by Duke University All-American Danny Ferry and San Antonio Spurs guard Johnny Dawkins.

Other W&M camps included girl's basketball, gymnastics and, for the first time, track and field. More information about all camps can be obtained by calling (804) 253-4360.

Organizations from outside the College were holding camps during the summer in wrestling, tennis, Olympic soccer and girls' basketball. In addition there were camps for cheerleaders and athletic trainers.

The common denominator in all the camps is moderate enrollment and highly individualized instructions. In the words of John Randolph, a former coach himself, "It's a situation where everybody wins — campers, coaches and the College."



Al Albert '69 visits with new friends at his summer soccer camp.

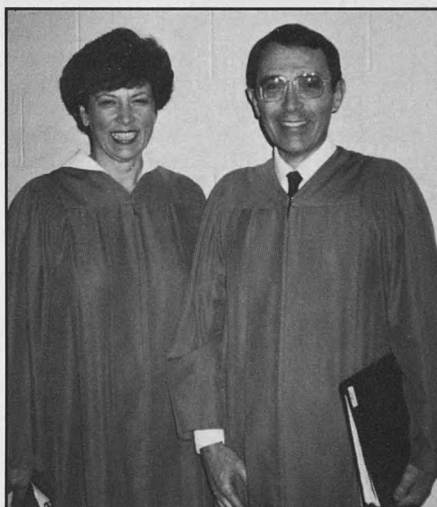
Alumni Successes Make News

By Virginia Collins '77

Robert Beers '68, an attorney in Fairfax, Va., hit the "Jeopardy" jackpot last December when he appeared on the popular TV game show and won \$42,000 and a trip to Hawaii over the course of four episodes. In addition, he broke the record for single-show winnings by ringing up \$23,000 in one day. In an interview with the *Washington Times*, Beers mentioned his William and Mary ties and credited some of his success to his command of colonial American history. His plans for the money? After paying nearly a third in taxes, he is going to be practical and apply the remainder toward his mortgage.

Alan D. Canfield '54 had the opportunity to meet actress Victoria Principal at a national meeting of the Arthritis Foundation. Canfield serves as president of the foundation's Oregon chapter, and Ms. Principal, who played the genteel Pam on the television show "Dallas," has been active nationally in helping raise awareness about the disease. In addition to his volunteer duties,

The 300-member ensemble represented the largest performing arts group to travel from the United States to Europe. Both longtime members of the chorus, Hardy and Watkins sang in the William and Mary Choir under Dr. Carl "Pappy" Fehr.



Hardy and Watkins tour Europe.



Actress Victoria Principal visits with Alan D. Canfield.

Canfield works as director of training for Standard Insurance Co. in Portland and lives with his wife, Jeanne, on a five-acre ranch in nearby Sherwood.

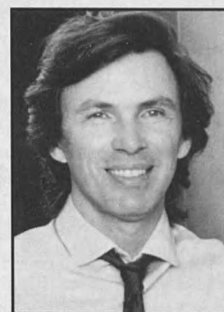
Harriet Hunter Hardy '62 and **Ed Watkins '56** participated in the first European tour by the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra and Chorus in late May.

projects for KQED-TV in San Francisco, where her husband, David H. Hosley, is station manager for KQED-FM and co-author of Yamada's book. For several years, Ms. Yamada worked in Florida as a television producer, newspaper columnist, radio news director, anchor and producer. She received her

Gayle K. Yamada '76 of San Francisco is the co-author of a new book titled *Hard News: Women in Broadcast Journalism*. Published by Greenwood Press, the book presents a historical overview of how the evolution of women in news has contributed to and reflected changes in American society. Ms. Yamada is senior producer of television

master's degree in mass communications from the University of Florida where she was named the outstanding graduate student in 1985.

The life of **Perry Ellis '61** is the subject of a newly published biography by fashion writer Jonathan Moor. Through previous interviews with Ellis, his friends and business associates, the author traces the talented designer's rise to fame within the often cut-throat business of the fashion world.



Perry Ellis

Moor also discusses Ellis's untimely death two years ago at the age of 46 and the rumors of AIDS that surrounded his death.

Jack Morpurgo '38, president of the United Kingdom alumni chapter, represented the Society of the Alumni at a program in London on May 4 launching the year-long celebration of the Tercentenary of the Glorious Revolution and the accession of King William and Queen Mary to the English throne. The event's printed program includes an essay by Dr. Morpurgo on the history of the College and the role the monarchs played in its founding.

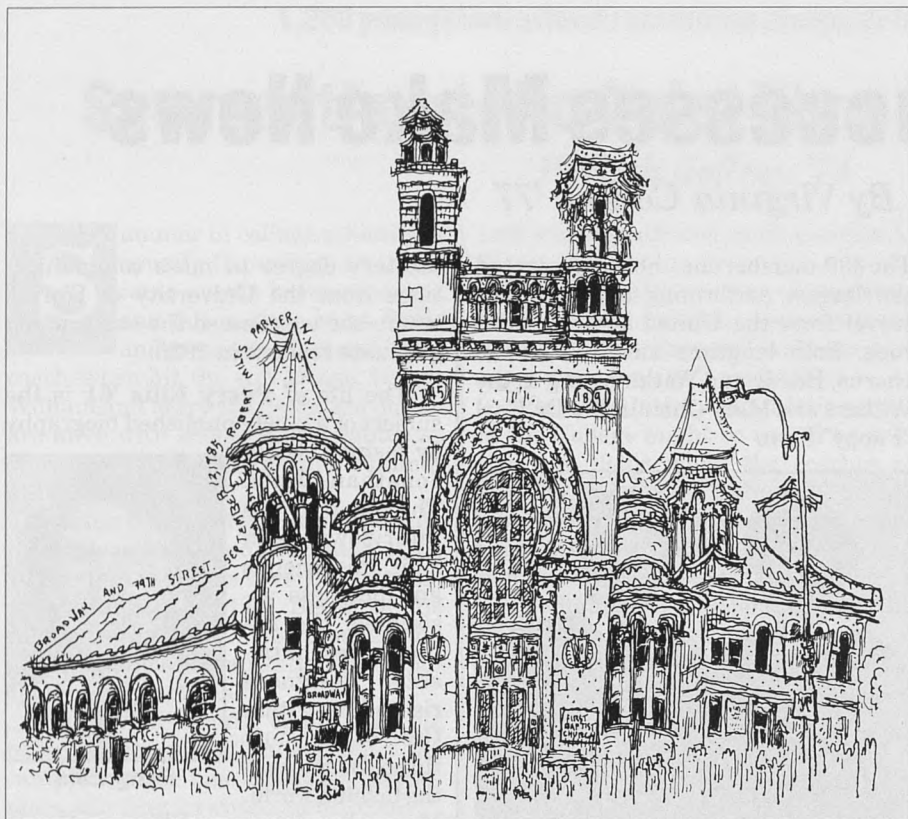


Jack Morpurgo

Lisa Seidman '81 M.A. has been carving out a successful niche for herself as a TV scriptwriter in Hollywood. She is currently story editor for "Falcon Crest" and next year will



Lisa Seidman



Parker's drawing of New York's First Baptist Church

serve as co-producer for part of the year. During the strike of the TV Writers' Guild, Seidman returned to William and Mary in late April to touch base with her teacher-mentor, Lou Catron of the theatre and speech department, and to discuss her career with students.

Joseph P. Douze '76 has been imprisoned in Haiti since late April on charges relating to the destruction of a bridge that connects Port-au-Prince with the country's interior. Douze is an Atlanta chiropractor with both U. S. and Haitian citizenships. As reported in Atlanta's *Journal Constitution*, Douze has become increasingly active in the political affairs of his native country. After the fall of Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier two years ago, Douze announced his candidacy for president of Haiti. Since then he has made numerous trips to the country and has appeared in various American forums to discuss Haitian issues. Calling the charges "ridiculous," Douze's wife, Lydia, told the Atlanta newspaper: "He's so conservative, such an intellectual, he doesn't even own a pair of jeans. To claim that this man was blowing up bridges . . . as the saying goes, he doesn't fit the profile."

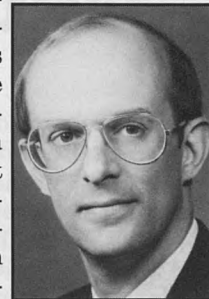
Robert Miles Parker '61 will publish his first book of drawings in New York this fall. *The Upper West Side* will consist of 200 black-and-white drawings depicting one of New York's most dynamic residential neighborhoods. Parker's dedication to the cause of historic preservation and his eye for architectural detail will distinctively characterize the text. Parker has previously published two collections of drawings.

Richard L. Baker '46 has been promoted to vice president and corporate secretary for Campbell Soup Co. in Camden, N.J. Employed with Campbell since 1965, he serves as senior corporate counsel and is responsible for the company's annual meetings as well as its board of directors meetings. In addition to his undergraduate degree from William and Mary, he holds a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania.



Richard Baker

William S. Crewe '69 has been named a partner with Price Waterhouse in the human resources special practice unit of the firm's Chicago office. He joined Price Waterhouse in 1979 as a senior consultant with the management consulting services department. In addition to numerous published articles and speaking engagements, he is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the American Payroll Association.



William Crewe

Dr. Robert B. Belshe '70 is involved in the search for a cure for AIDS through his work as director of Marshall University's vaccine development center. The center is one of six nationwide research sites testing potential AIDS vaccines in humans for the National Institutes of Health. Belshe's specific research duties involve growing, identifying and studying viruses that cause disease. Belshe hopes the AIDS research will provide valuable clues to other life-threatening diseases that may be virus-induced.

Robert J. Beebe '71 M.Ed., '72 ACEA, '74 E.Ed., associate professor of educational administration at the University of Mississippi, has been named Outstanding Teacher of the Year in the School of Education at Ole Miss. The Schenectady, N.Y., native joined Ole Miss 10 years ago after receiving advanced degrees in educational administration from William and Mary. He completed his undergraduate study at Harvard University, receiving a bachelor of arts degree. Beebe also received the Outstanding Teacher Award in the School of Education at Ole Miss in 1980.

Warren D. Knowlton '68 has been named vice president, finance and business planning, of the roofing products operating division of Owens Corning Fiberglass Co. in Toledo. Knowlton joined the company in 1977 as supervisor of special projects and corporate economic appraisal. In his most recent position, he served as controller of the insulation operating division.

Class Notes

26

1926 and prior years
Andrew R. Goetz
 700 Ridgcrest Circle
 Denton, TX 76205

Two birthdays of special note: Congratulations to **H. Lester Hooker Sr. '08** who celebrated his 103rd birthday on Apr. 25! Judge Hooker is the College's oldest alumnus. Also, best wishes to **Inge Scheie Vaughn '21** upon her 92nd birthday on Jan. 8. We regret the delay in this announcement. Mrs. Vaughn taught school for 40 years.

On a recent visit to Albuquerque, my wife, **Wilhemina Swan Goetz '26**, and I were driven 120 miles to Gallup, N.M., by the family and handed two Amtrak tickets with the parting admonition that they would meet us in Albuquerque. All this that we might hear an American Indian from that area lecture on local tribes, their history, culture, customs, lands and aspirations.

Our speaker that day was a Navaho. Except for an occasional break, he kept us interested for the two and a half hours of the trip. He noted that the traditional Navaho hogan was constructed as either a six- or eight-walled structure. The door always faces east. The man of the family is assigned one wall for his things. The other walls belong to the wife. Divorce is simply effected by placing the husband's possessions on the doorstep. He understands then that he may no longer enter that house.

The Navaho are very proud of their men who served as "code-talkers" during WWII. The code, based on the Navaho languages, was never broken.

In the meantime, our family was racing the train toward Albuquerque. It was not much of a race until the train crossed the Continental Divide and the elevation dropped 3,000 feet in the last hour. Then the folks really had to move it.

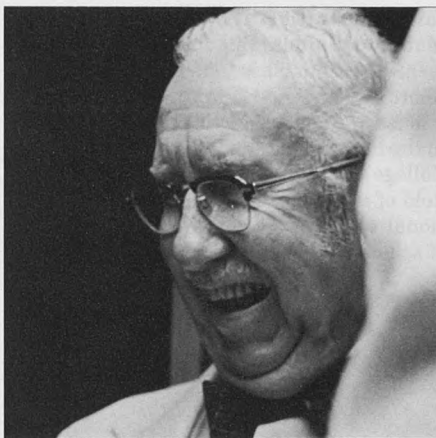
This was a fascinating trip. Primarily because of the lecture and because we had not been on a train for a long time. Did you know that looking at miles of sagebrush, cactus and desert can arouse a thirst and that a club car is the perfect spot for such a lecture?

In our last letter, we were interested in three versions of Patrick Henry's words concluding his Stamp Act address. What could have been more important in Williamsburg? What did the man really say?

27

M. Carl Andrews
 2814 Crystal Spring Ave.,
 S.W.
 Roanoke, VA 24014

Olde Guarde Day was a grand success as usual, but I regret that only six of us appeared, three with wives — **Frank** and



Louise Hopkins, C. M. "Spike" Smith and Helen, Bruce "Buzzy" Stewart and Martha, together with Max Brockenbrough Houghland, Eleanor Calkins and your reporter.

Threat of rain moved us into William and Mary Hall from the Alumni House lawn but an excellent program made up for that. My favorite portion was the College choir of 85 voices under Dr. Frank T. Lendrim, who follows in the footsteps of our beloved "Pappy" Fehr. I'd go almost anywhere to hear them. Also impressive was maneuvering of the Revolutionary Guard.

Just getting back to the beautiful old campus as well as to lovely Colonial Williamsburg in the glory of springtime is worth the time and effort. For those of you who didn't make it, there's always Homecoming. Why not plan now? After all, we're not getting any younger! My postcard appeals for news pay off occasionally. The star response this time comes from **Nina Trevett Miles** (Mrs. Howard C.). "I can still boast that we are ambulatory and fairly lucid," she says, adding that her cousin and classmate, **Alice Trevett Todd**, has had long recuperation from a broken hip. Alice and her husband no longer drive but live independently in a Richmond apartment.

"The Trevett women are tough old birds!" Nina brags. "All my sisters are still living, one younger than my 82 years but three older at 88, 91 and 96. Alice likewise has a sister in her 90s — I wonder how many of the class will reach 100? At least, I'm not ready to go yet!"

Nina devoted her career to teaching physical education in Virginia, Oregon and New Mexico before transferring to personnel work in the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Navy Department.

"I didn't marry until my 50s but since then I've had 30 years of happy and peaceful living on 'Good Ole Eastern Shore' (Bloxom).

"In case you don't know where that is, why should I tell you? The traffic on U.S. 13 is getting much too heavy these days. Love

to read about '27 in your columns so keep needling us."

James W. (Jim) Stone of Richmond sends a postcard from Russia where he and his wife were observing their 50th wedding anniversary with friends on a Navy League tour stretching from Leningrad and Moscow to the Georgia Republic and West Germany. It was the most traveling for him since the 1926 football squad's rambling, he reports.

My private "gold mine" of intriguing stories continues to be **Frank Hopkins** (the last of us to achieve 80 on Mar. 12). Many of you will remember how Frank, then only 15, enrolled with **Brother Sewell** and the rest of us in Sept. 1923.

The Hopkins boys grew up on the family's ancient farm on the North River of Gloucester, just across from Mathews County, crabbing, fishing, trapping muskrats and enjoying other youthful pursuits.

The nearest school was at Gloucester Courthouse, seven miles away and no transportation. Their father, **Snowden Hopkins**, had been withdrawn from William and Mary in 1897 because of their grandfather's illness. He managed to make a living, acquiring a third of the huge old plantation and trying to make "farmed out" land produce. The great old Waverley house burned down and was not replaced until 1924.

Eventually the family took up cultivation of daffodils, which became Gloucester's most notable crop. Their mother and sister took over the business of River's Edge Flower Farm. But long before, this remarkable woman, who had attended boarding schools in Alexandria and Richmond, secured approved textbooks and proceeded to teach Frank and Sewell through the 8th grade, endowing them with a love of books and teaching not only English grammar and composition but also Latin, algebra and other subjects.

By the fall of 1920 Gloucester had a school bus converted from a Maxwell truck, which picked them up only a mile's walk from home. Thanks to their mother, they sailed through high school and were able to matriculate at William and Mary and graduate in four years. No wonder they made Phi Beta Kappa!

Due to a change in *Alumni Gazette* policy we will have but two letters a year from here on — in July and January. Thanks to a faithful few, we have managed quarterly letters up to now, but the change won't make things easier for me. Please write as soon as you have read the above. I'll bless you!

28

Mary Land Gill
 1658 Berkeley Ave.
 Petersburg, VA 23805

Our 60th anniversary has passed, but it will linger in the memory of

Class Notes

the 13 of us who enjoyed being together. Following the Olde Guard luncheon where we were recognized as a group, we were entertained at the Alumni House. This gave us an opportunity to visit, have our picture taken and write comments about the day's celebration. Note the following recorded thoughts. Those not present will realize they missed a special occasion. We are sorry you weren't there.

"Mary and I surely did enjoy the 60th reunion." — **Bill Thompson**

"This our 60th was a big day for Edna and me." — **George Whitney**

"I was very pleased to see you who are here." — **Mel Davis**

"A delightful day — you have been so great that I'll have to begin coming every year instead of every 10th year." — **Hayden Gwaltney**

"What a treat to come back to our alma mater — many good memories here." — **Ellen Jordan Glasscock**

"Glad to be at the 60th reunion and to see those of the class who are here." — **Virginia Vaiden Bowen**

"It's been wonderful to see the familiar faces of my friends. Hope to see you for the 65th." — **Elizabeth Glenn Hartman**

"Sixieth was great! Here's to '98." — **Jeanette Ward Wright**

"'Twas fun — See you next year." — **Carlton Macon**

"Fine idea!" — **Ed Lamberth**

"Had a wonderful time. Do it again" — **Ruth James Turner**

"Nice day for Libbie and me." — **Malvern Omahundro**

An interesting letter from **Lucien Hobbs** was sent to me from the Alumni House. He is still busy finishing up his horse barn, setting up a riding ring, beginning to drill a well and continuing to cross the Sierras once a month for gaming at Harrahs in Reno. Last time he was there he lost, but he was going back the next week. His interest in the big band era has inspired him to organize a Duke Ellington Club which he hopes to expand into collecting other albums of the past.

Have a nice summer and write some news so we can have a good report next time.

29

Joseph N. James
5707 Williamsburg
Landing, #38
Williamsburg, VA 23185

30

Edward Trice
Drewryville, VA 23844

I regret that so few of our class members attended Olde Guard Day in April. Those of us who were present had an enjoyable time together. It was Bernice's and my privilege to be at the

same table with **Bill Savage** and his wife, Matsie, of Suffolk. Bill was one of the many members of our class from the great Eastern Shore of Virginia. He and I became accomplished waiters; he having had his training in the Pocahontas Tea Room and mine in the College dining hall. Both of us entered the field of education and we ended our professional careers as division superintendents of school.



We also had an opportunity to chat with **Sam Humley** and his wife, Betty, from Richmond. Sam was my roommate our sophomore year when he left the College to go to work. He later graduated from the University of Baltimore. He is now semi-retired. Of course, I am fully retired and if you doubt it ask Bernice who will confirm it.

Others who were present included **Betty Lanier, Eleanor Williamson James** and **Joe**, who are now living at Williamsburg Landing, **Mary Stephenson Spears** and her husband, and **Frances Griffin Walters**.

This spring I received a card from **Fay P. "Pete" LeCompte** in which he said he would like to be with us on Olde Guard Day but his health would not permit it.

The dogwood sapling which **Eleanor Williamson James** gave me at our 50th class reunion has finally decided to grow after eight years of tender loving care. Maybe it will provide shade for our great-grandchildren.

An up-to-date list of OWJ members shows that the Class of 1930 is represented by **Bill Fields, Harry Light, "Si" Shubitz** and **Ed Trice**.

I trust that many of you are planning to attend Homecoming in the fall.

30

Betty W. Lanier
17 Corling Street
Petersburg, Va. 23803

We do appreciate the replies we had from our recent request for news. **Katrine deWitt** writes that the deWitt cottage on the Virginia Beach waterfront

since 1895 has been closed, and she has moved to 1300 Wythe Lane. She is hoping that someone will restore and preserve the cottage since it is a landmark. **Katrine** says that many a **William** and **Mary** student will remember good times there and being asked to write in the family guest books by drawing a pig with its eyes closed. They soon became known as the Pig Books.

A card from **Dot Bradford** tells of a great trip she and **Jim** had when they flew to London, took a Russian ship to the Faroe Islands and Iceland, then to Norway. They concluded their vacation with a week in London sightseeing.

This spring **Elsie Beebe Swezey** and her husband were thrilled to attend the baptism of their first great-grandchild in New Hampshire. **Elsie** has been honored with a life membership in both the Wilmington, Del., branch of the American Association of University Women and in the national association after completing 50 years of continuous membership.

Elsie misses coming to alumni events, but most of her traveling is done in the opposite direction as her daughter and grandchildren live in the Boston area.

Anna Lovelace Bisette from Arapahoe, N. C., writes that she has been a widow since 1971. **Anna** and her brother had an interesting trip recently to Switzerland, which was the home of her grandparents. **Anna** spends much of her time reading, crabbing on the river and playing duplicate bridge. She has just been made a Life-Master. She recently returned from a visit to her brother's in Kentucky where she attended the Derby, and her horse won!

We missed **Sarah Ann Everett Wolford** and her husband at recent Olde Guard meetings. She writes that she has been in the hospital three times this past year. As a result, they have sold their home and plan to go to a retirement home in Richmond. While they are waiting for a vacancy, they are with her sister, **Elise Everett Kramer '26**, in Elizabeth City, N. C. We are happy to report that she is feeling much better now after a good rest.

We had a welcome phone call from **Margaret Moore Morris**, who has just moved from Richmond to Williamsburg Landing. She and her family left Richmond in 1948. After living 20 years in the Midwest, New York and Nassau, they returned to Richmond where her husband died in 1968. She remarried and Mr. Morris died in 1988. **Margaret** has two sons. She would like to see any of her College friends whenever they are in Williamsburg.

It was good to have news from **Mary Parry**, who has sold her home and moved to a life-care complex in Duncaster near Hartford, Conn. She is already busy with many new activities. Recently she entertained

Class Notes

some Smith College alumnae honoring their college president, **Mary Maples Dunn '54**.

In the future, Olde Guardie class notes will appear in the *William and Mary Magazine* twice a year instead of in the *Alumni Gazette*. As we wish to be represented, please send us news of your summer and fall activities before Nov. 15.

31

Milton Salasky, M.D.
7342 Millbrook Road
Norfolk, VA 23505

At a well-attended 61st reunion of the 1927 class of Maury High School in Norfolk, Va., were the following classmates of W&M '31: **Dorothy Reese Smith, Katherine Lam, Elizabeth Griffin Conkling** and **Milton Salasky**. The group convened at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, and responders came from as far as California, Texas, Florida and upstate New York. Everyone present made a "contract" to attend the 70th. (Hope springs eternal in the human breast!)

Christine Thomson Carroll writes that she still lives on Hilton Head Island. One of her two grandsons, both of whom live in Baltimore, will go to Washington and Lee in the fall. She regrets he did not apply at W&M. Christine, we empathize.

If seeing you '31ers is not possible, at least send us a note. Remember: The extraordinary event, the Tercentenary, is only five years away.

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**Josephine Habel
Bradshaw**
131 North Main Street
Blackstone, VA 23824

It was a treat to see some of you at the Olde Guardie brunch in Williamsburg. It was a special treat to be at the table with **Betty Lanier '30**. Betty was my "big sister" my freshman year at William and Mary, and I have many happy memories of the time we spent in the Kappa Delta house.

It was good to see **Vernon Tillar** and his wife. They seem to be enjoying retirement.

Our Southside alumni chapter was lucky to have Dean Gary Ripple and his lovely wife Susan visit us in Blackstone. Dean Ripple spoke to the graduating class of Kenston Forest School. One of the area graduates, who was accepted for the fall term at William and Mary, happens to be my grandson, Timothy Bradshaw. We plan to entertain the new freshmen with a picnic on Aug. 13.

John Harrison '37 has finished a successful year as president of the Southside alumni chapter, and we are looking forward to next year with **Bob Henkle '71** as president.

Bill '57 and **Betty '58 Armbruster** are great hosts for our chapter. They entertained William Walker, director of univer-

sity relations for William and Mary, at our last meeting.

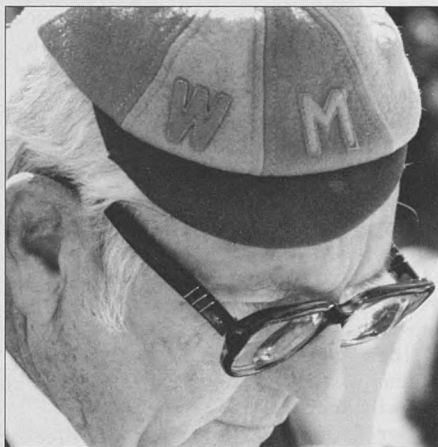
Let's all get together for Homecoming Nov. 3-6. The Olde Guardie will have reservations at the Royce Hotel. I hope to see all of you there.

33

John V. Holberton
10130 Chapel Road
Potomac, Md. 20854

Betty Chambers George and **Betty Britton Miley** attended Olde Guardie Day on Apr. 16. The program included a welcome from **Lota Spence Reid**, chairman of the Olde Guardie Council. A major new project was announced by **President Verkuil**, namely International Studies, to make the students more aware of the world and its cultures. Tyler Hall will be the new Wendy and Emery Reves Center for International Studies.

John Joseph Reid has recently undergone heart surgery and is recovering at his retirement home in Williamsburg.



Betty Britton Miley has retired from teaching in Henrico County and lives in Richmond. Her three children live in North Carolina, California and Spain.

34

Cecil C. Harper
100 Rose Hill Road
Richmond, VA 23229

We experienced an excellent Olde Guardie reunion. The College did a perfect job. Good band. Delicious brunch. Short speeches. The best was seeing old classmates, including **Edward Hawkins Scott, Alice Cohill Marquez** from Silver Spring, Md., **Franklin Hall** and his wife from Newport News. Many others I failed to write down in the excitement.

Have you read "The Olde Guardie Remembers, 1908-1937"? If not, the Society of the Alumni has extra copies available for \$9 each, including shipping and handling.

We wish **John W. Phillips '78**, former director of alumni affairs, Godspeed for the years he contributed to the Society of the Alumni.

H. Ruffner Lowman reports his son Ruff III is a veterinarian working for the Canadian government. Ruff's hobby is raising boxwood.

Helen Stokes Lukens' picture appeared in *Military Life*. She was honored for her contributions of knitted layettes, which are presented to new Navy parents by the Oceana Naval Relief Society.

Howard Scammon conducted a series of classes titled, "The Face in Dance," which helped students reflect in their faces the mood, emotions and thoughts created by dance.

Helyn Lewis Janson (1135 West Yates St., Orlando, Fla. 32804) reports little change in her activities. Illness in her home has kept her there most of the year.

Myron Aronovitz sends her best regards and says that she's in good health and is pleased with the growth of the College.

35

Ann Northington Westlow
1594 Heritage Hill Drive
Richmond, VA 23233

Max Doman was nominated for the Second Wind Hall of Fame Award by his chapter of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees in Hendersonville, N.C. Since his retirement in 1974, Max has been very active in community organizations, church and volunteer work. He also has held offices, including president, in the retired employees association. Up until 1985, he enjoyed the privileges of his commercial/instructor pilot's license.

We'd like to thank **Mason** and **Hazel Sizemore** for their hard work and contributions as our class reporters over the past few years. It will be a challenge to fill their shoes, but I'm going to try! Please take a minute and drop me a note with news about yourself or fellow classmates. In order to appear in the next issue, it must be here by Nov. 15.

36

Helen Cynthia Rose
1600 Westbrook Ave.
No. 107
Richmond, VA 23227

Eugene Talley writes that he agrees with **Ed Katz** that the William and Mary campus has certainly changed in 50 years. He and Ed were lab partners in organic chemistry under Dr. Robb.

The Talleys have one son, George, who is a member of the Air Force and flies C-5s all over the world. Their daughter, Carol Lynn, is an emergency medicine physician in Greenville, S. C.

Class Notes

37

**Cornelia Land
Hardenbergh**
Spring Grove, Va. 23881

Many classmates were on hand for the Olde Guard luncheon in April. Those present were **Thomas E. Baines, Elliott Bloxom, Brainard Edmonds, Harold Gouldman, Connie Land Hardenbergh, Bernice Shield Hassinger, Frances Maddrey Healey** (with **Mildred Page '40** as her guest), **Carolyn Richardson McMurran, Mildred Graves Mims, Aileen Barclay Renn, Sally Morse Snyder, Shale Tulin, Oscar Ward** and **Anne Reynolds Wood**.

Bernice Shield Hassinger writes: "The Danube trip was an experience to be remembered. The W&M alumni were a pleasure to be with and I enjoyed knowing each one." Bernice will be on the Alumni Society-sponsored tour to the Soviet Union.

Bob and Anne Moore Brown will attend his 50th reunion at West Point.

Oscar Ward is the chairman of Hampton High School's Class of '33 reunion. **Daisy McMenamain** and **Betty Thompson** are on the planning committee.

Marge and Elliott Bloxom are going on a cruise to South America.

Doris Campbell Desmond, her cousin **Jane Bannerman, Jane Sunderland Broudy** and I met in Williamsburg for a lunch during Garden Week. The three of them then visited **Bertie Courtney Zuger** and while there saw **Ellen Latane Gouldman**. They also had lunch with **Mary Hoffman Vellines** at the Norfolk Yacht Club.

Ellen Latane Gouldman recently visited her daughter, son-in-law and three granddaughters in Roanoke. By the time this appears she will probably have been on at least two more trips!

In July, **Frances Maddrey Healey** and **Mary Frances Parsons** will be on a tour to Lake Louise and Banff, Canada.

Daisy McMenamain was nominated for the governor's annual volunteer awards. Daisy was nominated by the Peninsula Center for serving as a volunteer for more than 10 years. She was recognized for the nomination by the Voluntary Action Center.

Harold Gouldman will call a meeting of the reunion committee to plan for a hospitality suite at Homecoming. Watch alumni publications for an announcement on where we will meet, etc. Hope to see many of you at Homecoming. Have a good summer!

38

Jane Speakman Hauge
D105 Willow Valley Manor
Lancaster, PA 17602

May 13-15 was a fabulous 50th Reunion weekend: perfect weather,

luxurious and beautiful surroundings, delectable food and, of course, the best people. Kingsmill Resort, where we stayed, offered spacious villas and grounds, but there were also opportunities for us to be on campus, transported by college buses. The Alumni House staff and a corps of students were constantly on hand to guide and assist us. Most of all, I was impressed with the warm feeling of fellowship, even among those who had not known each other well during our days on campus, and with the feeling of pride in our class and the College.

Almost our only regret is that in spite of **Mildred Albee Babb's** diligent efforts, one biography, that of **Carl Buffington**, did not appear in the *Colonial Re-Echo*. We will include it in a later letter.

I'll mention only a few events of the weekend not covered in that great article in the *May Alumni Gazette*. Before the first evening's cocktail party, the committee presented a William and Mary plate to **John Phillips '78**, former director of alumni affairs, in appreciation of his five years of excellent guidance culminating in our successful reunion. Later, at the Olde Guard Council gathering in June, **Betsy Cobbledick** of the Alumni House staff was given a similar engraved plate for her assistance.

Although **John Phillips** is no longer with the College, he led us in a memorial service in Wren Chapel on Sunday morning. Members of the committee, in turn, read names of our departed classmates and the College choir sang, followed by echo taps.

On Saturday evening **Horace Dyer**, class president and a moving force in our gift solicitation, spoke briefly to the graduates at their pre-commencement candlelight ceremony, comparing our days at the College with theirs.

Bert Capps Sheeran and **Bob Simpson** were unanimously elected our representatives on the Olde Guard Council, now that we are part of that organization, and we are all invited to attend Olde Guard gatherings at Homecoming and in April each year.

And now for a few personal notes. **Ed MacConomy** had called me in March to say that he and his wife expected to be with us in May, but apparently something prevented their attending. Ed retired from the Library of Congress in 1985. Another classmate missed by many was **Ted McGowan**. **George Bunch** and **Bob Sheeran** particularly missed their football buddy. **Alice Estes Martin** is to be commended for her courage in attending the reunion only two months after the death of her husband. **May Fielder Haven** could not be there but called from California and left a message of greeting to the class with **Dottie Kincaid Portz**. Since 1939 **Helen Stein Vogt** has attended 46 reunions at Homecoming, and **Harvey Shuler** is another loyal and frequent

attender. **Tom Crowson** was traveling in the area and stopped by for the luncheon on Saturday. **Ruth Merkle Tucker** motored from Florida to Williamsburg with the Vogts. **Vaughan and Fran Jenkins Taylor** attended Vaughan's 50th reunion at VMI earlier in the spring. We were delighted to welcome **Horace Dyer's** wife, Jeanne, and **Dr. Bill Anderson's** wife, Polly, as new members of our group. Cynthia and **George Anner** visited friends and former students of George's before returning to their home in Urbana, Ill. **Mollie Waters Christie** joined us for luncheon on Saturday and Sunday in spite of constant pain in her back and hip. She is scheduled for hip replacement soon. **Patsy and Carl Buffington** had flown from Connecticut, Carl looking even more handsome and distinguished than in '38. Dick and **Doris Froehner Joslyn** came the greatest distance, from Pasadena, Calif. I learned that **Bankhead Davies'** ancestral home in Fairfax, Va., where he and Hope now live, is almost across the street from my son's law office. . . . I wish there were room for more.

Bert Sheeran and I, as co-chairmen, missed all of you who could not be there, but we were thrilled to greet so many. Thank you for coming, and let's plan for 1993 — our 55th reunion and the College's 300th birthday.

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Frances L. Grodecoeur
81 Howard St.
Monongahela, PA 15063

Greetings! No news is good news. Who said that? We need your messages, communications, letters, etc., even more so as we look forward to our 50th.

Dot Spence Druckemiller and **Don** plan to be with us next May. He will be an old hand at this reunion since he celebrated his 50th at Bucknell this year. Dot and I had a good visit when I was in Phoenix in April. A sports event on TV was on Don's schedule that day, so we will have to catch up with him in Williamsburg.

Peggy Prickett Miller and her husband, Miley, celebrated his 50th at West Point just before I arrived in D. C. to see the Gauguin show at the National Gallery. They brought me up to date on news of their far-flung family and the West Point celebration.

Bill Eppes keeps me posted on New York theater. His latest rave is "Joe Turner's Come and Gone." Bill will be on deck for our 50th and yes, Bill, I will be there, too. His most recent trip to Virginia was to Buckingham in April where he attended the dedication of a historical marker honoring Senator Jack Eppes, who attended the College of William and Mary at age 14.

Have a good summer. How about sending me a note or postcard?

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