



WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE



SPECIAL REPORT

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- William C. Washburn '40..... *Editor*
- Romulus T. Weatherman..... *Managing Editor*
- A. Michael Philipps '64..... *Associate Editor
and Photographer*
- Robert S. Keefe, '68..... *Contributing Editor*
- Mrs. Joyce Carter..... *Editorial Assistant*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Plan for the Future 1
- Rationale for the Plan 2
- Summary of Goals 4
- The Gymnasium 5
- The School of Law 6
- The Library 7
- The School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics ... 8
- Renovation of Tucker and Newcomb 9
- Student Housing 10
- Preservation of Front Campus 11
- The Endowment 12
- The Expanded Campus 14
- Annual Support 16
- The Historic Basis for Giving 17
- Growth during the '60's 23

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In 1796, George Washington made to Liberty Hall Academy, now Washington and Lee University, a gift of stock valued at \$50,000. This gift—at the time the largest ever bestowed on a private educational institution in America—formed the basis of the University's endowment and has produced income of more than \$500,000. Every Washington and Lee student can truly say that part of his education was paid for by the Father of His Country. Dr. Francis P. Gaines, one of the University's greatest presidents, often noted that Washington's name does more than acknowledge substantial aid to the University in a time of dire necessity: his name is symbolic of those who build and rebuild the University. It was appropriate, then, that this year on Washington's Birthday, the University re-committed itself to the future and to the vision Washington had for it.

“This enterprise can succeed...even though it is on a scale never before dreamed of.”

— DR. JOHN NEWTON THOMAS

The loom that for more than two centuries has been weaving history so stoutly into the fabric of Washington and Lee was accelerated on Washington's Birthday, 1972. At a Founders' Day Convocation on that day, President Robert E. R. Huntley, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, announced that the University will seek \$56-million from its several constituencies during the decade of the 1970's to support the most comprehensive program of development in the history of the institution.

Joining the President in expressing confidence that this goal can and will be met were Dr. John Newton Thomas, Rector of the Board, and John Stemmons, chairman of the Board's Achievement Council, the organization created to coordinate the effort.

The program calls for raising \$36-million of the total by 1976, the 200th anniversary of our country's independence and the 227th year of Washington and Lee's service to American higher education.

Dr. Thomas reported that the program is off to a promising start. He said \$9,258,369* had already been committed, representing slightly more than one-fourth of the first-phase goal, and the Board of Trustees, with all 19 members participating, had contributed \$2.5-million* of this amount.

“This initial response to our needs confirms our belief that, big as it is, this enterprise can succeed,” Dr. Thomas said. “We have this faith because we know there are people who truly believe in Washington and Lee University.”

The announcement climaxed several years of study that focused on every facet of the University's operation. The planning identified needs associated with anticipated requirements in the University's educational program and in the University community. President Huntley said that “never in its history has Washington and Lee sought to identify its needs for a decade ahead and to meet them in such generous and sound fashion.”

The major elements in the decade-long program include \$24-million in new endowment, \$24-million in construction and renovations, and nearly \$8-million in annual giving for current expenses. (A detailed explanation of the items in the program appears on the following pages.)

President Huntley conceded that those involved in the planning “were a bit frightened” by the magnitude of the requirements. “We were uncertain at the outset whether this objective was one we could seriously aspire to,” he said. “So we studied it again and came to the conclusion that it was an objective we *must* aspire to—that Washington and Lee's past and its commitment to the future require us to do so.”

Mr. Stemmons was equally enthusiastic. “Your Board,” he said, “is dedicated to the maintenance of excellence at Washington and Lee and, to this end, feels that it is necessary that we maintain financial stability in the school in its entire operation. . . . We have a tall hill to climb. We go at it with perhaps a little trepidation, but with complete confidence. I say to you now, on behalf of your Board of Trustees, we are going to climb this hill.”

Dr. Thomas said there are people who “have a deep conviction that there is a unique and essential value in a private, independent institution like Washington and Lee,” but this freedom means that “it is wholly dependent upon its own efforts for its support. Yes, there are those who will give because they believe in us. . . . But you and I have something in addition to belief: We have Washington and Lee in our hearts.”

*At the time this magazine went to the printer in mid-April, total gift commitments had reached \$18,700,000, and the Trustees' participation had risen to \$11,500,000, reflecting the \$9,000,000 gift of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Lewis for the School of Law.

*“...from these premises the planning
has proceeded...”*

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

The Board of Trustees' decision to embark upon a decade-long program to raise \$56-million for Washington and Lee, with \$36-million to be raised by 1976, was based on what President Huntley called “the broadest and most far-reaching study of the University's future yet undertaken.”

The Trustees brought their intelligence to bear on a complex body of information gathered over a period of several years from input by members of the faculty, members of the administration, students, and architectural and development consultants.

At the outset the Trustees identified certain general premises concerning the University from which the planning proceeded and will proceed in the years ahead. These premises, as outlined by President Huntley, are:

—That the University would wish to remain small. “We recognize that although size is in part a relative concept—a function of the circumstances of the particular era in which we live—for Washington and Lee, in part, perhaps in major part, it is also an absolute concept—a function of the internal strengths and values which are so deeply embedded in the fabric of Washington and Lee's past and which are the more important for being the rarer in this world of gargantuan enterprise.”

—That the University would need to maintain and enhance its long-standing commitment to the premise that the best in liberal education and the best in professional or pre-professional education can and should be combined at Washington and Lee. “There is no dichotomy between the two, but rather each reinforces the other, and they become inextricably interwoven to the enhancement of both. Therefore, the depth and scope of Washington and Lee's curriculum must be retained. The growth and strengthening of our academic program in the recent past have been truly extraordinary. We are proud of it, but more than proud, we are committed to it as the right course for Washington and Lee.”

—That Washington and Lee would in all likelihood not wish to add further graduate programs, but will strive to accomplish its mission in the best possible way in the College, the School of Commerce, Economics and Politics, and in the School of Law.

—That the faculty which the University has attracted is its greatest single strength. “The faculty must be large enough to create the opportunity for close relationships with the students and with each other and must have the capacity, the training, and the integrity to act as the intellectual stimulus, on the campus and must be dedicated to the conviction that teaching and professional fulfillment are career objectives which are consistent with each other and which bring the greatest measure of personal satisfaction. We have such a faculty; we must continue to have it.”

—That for every area of the formal curriculum there must be a selective, but rich array of non-curricular and co-curricular opportunities for students and faculty. “For though we should not aspire to be a University which attempts to absorb every aspect of the personality and needs of our students, we can provide the setting in which our students can achieve personal and intellectual growth.”

—That the University's bold move in the 1950's to an athletic program for all here who wish to avail themselves of it was the right step. “Far from apologizing for it, we must deepen our commitment to it—to the end that the classical relationship between the effective mind and the effective body is a living reality with us.”

—That the University must have enlarged capacity to provide financial help to students who share Washington and Lee's philosophy of education and who wish to be a part of it, but who cannot afford to attend without assistance. “Our objectives are not consistent with a student body comprised of those who come here only because of circumstances.”

—That financial integrity and soundness are essential. “Without them we will inevitably be washed down the drain of disappointed aspirations and leave behind us a legacy of failure.”

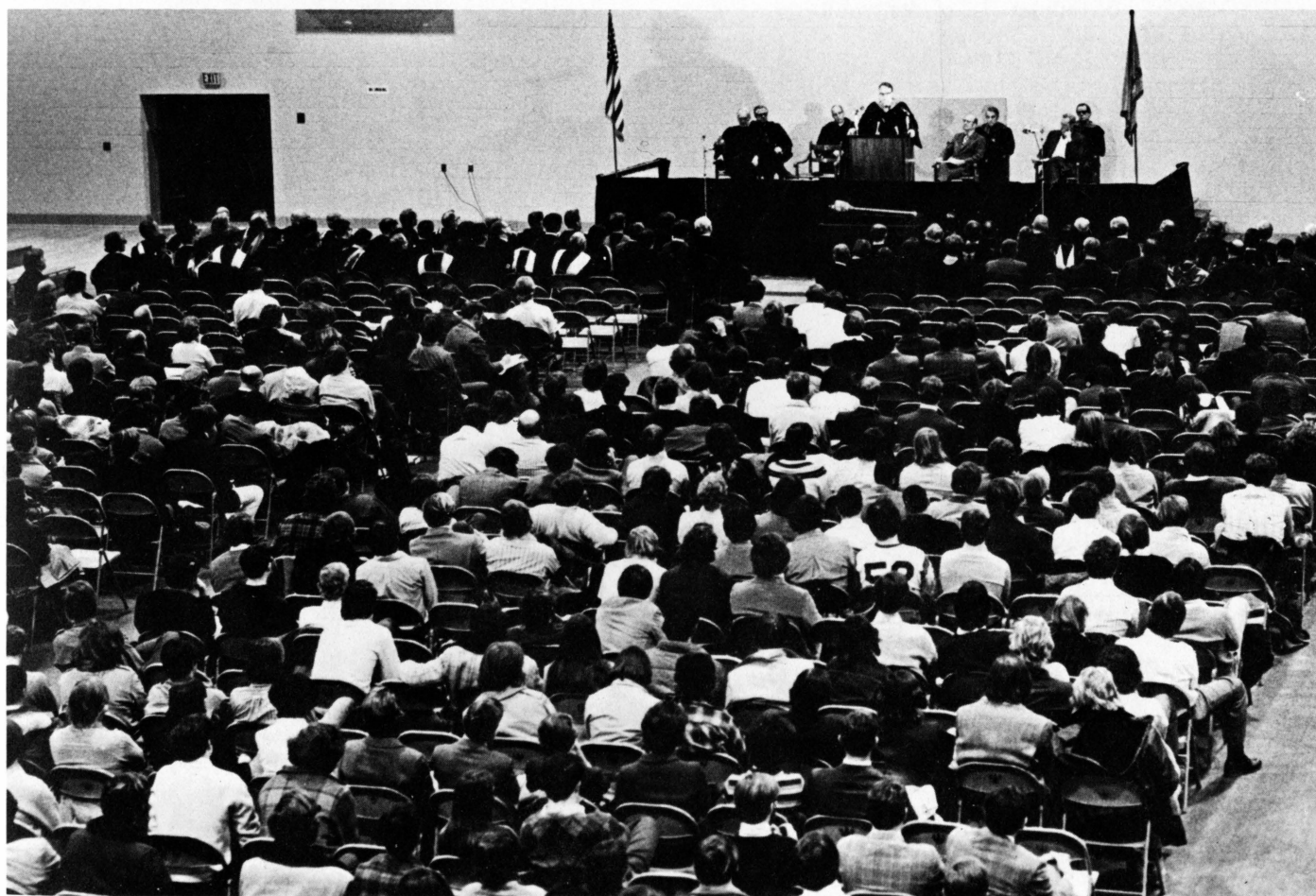
—That the identification and meeting of present needs should be done in a way which will accommodate the need for a range of flexibility within the general premises for the future. “In other words, the base which we build must be secure enough to retain for us the attribute of manageability so that we and those who follow may respond to the future with imagination.”

With these general premises in mind, the Trustees and others involved in the planning made their working philosophy one of identifying the needs of the Washington and Lee of today—needs for improvements in facilities and additions to endowment required to finance a costly enterprise over the decade ahead—recognizing in President Huntley's words "that no answer we give can ever be regarded as the final answer, but that no one, in these times, can move ahead without a game plan."

Dr. John Newton Thomas, Rector of the Board of Trustees, said the Board's faith in the success of the

program was bolstered by the knowledge that there are those who are "basically committed to the enduring purpose of Washington and Lee—a purpose uniting two great devotions: first, devotion to the authentic liberal education . . . designed to liberate man from his bondage to ignorance and to bias, so that he may be free to pursue untrammelled the truth; and second, a devotion to the Christian ideal, an ideal so beautifully exemplified in the personal character and faith of Robert E. Lee and in the public service of George Washington."

Such are the foundations of another historic undertaking in the life of Washington and Lee University.



President Robert E. R. Huntley addressed the Founders' Day Convocation at which the \$56-million development program was announced. The Doremus Gymnasium basketball arena, in which the Convocation was held, is a completed project of the program.

“...the needs of the Washington and Lee of today.”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

Summary of Goals

A. CAPITAL PROGRAM

Building for School of Law	\$7,000,000
Undergraduate Library	5,250,000
Gymnasium addition and renovation*	3,250,000
Expanded campus facilities and improvements to grounds and utilities	3,000,000
Married and unmarried student housing	2,000,000
Renovation of McCormick Library to house the School of Commerce	1,250,000
Restoration of historic buildings	1,100,000
Renovation of Tucker and Newcomb Halls to provide central location for several academic departments	700,000
Improvements to outdoor athletic and recreational facilities	600,000

Subtotal 24,150,000

B. ENDOWMENT 24,000,000

C. CURRENT GIFTS in support of educational and general expenditures 7,850,000

TOTAL \$56,000,000

* Completed and put into full service in February, 1972.

“...the classical relationship between the effective mind and the effective body is a living reality with us.”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

The 100,000-square-foot addition to Doremus Gymnasium was completed and put into full service in February at a cost of \$3,250,000. The new wing virtually triples the size of the building. It contains a new swimming pool, the site this spring of the NCAA College Division national swimming championships. It also has a basketball arena now seating 2,200 with a capability of accommodating 1,400 more. This arena was inaugurated this winter by the Generals with a 17-9 season against formidable competition, climaxed by winning the College Athletic Conference co-championship. The addition houses facilities which are adequate, for the first time in decades, for wrestling, handball, squash, and other indoor sports. It provides spacious locker rooms and team rooms; areas for instruction, physical therapy, and every other activity essential to a top-quality physical education program.

With Doremus virtually unchanged since its construction more than 50 years ago, the Board of Trustees saw the need for modern athletic facilities as an item of long-standing priority. The matter had been studied for years, and construction of a five-level wing to the rear of the existing building proved feasible. The project also included renovation of the old gym to provide more adequate faculty offices and classrooms. The old basketball court and swimming pool were retained for

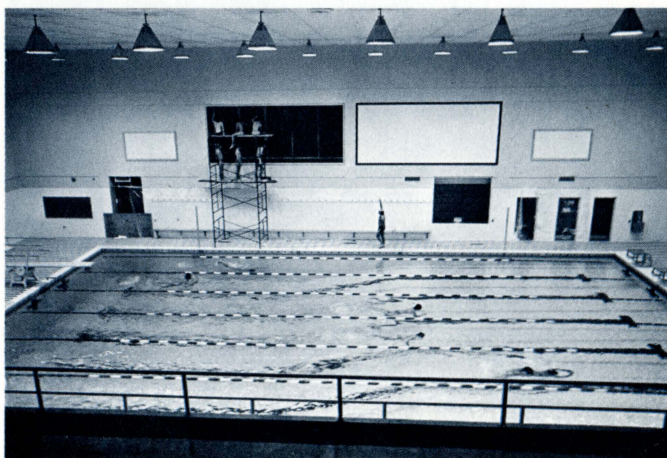
physical education and recreational purposes. Thus it was decided to make expansion of the gym the first project in the new development program. Planning for it was well advanced, and the project was not dependent upon completion of the master plan for the expanded campus and could be developed as an independent structure. Completing the funding of the gym project is an important priority in the development program.

The University fields teams in 12 varsity sports, and more than 25% of Washington and Lee men are active in intercollegiate athletics. More than two-thirds participate in an exceptionally broad program of intramural competition. Altogether, it is estimated that more than 75% of the student body makes use of the gymnasium during the academic year, to say nothing of heavy use by the faculty.

Athletes at Washington and Lee must be scholars first, and every alumnus and friend of the University can share the special feeling of pride of these young men of character who thrive on athletic competition but who can live with a loss, who prize the enduring bonds that form among teammates when they participate for the sake of the sport itself—and for the sake of their University.



On opening night, the new addition to Doremus Gymnasium was packed with spectators to watch the W&L-Virginia basketball game.



The pool in the new addition was the site of this year's NCAA College Division national swimming/diving championships.

“...a solution which would provide adequate quarters for the School of Law...”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

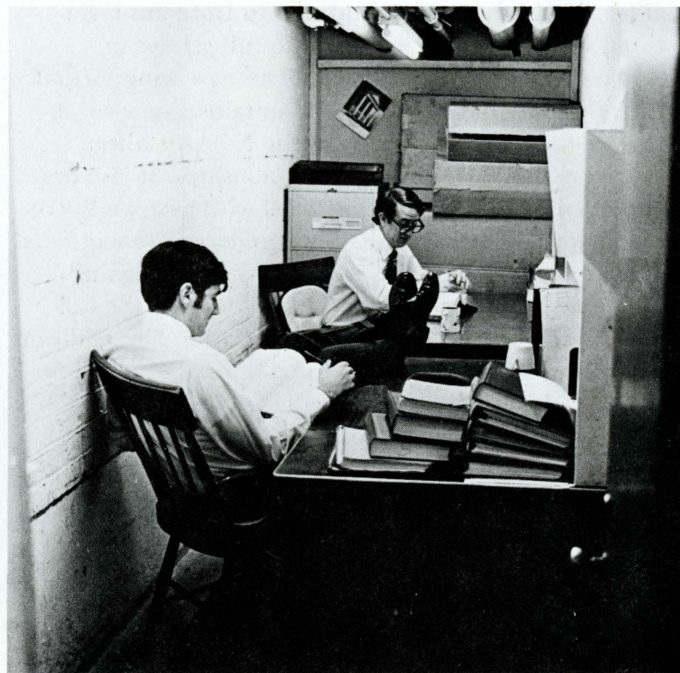
A thorough analysis of the future of the School of Law has pointed dramatically to the necessity of increasing the enrollment in that division of the University to 350 men and women. For if a law program presumes—as Washington and Lee’s does—to prepare its students for the complex and dynamic society of the last third of this century and the beginning of the next, it has no choice: It must have a faculty large enough to cover effectively the diverse material essential to its curriculum; it must provide facilities to enable participation in programs for the study of problems at the frontiers of the law while simultaneously performing a real service to the legal profession; it must provide extensive library and other research facilities.

That kind of law school—and Washington and Lee insists on nothing less—is difficult to achieve with a student body of the size that can be adequately accommodated now. To increase enrollment to the optimum 350 in Tucker Hall, the present law building, is beyond the realm of the possible. A new law facility is clearly needed. Construction and equipping the new building will cost approximately \$7-million.

Tucker was built in 1935, when the student body in the School of Law numbered 76. For that enrollment, and for the scope of legal education at that time, Tucker Hall served admirably. But the building made inadequate provision for any significant expansion of the size of the School and the scope of its programs, much less to the levels identified as necessary for the 1970’s and beyond; its design incorporated none of the co-curricular activities crucial to a quality law program—*Law Review*, for example, or moot court argumentation, or legal aid and research activities.

A new law building will provide ample quarters for these vital co-curricular activities and for new services which will enable the School of Law to make increasingly important contributions to legal research and scholarship. The resulting larger law enrollment will make it possible for the School to continue its excellent teaching tradition by enlarging its faculty and broadening its course offerings.

The decision to increase the law enrollment was made before the current nation-wide movement toward law



The Law Review, now edited in cramped quarters of Tucker Hall, will have more spacious offices in the new building.

education got under way. Washington and Lee has experienced a dramatic upsurge in the numbers of applications it has received in recent years. With a program of recruitment more vigorous than ever before and with the reputation of the School and its graduates spreading ever wider, applications come in increasingly heavy numbers from the areas of the School’s traditional strength and from the customary undergraduate schools—and from new colleges and regions as well.

Just four years ago, the School of Law received 300 applications for admission; the median grade-point average of entering students that fall was 2.5; their average Law School Admission Test score was 523. One year ago, the last for which complete figures are available, a total of 816 applications was received; the grade-point had risen to 3.0; the average board score, to 602. And this year applications have risen in number again—to a phenomenal total of more than 1,400. That is 15 for each available place in next fall’s entering class.

“...improve the quarters available to the undergraduate library...”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

“‘Culture’ cannot be taught,” Henry Steele Commager has written. “It is something the student absorbs from the atmosphere in which he lives—from the tradition of the institutions, from the buildings and the grounds, from well-stocked libraries, from great teachers, from fellow students, from exposure to the intangibles ‘at hand.’”

Because of its essential relationship to the overall undergraduate educational program, the main library at Washington and Lee must be the academic and physical hub of the University. The need for a modern, enlarged undergraduate library to meet the challenges of the 1970’s and beyond cannot, however, be met either by renovation or expansion of the existing Cyrus Hall McCormick Library.

The original Carnegie Library was constructed in 1908 to house 30,000 volumes. Thirty-three years later, a major addition and renovation project was completed (and the name was changed); McCormick Library accommodated its 110,000 holdings and the University’s 800 undergraduates comfortably. But today, McCormick houses more than 215,000 books and other holdings (and 110,000 additional volumes are shelved in the six undergraduate departmental libraries and the Law Library elsewhere on campus). A staff of six full-time professional librarians and a supporting staff of 11 full time employees administer the McCormick system.

The capacity of the building to be expanded further, to accommodate additional volumes or staff, has been exhausted. Yet in response to the “information explosion,” to exciting developments in educational technology, to the needs of students if they are to be well prepared in the Washington and Lee tradition—the University is committed wholeheartedly to *expanding* its library collections, to *adding* valuable new technical capabilities, to *increasing* the range of services it provides to the inquisitive mind.

Books are not all that are inadequately accommodated in McCormick. When last remodeled (1941), the University’s undergraduate enrollment was 800; today it is 1,350. To serve today’s students adequately, the library must provide study facilities for at least 800, including almost 600 individual reading stations or

carrels—and many of these must contain electrical terminals and other provisions to take advantage of existing and future technological advances in audio-visual and even computerized techniques of information retrieval.

The new library will make use of the most modern construction techniques—floor areas and supporting columns designed to permit maximum flexibility in the use of partitions, dividers, and semi-permanent walls; and as a result, the entire building will remain functionally adaptable to innovations and improvements still to be developed.

Located immediately behind Washington Hall, the new library—approximately 130,000 square feet in size, almost four times as large as the 35,602-square-foot McCormick building—will be conveniently close to every undergraduate academic facility on campus. And because of its location on the edge of the Wood’s Creek Valley, the library will, through imaginative design, serve as a psychological *and* physical extension of the historic main campus area toward the expanded campus, where the School of Law, new student housing, and enlarged athletic fields are to be located. Construction and equipping the new library will cost approximately \$5,250,000.



With the new Library, there’ll be no need to hold sociology classes amid the stacks in the lower level of McCormick Library.

“...enhance the space occupied by the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics...”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

After a detailed study of the long-recognized need for improved quarters for the School of Commerce, Economics, and Politics, the Board of Trustees concluded that with major renovations McCormick Library can be converted into an ideal home for the School and fulfill all of its requirements for the indefinite future. The estimated cost of this project, to be undertaken when the new undergraduate library is completed, is \$1,250,000.

More than 250 students are enrolled today in the School, and more than 80% of Washington and Lee students take one or more courses in the School's four academic departments—accounting, administration, economics, and politics. The result of this intense student interest in the School's curriculum is that Newcomb Hall is no longer adequate for the School's present needs, not to mention the needs that the future will bring. Moreover, studies over the years have confirmed that expansion of Newcomb to meet the School's needs is impracticable.

The School's academic departments are the beneficiaries of advancing technology and the “information explosion” at least as much as any other department in the University. Preliminary plans for redesigning McCormick to house the School take this fact into full account. For instance, the new quarters will provide for more efficient use of computers which are now

routinely employed in many courses. There will be complete data-processing facilities, linked electronically to the University's master computer, and a center for other advanced information storage and retrieval systems. There are plans also for an auditorium with tiered seating and a statistics laboratory suited to the “space age.” Group research facilities will be included as well as individual study carrels for students along with five classrooms, three seminar rooms, and individual offices for the 20 faculty members who will teach in the building.

Trustees authorized establishment of the School of Commerce and Administration in 1905—36 years after Robert E. Lee had initially proposed creation of a “Commercial School,” not to teach merely the form and detail of business, but to permit young men to obtain “such scientific and literary culture” in the other divisions of the institution as they might wish.

Dr. Glover D. Hancock, dean of the School from 1920 to 1949, oversaw its reorganization along modern lines, and he was largely responsible for developing the special philosophy which was preserved and refined by the late Dean Lewis W. Adams and which characterizes the School today: That the paramount value to be acquired through a Washington and Lee education is familiarity with, and a commitment to, the broad and humane principles that permit men to be leaders in a modern complex society, not just the narrow fields of their specialization.

“The mechanical and routine work of the business office,” Dean Hancock wrote, “can be learned in clerical schools and night classes. The Washington and Lee graduate, by contrast, will have developed knowledge and understanding of the economic and political influences on human behavior; the analytical techniques basic to those disciplines; standards of value by which to measure success and failure of alternative goals and processes. Recognizing modern business enterprise as perhaps mankind's most impressive creation, the School seeks to develop skill in operating it, refinement of the business leader's critical abilities; development of a sense of responsibility toward the society whose interest he represents and whose resources he manages.”



Because of insufficient space in the present building, stacks were moved to make room for study tables in the Commerce library.

“...ideal quarters for departments now tucked in attics and parts of the campus that are less than satisfactory.”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

When the Commerce and Law Schools are located in their new facilities, Newcomb and Tucker Halls will become available to the College for instructional use, helping alleviate overcrowding in existing buildings used by the College and permitting centralization of several academic departments that are now “homeless.” The cost of renovations is expected to be \$700,000.

Newcomb was completed in 1882, at a cost of \$20,000—the gift of “a friend at the North,” Mrs. Warren Newcomb, who wished to memorialize her late husband. The portico and columns were added years later, to make the building “fit in” with the rest of the front campus; in 1936 Newcomb was renovated and fireproofed. Originally the library and art building, Newcomb was designated to house the School of Commerce in the new century, and for a time the offices of the President and other administrators were located there as well.

The building, while in basically sound structural condition, requires extensive repair work. Its faults include cracks in the exterior walls, falling plaster, a decided southward list, even a free-standing column.

Tucker, completed in 1936, was designed to harmonize with the other front campus buildings. With three classrooms, seven offices, modest faculty and student lounges, a library room, and two study areas, Tucker was adequate for its purpose and its time. It remains adequate—not for a law program of the size and sophistication of Washington and Lee’s today, certainly, but admirably for class and office use in the College.

Tucker will make available more than 18,000 square feet of space; Newcomb, more than 14,000.

The necessity to provide additional space for the College, to permit centralization of departments, is plain. An example is the Department of History: its courses are taught in Washington Hall, duPont, New Science, Washington Annex, and Payne. More than simple convenience and efficiency will be served by the centralization, though they are important factors. The virtues of smallness, so highly valued at Washington and Lee, tend to be diminished when teachers in the same department, and students taking the same



When Tucker and Newcomb are renovated, professors no longer will have to make daily treks between office and as many as five classroom buildings, as Dr. Leon Sensabaugh is doing here.

courses, and majoring in the same field, are separated physically from one another.

Beyond permitting the highly desirable centralization of the several academic departments whose teaching functions are now dispersed across the campus, renovation of Tucker and Newcomb will relieve pressures on buildings already used by the College. For example, duPont Hall is shared by history, art, psychology, philosophy and German, and it also houses the electronic language laboratory.

“...to provide its students a choice in terms of housing...”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

Washington and Lee has never attempted to provide on-campus housing for all of its students. By long-standing University policy, freshmen are required to occupy dormitory rooms throughout their first year. Except for a limited number of apartments for married students, there is space for only 83 upperclassmen or law students in Davis or Baker dormitories.

As has been the case for many years, the majority of Washington and Lee's students occupy off-campus rooms, apartments, and houses rented from a variety of local landlords, or they live in fraternity houses.

Most upperclassmen and law students prefer private housing, and the gradual increase in the size of the student body over the past 15 years has taxed the capacity of Lexington and its immediate environs to meet this demand for one, two, and three-man apartments, the most preferred of private accommoda-

tions. In recent years, increasingly mobile students have taken to living farther and farther from the campus, renting cabins and farm houses across the substantial breadth of Rockbridge County. For most of the students engaged in this distinctive pattern of upperclass living, there is great appeal. They enjoy the traditional off-campus freedom that has been the life-style of many generations of students, and the University does not intend to remove this alternative.

Not all students who live off campus are satisfied with the accommodations they occupy, however. The market has brought into use a number of private accommodations that fall substantially below acceptable standards of safety, health, and comfort. Many students believe they are being over-charged both for sub-standard and acceptable housing by their landlords.

A continuing University survey of student housing patterns indicates that some 200 students now living in private housing would prefer to occupy University-owned, on-campus housing if it were available. In assessing the requirements for the decade ahead, the University has concluded that it has a responsibility to provide a better housing alternative for its upperclassmen and law students than it now does. Accommodations for as many as 400 students are anticipated in the planning, with the introduction of approximately half this number as a high priority first stage of development.

Present planning is focusing on modular apartment units for three to six students each, arranged in attractive clusters along the far bank of the Woods Creek Valley that separates the main campus from the Wilson Field area.

The University anticipates that rentals will off-set operating expenses and a portion of the project's amortization; approximately half of the total project's development must be funded from gifts carried in the development program's goals for the 1970's at \$2-million. (Current plans to replace the venerable Hillside Terrace married student apartments with 30 modern apartment units on the far back campus near Liberty Hall are being supported through the College Housing Program of the Office of Education).



An architect's preliminary rendering shows how some rooms of the new housing units will look out across Woods Creek Valley.

“...the historic front campus...will need attention...”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

Washington and Lee's famed front campus—recognized as a National Historic Place earlier this year, an important designation conferred by the Department of Interior—will require early restoration and preservation work as an integral part of the development program. The expected cost is \$1.1-million.

The “historic precinct” consists of the seven pre-Civil War buildings—the Washington College complex of buildings and the four faculty homes flanking it. These four elegant houses, which are so closely identified with Washington and Lee's image, simply will not stand much longer without extensive restoration.

The central College building, now Washington Hall, was completed in 1824 at a cost of just \$9,000, most of it contributed by the colorful horse-trader, speculator and whiskey-distiller “Jockey” John Robinson, whose benefactions rank with those of Washington in the early history of the institution. Col. John Jordan, the distinguished architect, designed and built “The Centre Building,” as it was called. One of the distinctive features of this building is “Old George,” the statue atop its cupola, carved in 1844 by Mathew Khale. This beloved landmark is in danger of being lost to assaults by insects, woodpeckers, and general decay. Major restorative work is required to save it.

The buildings now known as Payne Hall, erected in 1831, and Robinson Hall, 1842, complete the old College complex. The entire group was renovated and fireproofed in 1936, but now needs additional work.

The four faculty homes, two on each end of the front campus, were built in 1842, simultaneously with the new academic building; each house cost \$3,500 (the professors who were to live in them designed as a committee and paid for them individually, though later they were reimbursed by the College). The most southerly of the four was set aside as the President's Home, and it was there that Lee lived during his first two years in Lexington; Stonewall Jackson lived there as well for a time in the 1850's when he married Eleanor Junkin, daughter of Lee's predecessor as president of Washington College.

(The Lee Chapel—a National Historic Landmark since 1961—was restored in 1963 through a grant of \$370,000 from the Ford Motor Company Fund. The current President's Home, built for Gen. and Mrs. Lee, was renovated completely in 1960.)

In addition to the necessary restoration work on the old academic buildings and four residences, the historic campus project will include relocation and upgrading of some existing walkways, new plantings, resodding, and general landscaping improvements.



The historic front campus, shown here with the Lee-Jackson House at the left, needs extensive renovation and preservation.

“It is necessary that we maintain financial stability.”

— JOHN M. STEMMONS

At the same time that the Board of Trustees was determining the University's physical requirements in the decade ahead, it made a thorough study of the need for new endowment. President Huntley reported that approximately \$18-million would be needed in additional general endowment plus approximately \$6-million in new endowment for student financial aid to meet the demands of the future. The total need for new endowment by 1980 then is about \$24-million.

One of the premises on which the Trustees based their study was that the share of the cost of their education that students pay through tuition—about 55%—should not be allowed to increase. This means, of course, that the dollar amount of the gap between what the student pays and the cost of a W&L education will increase during the years ahead.

A relentless rise in fixed costs accounts for much of the gap, to be sure. But equally important is the demand, currently experienced by every first-rank educational institution, that it adopt new technologies and new programs, and that it meet new needs and provide new kinds of learning in new depth. And there is the additional demand upon Washington and Lee that it accomplish these ends without sacrificing the fundamental strengths of its tradition: its historic smallness, tied to its orientation to the individual; its abiding emphasis on teaching, the scholar's “vital service to young men.”

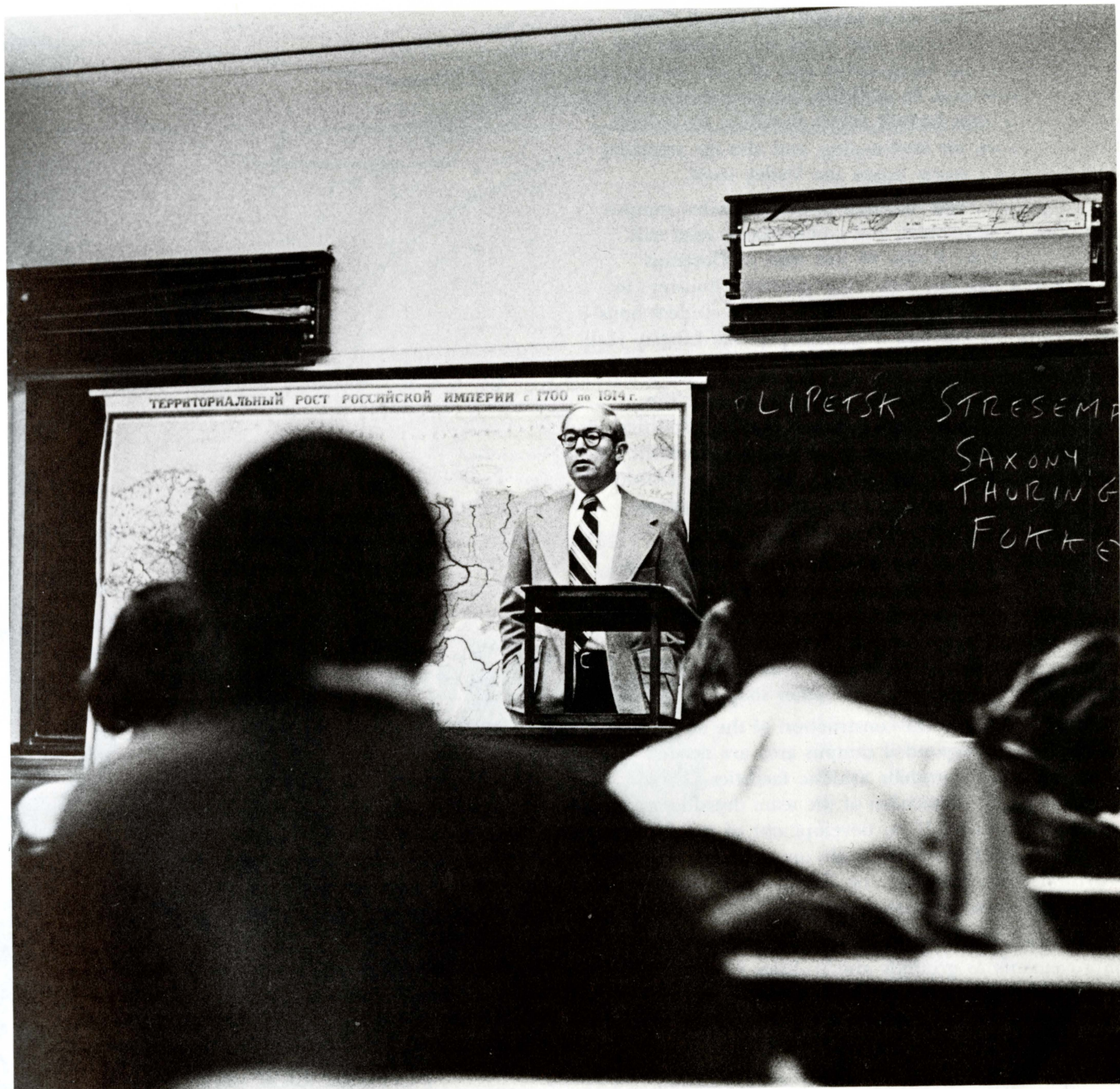
If Washington and Lee is to attract and retain as distinguished a faculty as it now has and has had in the past, it must offer—among other attractions, not the least of which is the opportunity to teach at an institution like Washington and Lee—salaries that are competitive with those paid at other prestigious institutions and in business. Salaries have increased gratifyingly in recent years. They have doubled in the past decade alone, and the American Association of University Professors has ranked Washington and Lee in the top decile for average faculty compensation among the nation's colleges. But as enviable as this record is, Washington and Lee must do more than merely maintain it.

New facilities require maintenance and care. New technologies require diligent attention, constant refinement, regular updating. Libraries never stop needing new books. Faculties of excellence deserve research opportunities and facilities, and so do students. These are some of the major ingredients that make for a “very costly enterprise” as Washington and Lee continues its pursuit of excellence, and they form the basis—along with faculty salary support—for the University's need for \$18-million in new endowment.

Increasingly, also, student financial aid is a crucial factor in Washington and Lee's twin standards: That, on the one hand, the University continue to enroll only those students best qualified to profit from and contribute to the opportunities the entire \$56-million development program seeks to preserve and expand; and that, on the other hand, no such student should ever be denied the chance to participate in that unique educational enterprise merely because his resources and those of his family are not sufficient to meet unavoidable high tuition charges and other costs.

Accordingly, it has been a principal goal in the University's planning for many years to be able to offer grant and loan assistance to every applicant who meets admissions standards—in the full amount of his need. The University has committed larger and larger sums toward meeting that goal each year: In 1971-72, approximately one-fourth of Washington and Lee's student body participates in a program that has awarded more than \$500,000 in financial aid. Yet the stark fact is that \$6-million in increased endowment for student financial aid is required for future years.

Washington and Lee officials have determined, as a result of careful research, that up to 30% of the student body will qualify for aid by 1980. And, they point out, the average amount of each recipient's need can be expected to increase also. Under existing financial aid policies, a student who receives the customary “aid package” must borrow about one-half of the amount of his award. In the future, as the amount of assistance students will require increases, the University hopes to prevent an undue rise in the dollar amount they must borrow.



One of W&L's greatest strengths is its distinguished faculty. To maintain such a faculty, additions to the endowment are mandatory. Shown above is Dr. William A. Jenks, the University's first William R. Kenan, Jr., Professor of History.

“...a way in which the physical needs of the institution could be pieced together to preserve a sense of community...”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

Opening the new areas beyond the Woods Creek Valley for construction and other development has created a need for imaginative and efficient systems of roads and walkways. In addition, site preparation for the new projects must include ample provision for installation of utilities, for landscaping, and also for vehicular and pedestrian access across the Valley itself.

A major vehicular entrance to the expanded campus area must be developed, and a new “loop” road will bring traffic from Route 60 just west of Doremus Gymnasium past the new undergraduate housing, to the new law building, then by the married student housing beyond the baseball field, and past the Liberty Hall ruins back to Route 60.

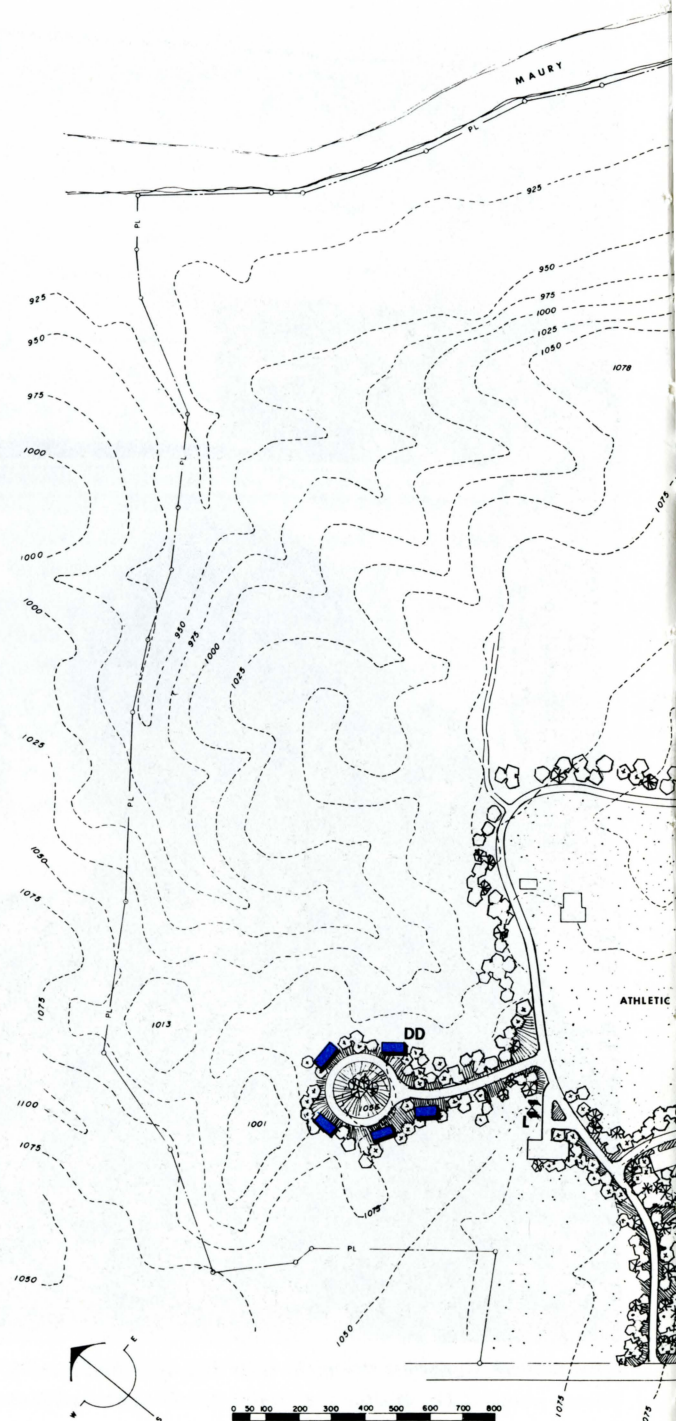
The traffic circulation systems planned for the expanded campus area include full parking facilities, a network of walkways across the Valley and within the expanded campus area. Also included will be additional walks and trails through the remaining large acreage that will be beautified in its natural state.

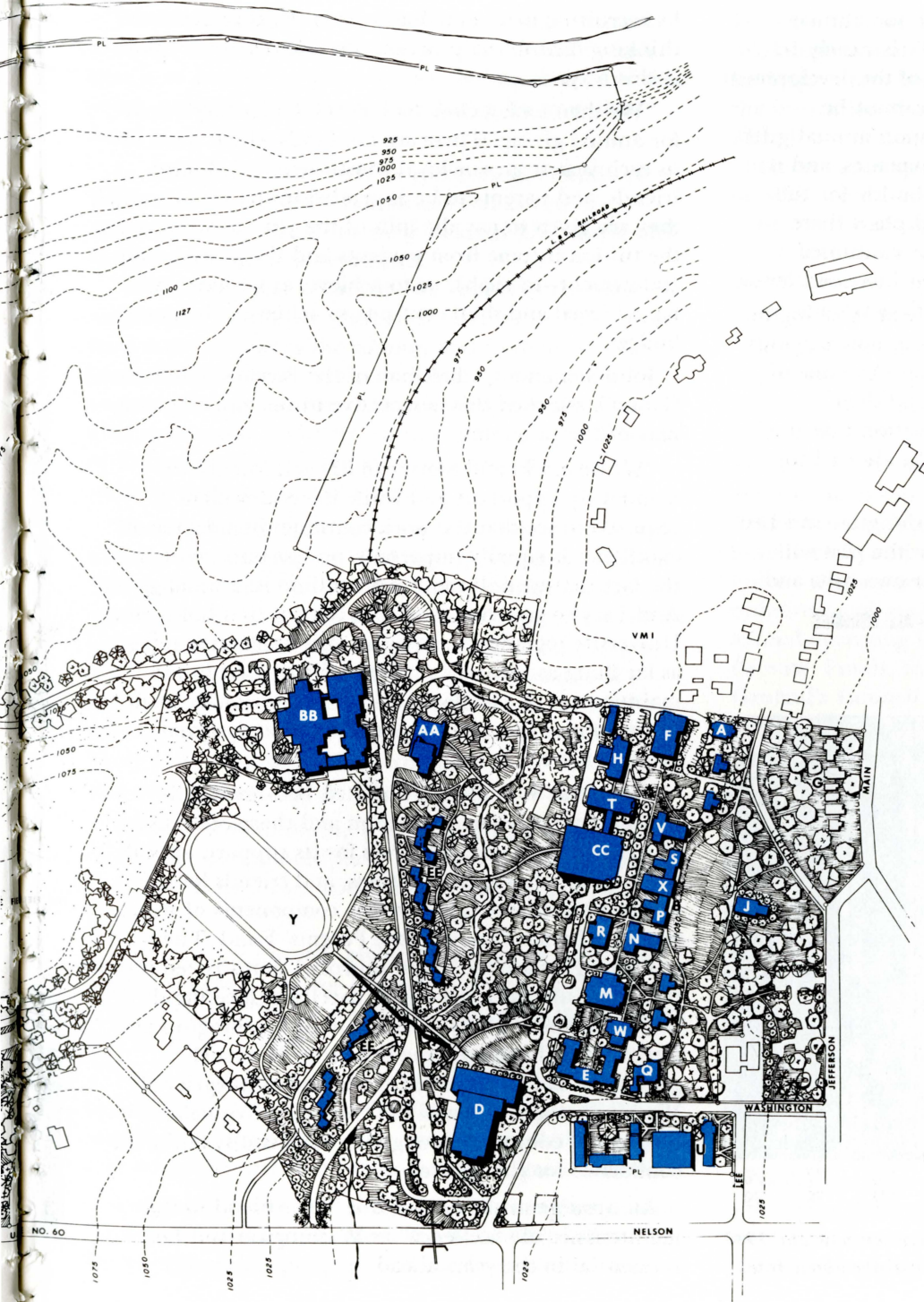
The heating plant, recently converted to natural gas, must be expanded to accommodate a cooling system to serve the new law building, new library, and much of the existing campus as well. Building and grounds offices will have to be relocated and additional space provided for maintenance and other shop functions.

Closely related to the construction of the major new facilities in the expanded campus area are needed improvements in outdoor athletic facilities. These projects include renovation of the team dressing areas beneath Wilson Stadium, development of new playing and practice fields on previously unused land, and the provision of facilities for the practice of outdoor sports during inclement weather.

The cost of the expanded campus facilities and improvements to grounds and utilities is set at \$3-million; the improvements to outdoor athletic and recreational facilities are expected to cost \$600,000.

Washington and Lee has always treasured a natural heritage—the extraordinary beauty of its location. The University remains deeply committed to preserving this priceless asset.





LEGEND

- A Alumni Office
- B Colonnade
- C Development Office
- D Doremus Gymnasium
- E Dormitories
- F duPont Hall
- G Faculty Housing
- H Howe Hall
- J Lee Chapel
- K Lee-Jackson House
- L Liberty Hall
- M McCormick Hall
- N Newcomb Hall
- P Payne Hall
- Q President House
- R Reid Hall
- S Robinson Hall
- T Science Building
- U Student Center
- V Tucker Hall
- W University Store
- X Washington Hall
- Y Wilson Field
- AA Heating/Cooling Plant
- BB Law School
- CC Library
- DD Married Student Housing
- EE Modular Valley Housing

“It is the life’s blood in the maintenance of excellence.”

— JOHN M. STEMMONS

Washington and Lee’s requirement for annual giving during the decade of the 1970’s is nearly \$8-million. The importance of this phase of the development program to the success of the whole cannot be minimized. The University depends upon annual gifts to close the gap between income and expenses, and it is clear that as Washington and Lee builds for the future by adding to its endowment and plant there will be a simultaneous requirement for continued annual giving for current operations at increased levels.

One of the hard economic facts of life at Washington and Lee is that students, through tuition, now pay only about 55% of the cost of their education. And one of the premises on which the Trustees based their planning for the future was a determination that the students’ share of this cost should not be allowed to grow larger.

That those who have supported Washington and Lee so generously through annual giving in the past will rise to the challenge by increasing their own gifts and

by recruiting new contributors is at the core of the thinking behind the program. President Huntley put it this way:

“We then took a close look at the University’s need for annual giving. These are the funds which come to us each year from our loyal constituency of alumni, friends, and parents to be expended in the year in which they are given to pay the bills of the year, to supplement the tuition income from students and the income from endowment—to enable us to achieve, as we have thus far achieved and shall continue to achieve, a balanced budget.”

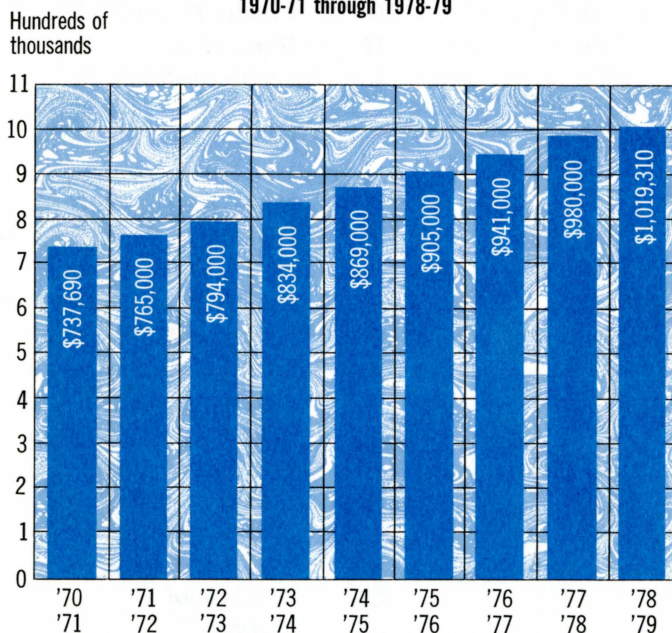
John Stemmons, Chairman of the Board’s Achievement Council, attached this perspective to the annual-giving part of the program:

“While bricks and mortar of \$24-million are tremendously important and while the endowment required to see that the work continues in a degree of excellence is equally important, no less important is the fact that we will require \$8-million in annual giving. And I say to you that this is the cement that holds your University together . . . It is this that holds us together as far flung as we are . . . It is the life’s blood in the maintenance of excellence in this institution or in any institution of this kind. It is truly the catalyst that keeps it alive.”

Every year Washington and Lee, because it is a private, independent institution and therefore must rely solely on its own resources for its support, appeals to alumni, parents, corporations, and friends for gifts to the Annual Fund, two major components of which are the Alumni Fund and the Parents’ Fund. The resulting gifts are the major source of unrestricted income that the University can apply directly to meeting day-to-day expenses. Many generations of Washington and Lee students have been the beneficiaries of such generosity. It has preserved the financial integrity of Washington and Lee and has enabled it to go about its business of educating young men successfully and with confidence for the future.

An upsurge in the flow of this “life’s blood in the maintenance of excellence” at Washington and Lee is essential in the years ahead.

**GOALS FOR TOTAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT – ALL SOURCES
1970-71 through 1978-79**



That the University may attain its goals, between now and 1980 annual gifts for current expenses must grow at the above rate.

“... There are those who are basically committed to the enduring purpose of Washington and Lee.”

— DR. JOHN NEWTON THOMAS

Washington and Lee University has always excited a loyalty and devotion among its alumni and friends that is so intense, so personal, so abiding that those who come under its influence are unable quite to understand it.

In difficult times as well as good, these Friends of Education have given a full measure of devotion—tangible and spiritual—to their beloved University and to the noble ideal it represents.

“From every year of nearly two centuries the gifts have come,” wrote Dr. Francis P. Gaines in 1936; “and from every section of the country and from many distant lands the gifts have come; and from the bewildering variety of noble motives that prompt generosity these gifts have come; and here on this campus these Friends of Education are brought into beautiful and lasting unity of faith and helpfulness.”

There is Washington, of course, the first Friend, who wrote to the Trustees of Washington Academy in 1798: “To promote literature in this rising empire and to encourage the arts have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart, and if the donation which the generosity of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall—now by your politeness called Washington Academy—is likely to prove a means to accomplish these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires . . .”

There is Robinson, the Irish immigrant, who resolved that other boys should have the opportunities which had been denied him and gave all that he had to that noble end.

There is Lee himself, giving “gifts not of gold”—his ability, his character, his lasting influence; his “final achievement”: “There was a University which was dead, and he made it alive.”

There is McCormick, who, “first of all men,” came to Lee’s side after the Civil War, whose splendid benefactions were made with the “impetus of courage and hope, the first that broke through a great despair.”

And there are others: Judge John Barton Payne, who “stands revealed by the causes he cherished”; Robert Parker Doremus, the New York broker, so impressed

by the cordiality and intelligence of an unknown Washington and Lee student he chanced to meet that he bequeathed his entire multimillion-dollar estate to the institution that had influenced the young man; Mrs. Jessie Ball duPont, the charming lady whose name “became synonymous with the strength and vitality of Washington and Lee’s educational enterprise”; Dr. Gustavus Benz Capito, whose gift in 1960 created the distinctive Robert E. Lee Research Program, that enriching and broadening opportunity for students to work with professors in their advanced research.

It has been remarked that some of the University’s largest benefactions have come from non-alumni: Washington, Robinson, Doremus, Mrs. duPont, Mrs. Letitia Pate Evans, Mrs. Charlotte Flint, Mrs. Annie Fielding Early, Mrs. Annie Early Fairfax, and the anonymous donor who in 1955 established the Robert E. Lee Scholarship Program. But the gifts of its sons have been Washington and Lee’s sustaining strength. For no less important to Washington and Lee than buildings and major endowments are those gifts to its annual operating budget, through the Alumni and Parents’ Funds, the Robert E. Lee Associates and the General’s Council, that have always meant the difference between black and red, which preserve the priceless element of independence, the special degree of excellence.

Many foundations have generously supported the institution’s ideals—Ford, Sloan, Kenan, Mellon, Lilly, Merrill, Hillsdale, Dana, Calder, Jones, Davis—along with some of America’s largest corporations and also generous businesses which have helped Washington and Lee through the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges.

And in this decade to come, Washington and Lee will require of every Friend of Education an extra measure of devotion, a stronger commitment still to that special and commanding educational ideal. Today there are men of great talent and helpfulness who are as willing to make sacrifices to preserve and protect Washington and Lee as those who have sustained the institution over more than two centuries. This can be clearly seen on the following pages.

"I know of no Board of Trustees anywhere which gives so high a priority to the educational institutions which they govern."

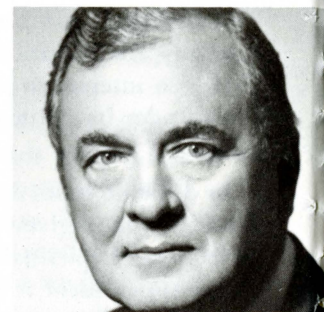
— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY



JOHN NEWTON THOMAS, D.D.,
Rector
Professor of Systematic Theology
Union Theological Seminary
Richmond, Virginia



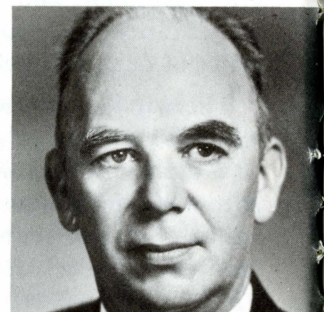
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President
Washington and Lee University
Lexington, Virginia



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National Bank of Georgia
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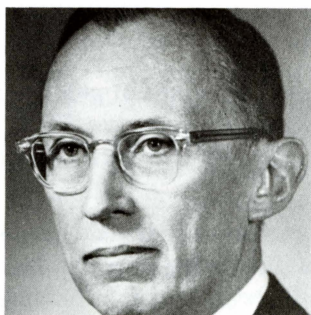
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Cincinnati, Ohio

HUSTON ST. CLAIR, M.D.
Surfside, Florida



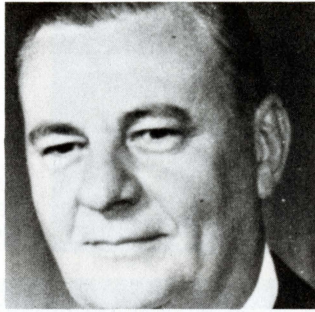
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Program
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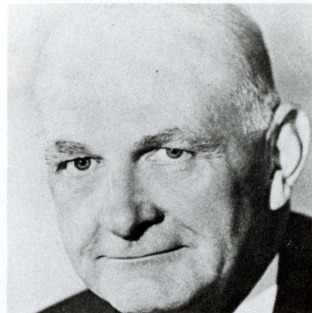
E. WALLER DUDLEY
Lawyer
 Boothe, Prichard, and Dudley
 Alexandria, Virginia



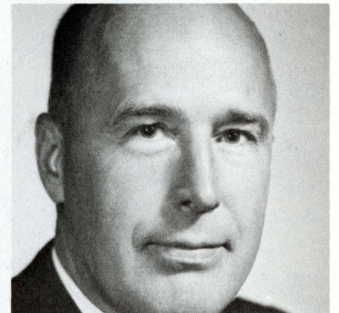
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President
 Best Products Co., Inc.
 Richmond, Virginia



JOSEPH T. LYKES, JR.
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
 Lykes-Youngstown Corporation
 New Orleans, Louisiana



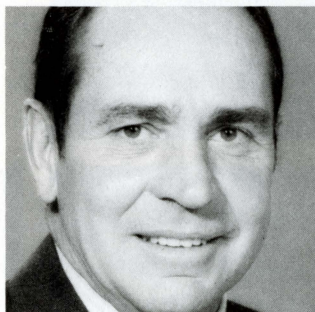
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Vice President and General Counsel
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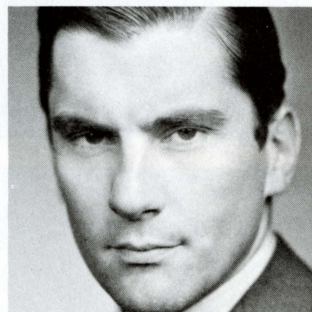
E. MARSHALL NUCKOLS, JR.
Senior Vice President
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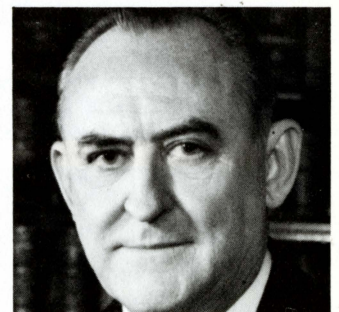
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JOHN W. WARNER
The Secretary of the Navy
 Washington, D.C.



JOHN MINOR WISDOM
Judge
 Fifth U.S. Circuit Court
 New Orleans, Louisiana

"We have a tall hill to climb, but we are going to climb that hill!"

— JOHN M. STEMMONS

The Washington and Lee Achievement Council consists of five committees, each designated to work with a major constituency of the University. Each committee is headed by a Trustee, assisted by several alumni, parents, or friends of Washington and Lee. This volunteer leadership group has accepted the responsibility of instituting the effort to secure \$36-million in gift commitments by 1976.



From the top of the Science Building, members of the Achievement Council get a view of the site of the new Law School (marked by a smoke flare), which will be located west of Woods Creek Valley.



THE ACHIEVEMENT COUNCIL
JOHN M. STEMMONS, *Chairman*
President
Industrial Properties Corporation
Dallas, Texas

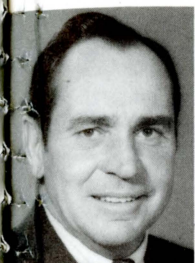
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COMMITTEE

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COMMITTEE

PARENTS
COMMITTEE

FOUNDATION
COMMITTEE

BUSINESS &
INDUSTRY
COMMITTEE



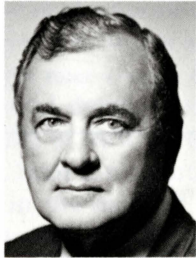
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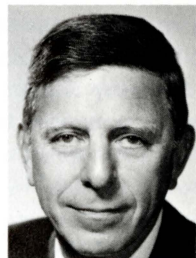
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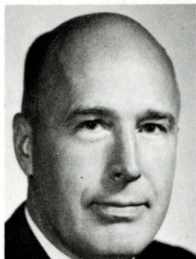
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“The growth and strengthening...in the recent past have been truly extraordinary.”

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

With the attention of alumni and other friends of Washington and Lee University focusing now on the institution's unprecedented development goals for the decade of the 1970's, a review of the 1960's and a few years beyond can provide a valuable, perhaps essential, perspective in assessing the challenging objectives ahead.

The past 15 years have seen the University strengthened impressively by virtually every standard by which academic enterprise can be measured. Washington and Lee has launched its monumental task for the 1970's from a solid base of achievement.

Here are some highlights of this important period of University development and progress:

Faculty—Washington and Lee has been able to build and maintain a strong faculty, offering distinguished scholars an opportunity to teach well-qualified, highly-motivated undergraduates in an academic environment stressing close student-professor relationships. Through various programs of leaves and research support, the University has encouraged the continuing scholarship and professional development of its faculty. In the important area of faculty compensation, Washington and Lee has been consistently among the top 100 institutions in the nation.

In 1960-61, there were 86 full-time faculty teaching in the three major divisions of the University. The average faculty compensation then was \$8,760, including fringe benefits. During the current 1971-72 academic year, the full-time faculty totals 135, and the average compensation is \$16,962. This average compares with a national average faculty compensation of \$14,707, as reported in April, 1971, by the American Association of University Professors. Washington and Lee leads Virginia colleges in faculty compensation and ranks above many institutions of comparable size in the nation. Much of the progress made in faculty compensation over the years was made possible by the generous gifts for endowment by the late Mrs. Jessie Ball duPont, a member of the Board of Trustees.

Enrollment—Washington and Lee's enrollment has grown, gradually but steadily, over the past 15 years. The opening enrollment in September, 1957, was 1,077; last September, it was 1,634, the largest in the University's



Typical of the professors Washington and Lee has attracted in the past decade is Dr. Henry S. Roberts, Professor of Biology, who came to W&L from Duke in 1964. He finds teaching undergraduates compatible with — and as rewarding as — research.

history. Some of this growth has stemmed from decisions to make modest increases in the size of entering freshmen classes, but other important factors include a significantly lower attrition rate among today's students: fewer fail academically, and fewer withdraw for non-academic reasons. Also, the number of transfer students has grown, coming increasingly from the junior and community college systems. Many transfers are welcome additions in departments with capacity to accommodate them in the advanced courses without undue strain.

The most dramatic enrollment increases, which are reflected in the total cited above, have occurred in the School of Law. There the student body has increased from 97 in 1957 to a record high of 252 last September. Effective recruiting, a high national interest in legal education, and the growing prestige of the Law School are all factors which have produced a total of 1,400 applications for 80 places in the entering class for September, 1972.

The University continues to draw its students from broad geographic and socio-economic bases. Virginians still comprise the largest single state representation, with from 22 to 25% of the total, but such widely separated areas as Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, Tennessee, New York, and many other states contribute significant fractions of the enrollment. Nearly one-fourth of Washington and Lee's undergraduates require financial assistance, either from the University directly or through federal assistance administered by the University, in order to attend. Public school graduates make up nearly 70% of recent entering classes.

Financial Development—Washington and Lee University continues to operate within a balanced budget. Careful budgeting procedures have helped assure the wisest use of income from the customary three primary sources: tuition (currently covering about 55% of educational and general expenses), endowment earnings (currently about 20%), and voluntary gift support for current operations, principally the annual funds from alumni and parents (about 15%).

Washington and Lee's total operating expense in 1960-61 was \$2,186,921. This year the University expects to spend \$6,256,250 in support of current operations.

The University's endowment has increased in book value from \$10,283,637 in 1960-61 to \$15,996,875 as of June 30, 1971. The increase represents \$2,406,338 in new additions to endowment, with the remainder of growth attributable to re-investment procedures. The market value at last fiscal year's end was \$20,703,832. Endowment last year amounted to \$855,735.

Tuition charges have increased significantly, but Washington and Lee's charges have remained relatively in line with rising tuition assessments at the private colleges with whom the University is customarily compared. In 1960-61, both undergraduate and law tuition was \$750, but undergraduates were subject to several additional fees. In 1965-66, a comprehensive tuition was established at \$1,300, and other fees were eliminated; law school tuition was pegged at \$900 for the same year. Currently, the comprehensive fee is \$2,200 yearly for undergraduates, and law school tuition is \$1,700. Yet income from tuition still covers only about 55% of educational and general expenses. Rising tuition has placed new strains on the University's financial aid resources, but applications have not been unduly affected by the higher charges.

Voluntary gift support from Washington and Lee alumni, parents, and other friends has grown at a heartening pace throughout the 1960's. The annual Alumni Fund in 1960-61 resulted in \$47,075 from 1,522 donors. Since then, the number of alumni contributors has swelled, as has the average gift. Last year 4,100 W&L alumni gave \$351,000 for current operating expenses, including an all-time high of \$302,000 to the annual Alumni Fund. Gifts to the 1971-72 Alumni Fund are running well ahead of the pace set last year. In addition, since 1968, 304 persons have become Robert E. Lee Associates, donors who contribute \$1,000 or more within a 12-month period.

Over this same span of time, the support from parents of current students through the annual Parents' Fund has risen from \$11,357 from 152 parents in 1960-61 to last year's all-time high of \$61,502 from 429 contributors.

Voluntary support of current operations, which includes almost all gifts through the Alumni and

Parents' Funds, has risen steadily since 1966-67 when gifts from all sources totalled \$452,770. Over the next three years, this total rose from \$466,339 to \$507,912 to \$532,067. Last year, it jumped to \$737,690.

Campus Development—It is accurate to describe the major thrust of Washington and Lee's progress during the late 1950's and the 1960's as being related more closely to people than to bricks and mortar. Highest priorities were assigned to the strengthening of the faculty, the expansion of student financial aid, the broadening of administrative and academic services for the benefit of both faculty and students, and the acceleration of library acquisitions and services.

Such concerns tended to overshadow the growth and development of the physical campus, but when the University's Trustees measured the needs of the 1970's against the physical plant improvement of the recent past, these achievements were found to be considerable

Between 1954, when Washington and Lee completed its first new building since World War II, and June, 1970, when the Trustees approved the development objectives for the 1970's, the University's physical plant was expanded by improvements valued at \$5,923,016.

—New buildings were constructed, among them Jessie Ball duPont Hall, an academic classroom and studio building; Letitia Pate Evans Dining Hall; Newton D. Baker and John W. Davis upperclass dormitories; an additional freshman dormitory; and a new Science

Building housing biology and physics.

—Howe Hall, housing chemistry and geology, was renovated and a major wing added. Reid Hall was renovated for journalism and communications. The President's Home was thoroughly overhauled, and a faculty campus residence was renovated to become the Alumni House. The University Supply Store—the old "Co-op"—was remodeled and expanded to provide a University Book Store. The old "print shop" and World War II "Beanery" were remodeled for academic and administrative purposes. The Troubadour Theatre received substantial exterior and interior improvements and additions.

—Lee Chapel was completely renovated and restored, along with the restoration of the memorial entrance gate near the Chapel.

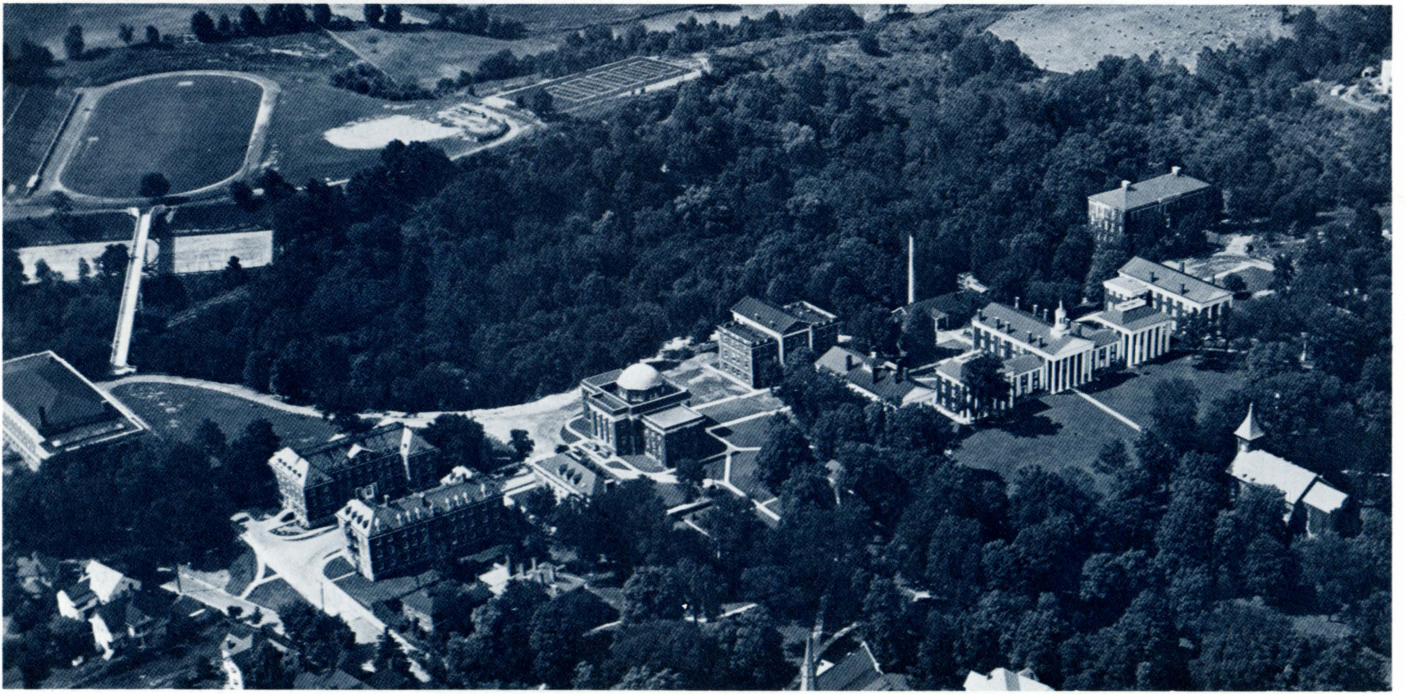
—The old Student Union was completely overhauled and expanded to create the Early-Fielding Memorial University Center for student activities.

—New facilities for University maintenance functions and a classroom and office building for ROTC were constructed. Major remodeling occurred in virtually every existing academic building, and the campus utilities systems were improved.

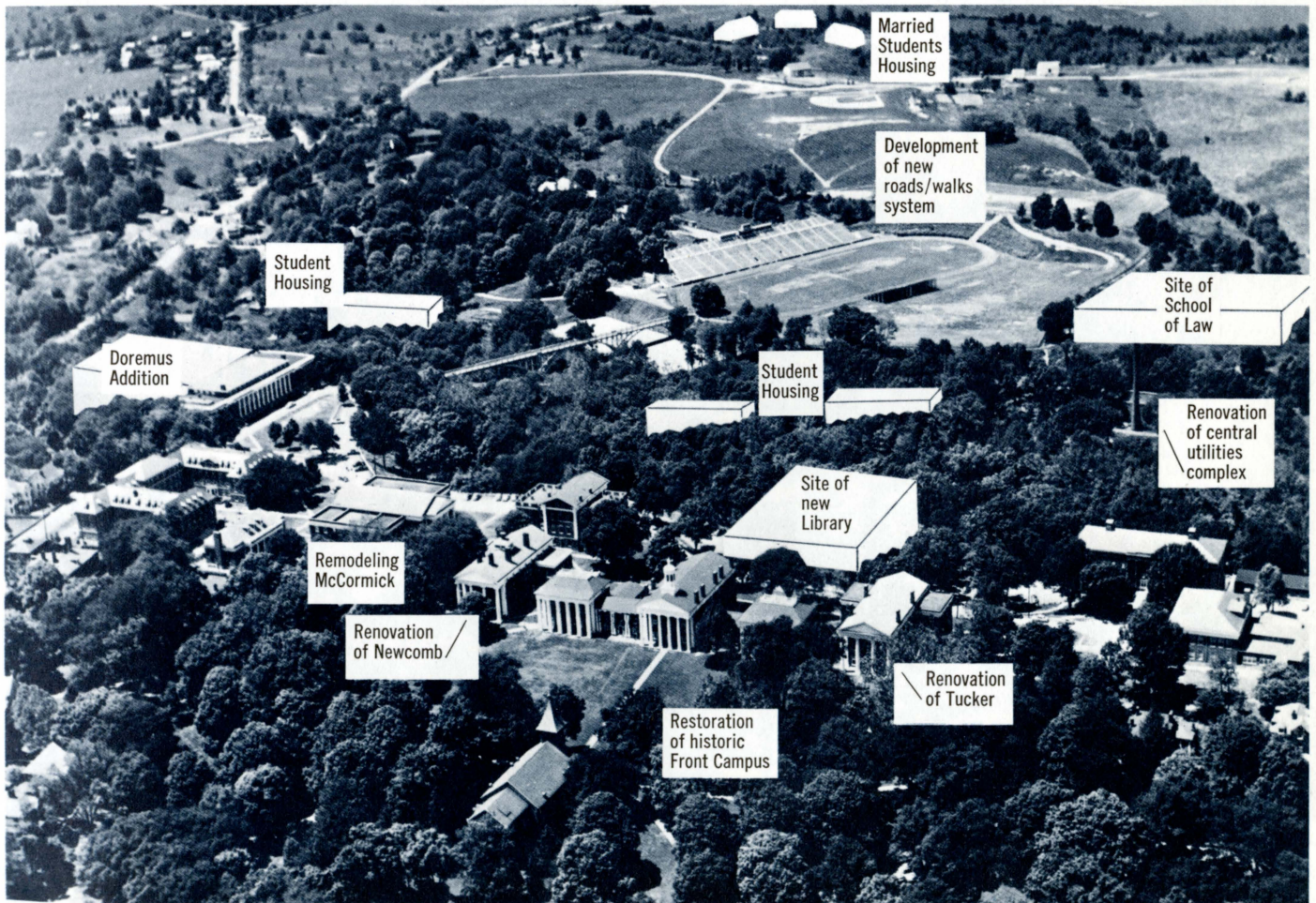
—Property acquisitions, such as the gift of Col Alto—an antebellum mansion—and other residences and lots adjoining the campus helped add more than \$405,000 to the value of the physical holdings.



Among the new additions during the past decade was the Science Building. Modern facilities, such as this building, are a prerequisite to complement the University's extraordinarily strong academic program.



Miley took this photograph (upper left) almost 60 years after the laying of the cornerstone of Washington Hall in 1824. Newcomb had just been completed, and on the right may be seen two of the four faculty houses now scheduled for restoration. By the 1930's (lower left), the campus had grown considerably, spreading to the south and to the west, bypassing the Woods Creek Valley. Under the current master plan, as shown below, the Washington and Lee campus will continue to expand to the west and the interesting topography of the Valley itself will be put to use, although care will be taken to preserve its natural beauty. The superimposed shapes on the aerial view of today's campus (below) represent proposed locations only, and are not meant to indicate architectural styles of the projected buildings.



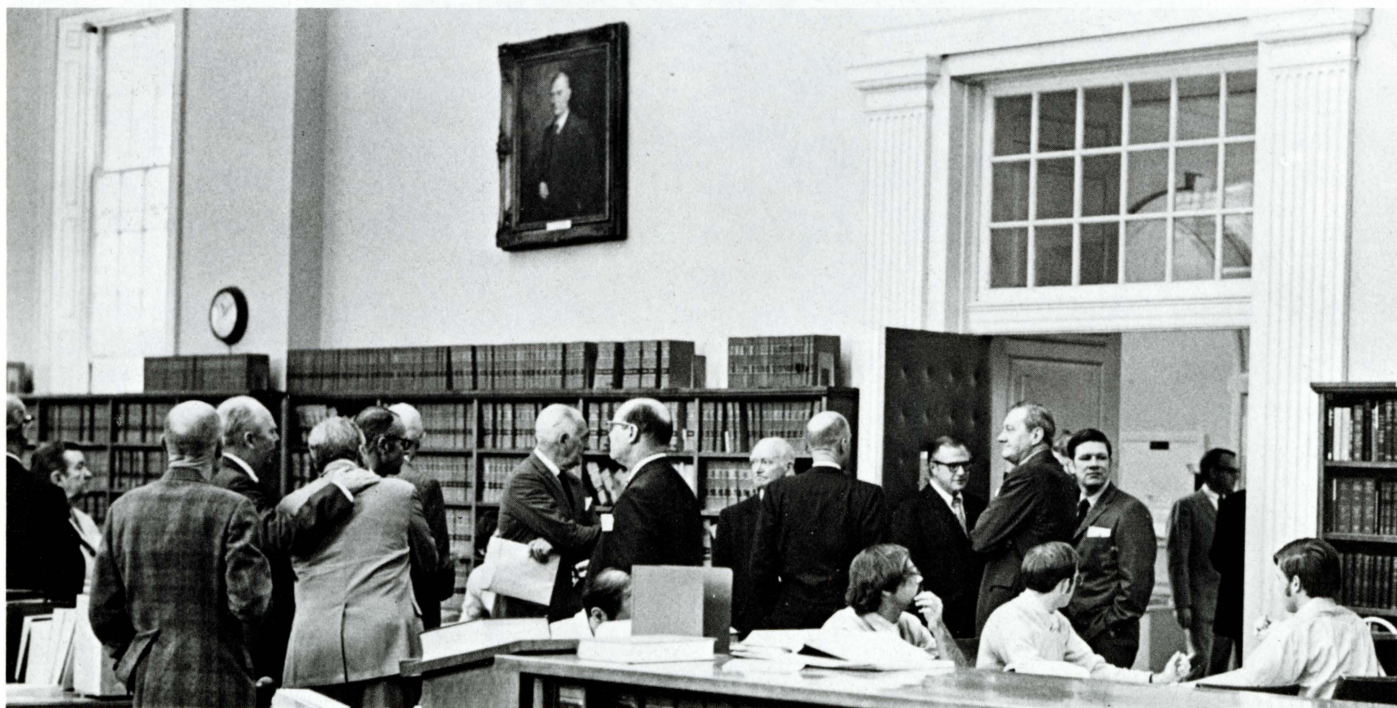
Planning for the 1970's—The intensive planning which has helped shape the University's Development Program for the 1970's began during the comprehensive institutional Self-Study carried out between 1964 and 1966. This critical self-evaluation, which involved participation by Trustees, administration, faculty, and students, delved into every aspect of Washington and Lee. From its roster of over 300 specific recommendations for improvements, the University has drawn direction and priorities in its determination of goals for the new decade. Virtually all Self-Study recommendations have been implemented. Among those related to future planning and development, the most important are:

—the reorganization of the Board of Trustees, with expanded membership, terms of service, mandatory retirement at age 70, and a new committee structure that involves Trustees more actively in University affairs and supports their role in the new Development Program.

—a more systematic approach to campus planning, including the development of a viable "master plan" for improving the existing facilities and incorporating new components of University expansion. President Huntley is now served by a special planning committee, which includes a resident architect, with additional guidance from landscape and building consultants working in cooperation with architects undertaking specific projects.

—the creation of a continuing self-study process that involves constant re-evaluation of Washington and Lee's academic programs and university services and their impact upon financial resources and physical facilities.

In the announcement of the development goals for the 1970's, Achievement Council Chairman John M. Stemmons declared: "We have a tall hill to climb." Because of what has gone before, Washington and Lee can start its climb to the summit from a position of strength, well up on the slope.



Members of the Achievement Council made an "on-site" study of the needs of the University. Above, they are shown inspecting the severe lack of individual study carrels and reading space in the library of Washington and Lee's School of Law.

*“...symbolizing those countless persons
who have dedicated their lives to making
these dreams come true.”*

— ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY

President Huntley closed his remarks announcing Washington and Lee's \$56-million development program with this tribute to Robert E. Lee, whose name has been linked to Washington's in the title of this institution as well as in history, testimony and creed:

“General Lee, when he came here as President brought to this institution, a special quality. It is truly correct, as Dr. [Francis P.] Gaines often noted, that General Lee symbolizes for us that special, impossible-to-articulate quality which gets under the skin of every Washington and Lee student and every Washington and Lee alumnus, and which is our strongest virtue. What is that quality? Many have attempted to articulate it. None, I think, has fully succeeded, and I am sure I shall not. For me, such statements need to be personal in nature. The quality is epitomized by the sense of trust, the pervasive concept of honor, the pervasive concept of intellectual integrity which have over all the generations motivated those who dedicated their lives to us and motivated those faculty and students for whom we exist. It is a special quality that I believe to be rarer today than ever before. We do not intend to lose it. Endowment and facilities cannot provide this quality. They *can* make it possible. . . .

“It was Lee's unshakeable belief in the ultimate goodness of divine providence, his unalterable devotion to duty, and his profound desire to work for human love and understanding which he brought with him to Lexington in 1865. The College faced utter ruin and poverty, but he was not perplexed. The world around him heaved in distress and hatred, but he was not discouraged. He saw his mission here in the clear terms of the nobility of the educated mind and the compassionate spirit, and he realized fully the superlative importance of his setting the proper example for those who looked to him for guidance and example. Shortly after arriving in Lexington, General Lee wrote these lines to Mrs. Lee, who had not yet joined him here: ‘Life is indeed gliding away and I have nothing of good to show for mine that is past. I pray I may be spared to accomplish something for the benefit of mankind and in the honor of God.’

“He succeeded in this, his final and finest achievement. And we, too, shall succeed.”





George Washington's acknowledgment of the renaming of Liberty Hall in his honor.

Mount Vernon 17 June 1798.

Gentlemen,

Unaccountable as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the address with which you were pleased to honor me - dated the 12th of April - never came to my hands until the 14th of June.

To promote literature in this rising Empire, and to encourage the Arts, have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart. - and if the donation which the generosity of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall - now by your proposal called, Washington Academy, is likely to prove a means to accomplish these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires. -

Sentiments like those which have flowed from your Pen, excite my gratitude, whilst I offer my best vows for the prosperity of the Academy, & for the honor & happiness of those under whose auspices it is conducted.

George Washington
Trustees of Washington Academy