

Special 25th anniversary section inside



To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the relocation of Rhode Island College from downtown Providence to the present site off Mt. Pleasant Avenue, the editors of *What's News at RIC* have prepared a special "pull out and save" section.

With the indispensable assistance of many, many members of the Rhode Island College community we have been able to gather old photos, information, anecdotes, and memories together to create this section.

It is impossible to reconstruct an era, or to fully capture a moment in time which was as significant to the develop-

ment of an institution as the move to the present campus was to RIC.

However, we hope that we have been able to provide a bit of the atmosphere and flavor of the 25 years which marked Rhode Island College's evolution so dramatically from a state teacher's college to a comprehensive general purpose institution.

Among those who helped in the preparation of these pages are Sally Wilson of the RIC Library, Holly Shadoian of Alumni Affairs, Vice President John S. Foley, Professor Robert Viens, chair of the 25th anniversary committee, and Kathryn Sasso of Con-

ferences and Special Events.

Also, Presidents Sweet, Willard, Kauffman, and Gaige, RIC audiovisual department, RIC Office of Publications, Mary G. Davey, director of public relations and alumni affairs *emerita*, all of the faculty and staff who were present 25 years ago and who consented to share their anecdotes which are sprinkled throughout the section, and the office of news and information staff and all the others who contributed ideas and time.

Laurence J. Sasso, Jr.
Editor

What's

NEWS

@ Rhode
Island
College

Vol. 4, No. 8 October 24, 1983

Governor Garrahy at RIC:

Airs 'state's economic blueprint'

An attentive audience of students, faculty and staff listened to Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy on Oct. 18 as he aired the highlights of the new Strategic Development Commission's report at a special Governor's Convocation at Rhode Island College.

Speaking before a respectably full Roberts Auditorium, the governor read

from a prepared speech on the plan which he termed "our state's economic blueprint."

The plan, informally known as the Murray plan after its chairman J. Terrence Murray, is an unprecedented \$750-million program to revitalize the state's sagging economy. It had been unveiled to the public the day previous.

The convocation at RIC, with much of the traditional pomp of an academic gathering, was used by the governor as the occasion for his first public discussion of the commission's recommendations.

After an introduction of distinguished guests, including Dr. Eleanor McMahon, commissioner of higher education; Albert Carlotti, chairman of the state Board of Governors for Higher Education; Edward McElroy, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Teachers; and Ira Magaziner, the chief of staff of the commission, college President David E. Sweet introduced Garrahy

as "one of the best friends of education anywhere in the United States."

The audience stood and accorded the four-term governor a prolonged and enthusiastic ovation.

"With this kind of reception, I'll come up here every morning," quipped Garrahy.

The governor's speech itself, which took less than a half hour to deliver, made note of the college's 25th anniversary celebration of its move to its present site in Mount Pleasant, the importance of the role higher education plays in revitalizing the state's economy, and

continued on page 12

Hugh Leonard at RIC

Irish playwright Hugh Leonard will be in-residence at Rhode Island College for three weeks beginning today (Oct. 24) during which time he will participate in the fall conference of the New England Committee for Irish Studies which will be hosted at the college Oct. 28 and 29.

The conference, to be conducted in the college Faculty Center, will feature a Hugh Leonard collage with scenes from his plays under the direction of Dr. P.W. Hutchinson, professor of communications and theatre, at 8:30 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 28. This segment will be free and open to the public.

Then on Saturday at a luncheon buffet, Leonard will read from his latest play, *Scorpions*, with the assistance of Barbara Blossom of the Trinity Square

continued on page 11



HUGH LEONARD

Halloween Special

Michael Bell, the director of the Folklife Project for Rhode Island, will be speaking on "This Terrible Thing" or "Vampires in Rhode Island" at noon on Halloween day in the Student Union Ballroom.

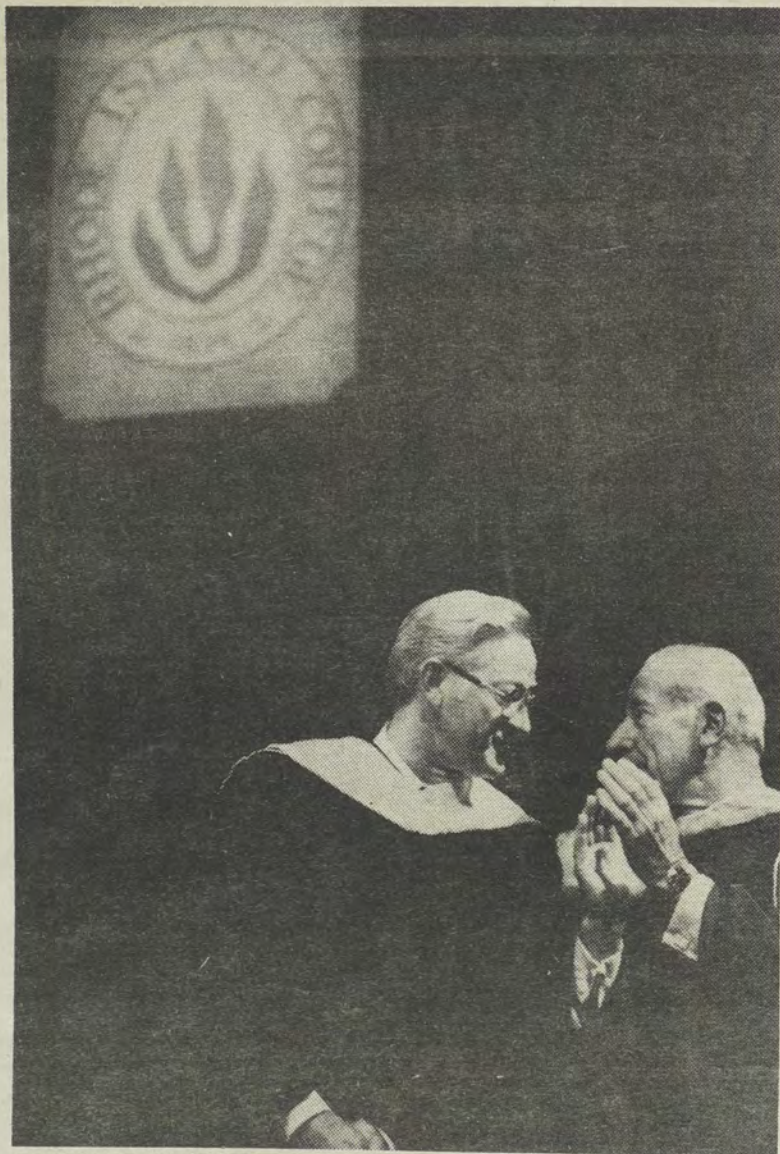
Bell has been unearthing a local folk belief crediting vampires with the unexplained deaths in South County through the years. The belief in "this terrible thing" has been generated by the sudden and unexplained deaths of members of certain families, so we're told.

In addition, to vampires, Bell also has found belief in other unusual forces in various parts of old Rhode Island.

He will speak on these, citing specific examples, and explain how local myths fit the generalized pattern for such things.

In conjunction with his talk, the anthropology department and Student Activities are providing two make-up artists -- Joe Uscio and Marge Copelli -- before and after the talk for any students who want expert assistance in dressing up for the scary day. Make-up booths will be set up outside the ballroom. All make-up will be provided.

The event is being sponsored by the anthropology department and the College Lectures Committee.



GOVERNOR GARRAHY (left) is applauded by Albert Carlotti, chairman of the state Board of Governors for Higher Education, after concluding his speech at RIC on the state's plans for economic development. *What's News Photo by Peter P. Tobia*

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FOR SALE: Ethan Allen kitchen table with two matching chairs. \$50. or best offer. Call 949-1709 after 5 p.m.

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What's News

WELCOMES Letters to the Editor



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NEWS**
@ Rhode
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DEADLINE

Deadline for submission of copy and photos is TUESDAY at 4:30 p.m.
Tel. 456-8132

Printer:

Of note. . .

Miss Linda Manzo, performance based admission secretary and **Kenneth P. Binder**, acting assistant director of admissions, were married on Oct. 1 in Providence. Their address is 96 Humbert St., North Providence.

Alex J. Gauthier Jr. of the college's Security and Safety Department, is recuperating at home from recent heart surgery.

Ray Santurri of the RIC Mail Room is recuperating at home from minor injuries he sustained in an automobile accident.

John P. Gilfillan, director of tutorial services, is recuperating at home from a fractured ankle.

Dr. Thomas F. Lavery, professor of administration, curriculum and instructional technology and acting associate dean and summer session director, is reportedly in fair condition after having suffered a heart attack. While he has been moved from intensive care, Mrs. Lavery has requested that he receive no visitors or phone calls as yet.

Focus on the Faculty and Staff

DR. WILLIAM M. JONES, associate professor of music, has had published his "Frames of Reference: A Key to Musical Learning" in the September/October issue of *The American Music Teacher*. Professor Jones continues to serve as state publications editor of the Rhode Island Music Educators Association.

SYLVIA G. ZAKI, R.N. a psychiatric nurse and assistant professor of nursing at the Gerontology Center, addressed a URI Department of Human Development, Counseling and Family Studies lunch time colloquium on Oct. 10 on "Issues Faced by Families of Alzheimer's Disease Victims."

Zaki also presented a four-hour workshop on Oct. 13 on Alzheimer's Disease to "Generations," an organization sponsored by the Newport County Clergy Association whose purpose is to address issues and needs of frail-at-risk elders and their families. Some 50 representatives of the clergy as well as nursing home administrators and long-term care staff attended the workshop.

Reappointed

John S. Foley, vice president for College Advancement and Support, has been appointed program chairman of Leadership Rhode Island for the second year.

Foley became affiliated with Leadership Rhode Island, a program of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, upon its inception and in 1981 was a graduate of its first (charter) class. He served on the program committee in 1982 and as chairman in 1983.

Leadership Rhode Island was established in 1980 to maintain an ongoing flow of competent, energetic and resourceful leaders in the state. The program draws prospective leaders from a cross section of the community. Its aim is to encourage them to work dynamically within their own field of expertise and to broaden their civic and community exposure and activity.

Finding grant funds:

AASCU's office of federal programs

by Richard N. Keogh
Interim Director

There are right and wrong ways to go about getting funded. Generally, you would be ill-advised to spend hours developing a full-blown proposal prior to locating a promising source of funds for your pet project. There are many projects, even some truly ingenious ones, for which funds simply cannot be found. And even if some federal agency or foundation is interested in your idea, such organizations often wish to guide the writing of your proposal.

The best approach is to spend a few moments sketching out your proposal in outline form (we can help you at the Bureau), and then to submit the outline to the one or two agencies most interested in your concept.

But how do you find those one or two "most likely" agencies? One method involves using the Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance, described in the preceding article of this series. A second method involves the Office of Federal Programs, a branch of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), located in Washington, D.C. Dean Kleinert, an Office of Federal Programs staff officer, helps the faculty and staff of about eight American colleges and universities find sources of funding for research or special interest projects - RIC is one of those colleges.

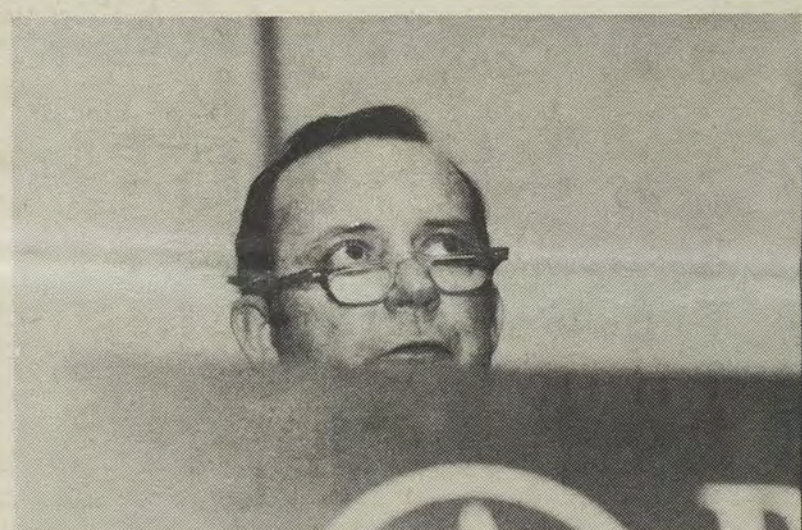
Dean currently is searching for fun-

ding sources for two RIC faculty members, and is prepared to help other interested college personnel. However, all correspondence to Dean must be funneled through the Bureau. Once an interested agency is located, the potential project director is put in direct contact with the person in the agency who can help guide the writing of a proposal.

The Office of Federal Programs also provides RIC with two publications that Bureau staff and all other college personnel can use to remain updated on potential sources of federal funding. The first publication, *OFP Deadlines*, alerts readers to programs that have scheduled application deadlines for the near future. This publication includes a summary of program objectives, and provides the names and addresses of contact persons within agencies that administer federal programs. *OFP Deadlines* is issued once-a-month.

Once programs have been identified, their status can be updated through reading of *OFP Reports*. This publication, issued at least twice-a-month, not only fully describes the purposes of existing federal funding programs, but also reviews any new or modified programs.

If you would like to examine either of these publications or develop a preliminary proposal for OFP review, drop by the Bureau in Roberts 410 or call 456-8228.



Forum speaker

SPEAKING AT FOUNDATIONS of education forum is Mark Shedd at the RIC Faculty Center on Oct. 18. A nationally-recognized educator, Shedd's topic was "Three Decades of Educational Policy in America 1960-1990." He is a former superintendent of Philadelphia schools, commissioner of education in Connecticut, and Harvard professor. What's News Photo by Peter P. Tobia



"KEEP IT SHORT" "REMEMBER THAT'S A LOCAL CALL!"

25

YEARS

Celebrating THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

*A Special Section Of
What's News At RIC*

October 24, 1983

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS ON THE MOUNT PLEASANT CAMPUS. 130 YEARS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.



STILL UNDER CONSTRUCTION, the new campus of Rhode Island College of Education (soon to be renamed Rhode Island College) is a few months away from occupancy in the photo above. Where parking lots and walkways, lawns, shrubs and trees were soon to be added as the final elegant touch there is churned-up mud, an element of the new environment that is universally remembered by those who were among the first to move in. Once the transition was completed, however, it didn't take long for the undergraduates to settle into the routine of studying in the library. Thoughts of Richie Valens number one hit song Donna may have been running through their heads, but these coeds (below) didn't avoid the bookwork which college inevitably carries with it for students, no matter what generation or era they may represent.



1958

A time of optimism and innocence amid cold war anxieties and tensions

by Laurence J. Sasso, Jr.

1958. You could get a "ready-cut" home for \$2456 and you could build a new campus for the 104 year old state teachers college for \$5,650,000.

It was an era which has been termed "the age of anxiety." Tension among the world powers was high. Fallout shelters were in vogue. Then as now the Marines were in Lebanon. (Some things don't change).

Boris Pasternak won the Nobel Prize for literature with his panoramic novel *Dr. Zhivago*. Soviet authorities forced him to turn it down. High school assemblies offered programs about the Strategic Air Command, nuclear attack, and -- the ironic flip side -- all the "marvelous" peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Yet, it was a time of conviction and optimism. *The Rhode Islander Magazine* of the *Providence Sunday Journal* concluded its cover story about the relocation of Rhode Island College of Education (the name change to simply Rhode Island College came July 1, 1960) by saying: "the direction in which the College of Education is pointed is plain. How far it will go depends apparently only on the energies and imagination of its faculty, staff and

students. At the moment there do not seem to be any limits to these."

Even the most buoyant prognosticators among the staff, however, probably never envisioned that the college would grow from the 750 students who peopled the campus to the 9000 who study there now.

A report of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges to the General Assembly in November, 1959 outlining the need for future expansion of the new facility projected just about half that amount and surmised that the large majority of them would -- as in the past -- be education majors.

Middle class and blue-collar Rhode Island families had been sending their children to RICE to become elementary and secondary school teachers for years and years. It was only logical to assume that the new thrust in liberal studies and general education at the college, welcome as it was, would not surpass the substantial base and long heritage of teacher preparation on which the college was founded. Who could imagine the programs in Nursing, Management and Computer Science the college has today.

Daughters -- enrollment was continued on page 4

Relocation made news

The following article by James K. Sunshine appeared as the lead story in the January 11, 1959 issue of the *Rhode Islander Magazine of the Providence Sunday Journal*. It is reprinted here with permission of the *Providence Journal-Bulletin* papers.

The editors of *What's News at Rhode Island College* feel it provides an interesting insight into the special time in Rhode Island College history represented by the relocation of the campus from Capitol Hill to Mt. Pleasant Avenue.

AS IT ENDS the fourth year of its second century, the Rhode Island College of Education has gained a campus, built a new curriculum, reinforced its faculty, and attained accreditation. What it now stands to lose is its name. To the spectacular changes that have overtaken it in the past five years the institution may soon add another name - plain Rhode Island College.

The authority for this forecast is Dr. William C. Gaige, the institution's 48-year-old president. "I believe it is in the interests of the College of Education to follow the pattern of state teachers colleges nationally and gradually evolve into a state college," he declared, "by this I mean the addition of a liberal arts

program to supplement the teacher education program and help the state meet its responsibilities to the increasing numbers of students desiring higher education."

If this change does take place it will come as the latest in a series of shifts that began in 1953, when the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools refused to accredit the college on the grounds that its campus, program and faculty were not up to association standards. Last month the association, invited to look once more, revised its opinion and readily voted the college into membership.

The history of the last five years at R.I.C.E. is one of organized change. Its most noticeable result is the handsome new \$5,650,000 campus in the Fruit Hill section at the edge of the city. But beneath the contemporary facade of brick and glass there is literally a new institution.

Bitterly disappointed by the failure to achieve accreditation, the faculty organized itself for an extended study of the curriculum. In groups of nine or ten its members spent months just raising issues. By early 1955 they had a list of

continued on page 4

continued from page 3

preponderantly female -- may have danced to Bobby Darin's "Queen of the Hop" in white ankle socks, but they couldn't wear them to college. The emphasis on education and the fact that pupils at the Henry Barnard School would look upon the college students training for the teaching profession as role models meant that a formal dress code was enforced. No poodle skirts. No combs tucked in the top of white socks.

It was an era when rebellion and conformity co-existed in a paradoxical harmony. Perhaps, it worked that way because any resistance to convention was ritualized. Elvis Presley couldn't be photographed on television from the waist down because of the suggestiveness of his gyrations. But everyone knew what he was doing.

Dwight Eisenhower was President. It was the year that the European Common Market was formed. Explorer One made its first circuit of the earth. Peeling out in your car could get you into a fair amount of trouble.

At RICE optimism and a sense of satisfaction was justified. Faculty, staff and students had worked together to garner support from the public for passage of bond issues in 1954 and 1956 to finance the building of the Mt. Pleasant Campus. The chance to occupy brand new quarters, to spread out from the cramped, aging and dilapidated old unstructure built in 1898 more than made up for the loss of some long cherished traditions according to many who experienced the move.

There would be no more "senior steps" and the annual May Day dance on the State House lawn was abandoned. An effort was made by the alumni to transplant some of the ivy which grew on the old Hayes Street building to the earth alongside Roberts Hall on the new campus. Perhaps prophetically, like many of the traditions associated with the old campus, it died.

You could buy a set of sheets for \$4.98. But there weren't yet any dormitories to stay in at the college. As with the downtown campus, all students commuted at first.

At home they probably were much more domestic and more consistently involved in the nuclear family than their 1983 counterparts are.

On weekends they saw films like *Gigi* which took the Oscar for best picture, *A Time to Love and a Time to Die*, *Witness for the Prosecution* and *The Young Lions*.

If they stayed home with popcorn and friend or friends, television had *Gunsmoke*, *The Real McCoys*, *Maverick*, *Tales of Wells Fargo*, *The Rifleman*, *Wagon Train*, *Man With A Camera* and the *Donna Reed Show* to offer among others.

Ronald Coleman died in 1958. So did Robert Donat and Mike Todd, the master mind of cinema technology and husband of Elizabeth Taylor.

James Garner made his first movie, as did John Gavin, Carol Lynley, Steven Boyd and Christopher Plummer. David Niven won the academy award for best actor for his role in *Separate Tables*. Susan Hayward was best actress. She starred in *I Want to Live*.

Slow-footed Baltimore Oriole catcher, Gus Triandos, stole the only base of his entire major league career. Gene Conley was establishing himself as a sports oddity, playing for both the Boston Red Sox and the NBA championship Boston Celtics. Carl Yaztrzemski was still in the minor leagues.

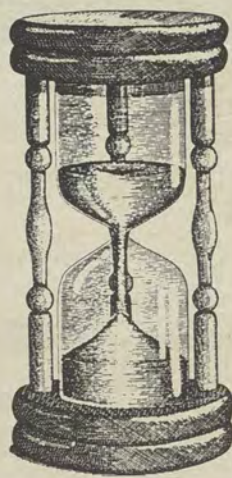
Viet-Nam was an exotic place half way around the world to most Americans. A date at the drive-in was the coolest move you could make.

If you were a young woman interviewing for your first teaching position after graduating from R.I.C.E. you could buy a permanently pleated sheath in pastel or navy Arnel Jersey for \$10.98 at Glad-dings.

If they have followed the typical (traditional) path - though more and more of them don't - the children born in 1958 have already passed beyond their college age and are into careers or further study. Many of the people who graduated from Rhode Island College in the last four or five years were born the year RICE moved to Mt. Pleasant Avenue. Most of the students at the college now weren't even born when RIC(E) experienced the greatest event in its history.

Yet for some there is still a reflexive habit in which the current site is referred to as the "new" campus.

Perhaps, that's because the momentum created by such major change continues to propel the growth and development of Rhode Island's oldest public institution of higher learning, perpetually renewing the sense of excitement which the new campus generated 25 years ago.



continued from page 3

250. These were put into categories and the faculty went to work on them. Experts in teacher education were brought to the old downtown campus to assist. One day officials and faculty members from Brown University, Providence College and the University of Rhode Island met with the main committee to talk over the place of liberal education in teacher training. In a series of meetings the faculty as a whole debated all the issues.

By January, 1956, the faculty had approved a new curriculum, reducing the graduation requirements from 140 to 130 hours. The proportion of liberal education to professional education was raised from 50 to 66 per cent for elementary education majors and from 60 to 75 per cent for secondary education majors. Every elementary major was to have an academic field of concentration. The total number of courses in the curriculum was drastically reduced, and the professional courses were organized into large "practicums" and combined with the practice in the laboratory school.

In 1953 there was one faculty member for every 18 students. This has been reduced to one to 15. While the student body has increased by 58 per cent the faculty has increased by 117 per cent. In 1953 there was no graduate faculty. There is one today. It is small but growing.

In 1952 only six members of the faculty had earned doctorates. Today 21 faculty members, nearly a third of the faculty, have them. Of the 20 teaching faculty members who were on campus in 1952 and are still at the college, 13 have had a semester's leave for study and travel. A new dean has been appointed to coordinate the professional faculty, the laboratory school and practice teaching program.

The library has undergone vast changes since 1953. The first move was to throw out 4,000 old textbooks stored in the college basement. These had been listed in the collection but were of little use. Less than \$1,000 was spent on books in 1952. This year the amount is five times that. Between 1953 and 1958 the college operating budget nearly doubled increasing from \$633,432 to \$1,233,329.

One of the most significant changes is the life and character of the college. Even in the darkest days of the old downtown campus the students, all commuters, and faculty spoke frequently of the almost spiritual pride they felt in the teaching profession. It was a pride that for many of them had to substitute for green lawns, ivy, elm trees and the cultural excitement of other colleges.

Today, that, too, is subject to change. "We now have an intellectual ferment developing on the campus," Dr. Gaige said. "It is still trivial compared with a major liberal arts college, but it exists and it is growing."

There is a new modern dance club, a fencing club, a Newman Club, Canterbury Club, and Christian Association. Student government has been reorganized. Outside lecturers in a variety of academic fields are being brought to the campus. An English professor has conducted a series of poetry readings. Recorded concerts have been well attended. Students now stay through the evening to read and work in the library.

The intellectual revival also affects the faculty. A special committee now arranges colloquia in which professors read papers in their fields. There is an active program to increase scholarly production. More and more faculty members are associating with men in their own fields at Brown University, which Dr. Gaige said has been "actively hospitable."

More changes are in prospect. The college plans to publish a quarterly journal. Dr. Gaige said the faculty is working on the development of a master of Arts or Master of Arts in Teaching degree to be offered to teachers who intend to stay in the classroom rather than move into educational administration.

Enrollment will continue to increase. It is 750 this year. By 1961 it is expected to be 1,000. Dormitories have been proposed for students who must travel from Newport and Westerly.

The direction in which the College of Education is pointed is plain. How far it will go depends apparently only on the energies and imagination of its faculty, staff and students. At the moment there do not seem to be any limits to these.

Nostalgia for the old was inescapable

In a last gesture of nostalgia, the Rhode Island College of Education class of 1958, whose members would never set foot on the new campus except as alumni, chose to dedicate their yearbook, not

to a faculty member but to the old building on Capitol Hill.

The dedication reads: "We, the class of 1958, dedicate our RICOLED (*The name of the yearbook in those days.*) to

the college building, symbolic of teacher education in Rhode Island. It is our sincere hope that the traditions of the college and the spirit of the students, past and present, will be carried on to the new campus."



GROUNDBREAKING on a gray day at Mt. Pleasant: Governor Roberts is at left, Dr. Gaige extreme right.

Campus embraces North Providence

It wasn't long before the relocated Rhode Island College spread its arms to embrace portions of neighboring North Providence.

Having moved as Rhode Island College of Education (RICE) in 1958 to its present site off Mount Pleasant Avenue in Providence, the college changed its name and emphasis from primarily a teachers college to a liberal arts college and in 1965 began the construction of several of its most important buildings on land in The Lymanville section of North Providence.

In 1965, fully 40 percent of the col-

lege's then 100 acres was located in North Providence.

The president's house was erected on the exact site of the home of Hugo Bruel, one of the state's most important portrait artists who, during his lifetime, had painted the portraits of seven governors, the editor of the *Providence Journal* and other civic and business leaders.

The original house had been destroyed by fire purposely as local fire fighters of the time had used its remains for a practice drill.

Other buildings that were to be erected in the town of North Providence

included the James P. Adams Library, the Fred J. Donovan Dining Center, the John Clarke Science Building, the Walsh Gym, a classroom building and the college's second dorm.

According to an article on the 200th Anniversary of the town, published by the *Observer* newspaper. "During the course of a week almost all of the college's 3,700 undergraduate and graduate students cross the Providence-North Providence line on campus, and never know it. It's not surprising that few North Providence residents know that RIC 'belongs' in their town, too."



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College's new campus:

Six buildings in a sea of mud

by George LaTour

There seems little doubt. It was a time of mixed feelings...a passing of the old...an awakening of the new.

It was a time of both melancholy and excitement when the relatively small student body and faculty moved from its limited (two-building) facilities near the State House in Providence to the spacious Mount Pleasant campus it now occupies.

That move, 25 years ago, according to the consensus of some of the current faculty and staff members who were there, marked the beginning of a drastic change in the life of the college.

Emphasis was to shift from a predominantly teacher's college to a more diverse liberal arts college. Even the name was to change from Rhode Island College of Education (RICE) to Rhode Island College (RIC).

The student body - in the next quarter century - would grow twelve-fold. The student body at that time wouldn't even fill the 1,000-seat Roberts Auditorium. The student body in its entirety - some 750 - couldn't even match this year's freshman class in number.

The entire graduate division consisted of approximately 300-350 students. The graduate faculty was three men strong: Dr. Sidney P. Rollins, Bill Flanagan and Harry Novak, according to Rollins, who is now professor of administration and curriculum and acting assistant commissioner for higher education.

"In a few years that grew considerably," attested Rollins.

A study commission on higher education -- with the influential support of then Gov. Dennis J. Roberts -- was predicting rapid increases in enrollments and soon.

"They were talking in terms of thousands of students, and people here were saying, 'My God, are we going to grow that fast,'" according to the recollection of Prof. Chester E. Smolski, professor of anthropology / geography.

Once at the new site, "we began to grow," according to Clement J. Hasenfus, now associate professor of secondary education who, in 1960-68 was to serve as Henry Barnard School principal.

"We began to get a number of faculty from around the country who were interested in RIC," he reported.

Dr. Dorothy R. Pieniadz, professor of philosophy and foundations of education, recalled that soon after the move "big symposiums and students going on to big name grad schools evolved."

"A real feeling of closeness and family was soon to disappear," she related.

At the old site and for a time after the move, "there was a very strong feeling of family, coherence, of friendship -- of course we were much smaller. A good feeling. As we began to spread out we began to lose that," related Hasenfus.

"For me -- I was only at the old campus for two years and didn't have a long-term feeling for the place -- it had a kind of charm," said Dr. James E. White, professor of English.

"For the new students coming in (to the new campus) it was exciting; for the older students it was an adjustment. The alumni felt it just wasn't the same," noted Pieniadz.

The old college "was a sharp contrast with the kind of institution we've become. Coming to this campus, we sort

of broke all the bonds that could hold us," related Marion I. Wright, professor of anthropology/geography.

here," she said of the current faculty, staff and students. And she's probably right.



IT LOOKED GOOD from a distance and in the glow of nostalgia the old campus on Hayes Street still has an aura of warmth and dignified charm for many who earned their degrees there, but the fact is the place had grown too small and too old to house the dream which leaders had for R.I.C. (E.)'s future.

"The most exciting thing was the change from strictly educational preparation to a liberal arts institution. This means a completely different kind of focus now -- a diverse school with diverse students."

"There's a helluva lot more excitement now than in the older days," attested Smolski.

The move itself "was a mark of the increased support the state was giving us," said Wright.

She recalled the support of Dr. James P. Adams who had been a vice president at Brown University and who, at the time of the move, was chairman of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges.

She noted his "impact on the state's legislature, plus we had a dynamic young president -- William Gaige."

Others interviewed for this anniversary issue mentioned Gaige with admiration, including former Governor Roberts. Roberts, in turn was mentioned by others for his obvious support in those days.

"Gaige was one of the people who spearheaded the movement (for change)," reported Governor Roberts from his Providence law office the other day.

The former governor said there was at the time "a need for a liberal arts college outside of the university." The movement in academic circles was away from teachers' colleges to liberal arts college with prospective teachers getting a liberal arts degree.

"Gaige was really at the forefront of it," attested Roberts.

In anticipation of the relocation of the college to Mount Pleasant the state had to relocate some six houses that occupied the present site, including the home of Virginia DeRise who is now teller for the college dining services.

"I believe I am the only one born

department would go out and catch frogs in the swamp out back," related Wright.

"All these trees (here now) have grown since. When we came all those buildings were sitting in the middle of nothing. We were really out in the sunshine."

"We traded looking at the skyline of Providence to overlooking Triggs golf course," she commented.

Rollins, who was just interviewing for a position on the faculty at the time of the move, said he was talking with Dr. Gaige in the old building.

"The facilities were -- to say the least -- discouraging. Gaige said 'Let's take a look at our new campus.' Well, it was six buildings nestled in a sea of mud. But it was fresh and new," he recalled.

"Where the library stands now was a swamp and a grove of trees. On occasion we saw a family of pheasants parading around. Of course this brought us close to nature which was something the city campus couldn't."

"I remember when we first moved to this campus Helen Murphy, who was a teacher at Henry Barnard, stepped in a hole outside of the school and broke her leg. There were no sidewalks then," related Hasenfus.

Pieniadz, who was dean of students from 1956 to 1969, remembered that in her office in Roberts Hall "you found a lot of construction materials all over the place."

"During the first rain, we were all watching to see how the buildings held up. They didn't leak, so I guess they passed the test," she said with a chuckle.

Of course with any move and subsequent adjustment there was some confusion.

"There wasn't as much confusion as there should have been considering the magnitude of what was going on," said Mary Davey.

Dr. Renato E. Leonelli, professor emeritus, recalls that he was drawn to investigate the commotion caused outside his office in Alger Hall by some 25 students in the hall.

It was the scene of the first registration at the new campus and the students were waiting outside a room (between two rest rooms) they believed held their student advisor.

Upon investigation, it was discovered

continued on page 9

25

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

President Sweet on the 25th

One quarter of one quarter of a century -- that's not long in the history of the state's oldest public institution of higher education.

But it's been a challenging and satisfying time to be president of Rhode Island College. It has been a time of building on the substantial foundation left by those who preceded me in this office. It's been a time of substantial change in American and Rhode Island Higher education.

The College has expanded -- creating and securing full accreditation for its graduate program in Social Work, adding its undergraduate major in computer science, developing a new General Education program, recruiting an ever-higher proportion of the state's high school graduates each year, increasing the visibility of the College, seeing more people attend and appreciate activities and events associated with the College's visual and performing arts programs.

Nothing has been more satisfying, however, than the alacrity with which the College has begun to think about and plan for its next twenty-five years.

For several years various committees and individuals have thought, done research, and written about the next phase in the development of the College. This fall those ideas and proposals have been brought together into a single draft

of a plan which is currently receiving widespread attention and thoughtful responses from across the College community.

As the document itself predicted, no such draft could come before us without provoking substantial debate. The issues involved are important. It is to be expected that informed, thoughtful, experienced, and intelligent professionals -- faculty and staff -- would disagree about the College's future and about any attempt to incorporate plans for that future within a single document.

What's exciting and satisfying, however, is that all across the campus in this year of our 25th anniversary members of this college community are talking with one another about important issues. These discussions are stimulating and are proving most productive. I know that not just from the discussions in which I have been directly involved -- and so far I've met with over sixty faculty from nearly every department in groups of ten to twelve -- but from reports from Bill Enteman, the Provost, about the meetings in which he has participated, deans and department chairs and others.

I can think of no better way for a college to celebrate its past triumphs than by planning its future conquests!



CONSTRUCTION WAS TO be a way of life on the Mt. Pleasant campus for many years. The original six buildings have grown to 24 today and workmen can still be seen on the campus every day making improvements for the handicapped and improving the energy efficiency of the college's heating system. Where the cars in this early photo are parked, a large expanse of asphalt can now be seen any week day jammed with their contemporary counterparts.

Former leaders interviewed for 25th

In preparing for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Rhode Island College's move from the foot of Capitol Hill in Providence to the 125 acre Mt. Pleasant campus, it became apparent almost at once that the corner stone of any observance must be recognition of the contributions of leadership provided during that quarter century by the three living former presidents of the college. Their combined service in the office equals 23 years.

To get a sense of their contribution to RIC's development and to better comprehend the changes which were entailed during their terms, *What's News at RIC* asked the three former president's to

each respond to the same series of questions. All three graciously accepted and took the time to make carefully prepared, thoughtful replies.

Dr. William C. Gaige was president of the college from 1952 to 1966. His term bridged the move from the old Hayes Street campus to the "new" one on Mt. Pleasant Avenue, and it also included the preparation for the move, the marshalling of public support, the successful presentation of a bond issue to the voters, the transformation of the college from a teacher training facility to a general purpose college, the change of name from Rhode Island College of Education to Rhode Island College, and

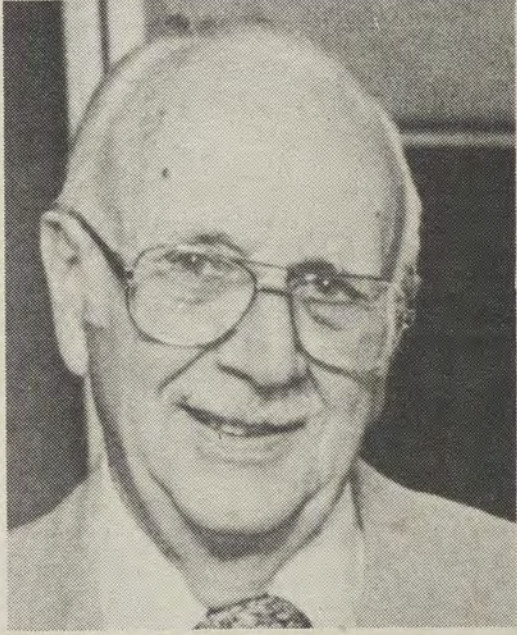
the beginnings of extensive faculty growth and development.

Dr. Joseph F. Kauffman was president from 1968 to 1973. His presidency coincided with the dramatic broadening of access to RIC for minorities, the disadvantaged and adults. He was a vigorous advocate of the development of non-traditional "ports of entry" to the college and the inception of part time undergraduate study for older students. He continued the expansion of program offerings and faculty development begun during the Gaige years.

Dr. Charles B. Willard is the only alumnus of RIC ever to serve as its president. His term was from 1973 to 1977 at

which time he retired. During his tenure as president the college experienced further growth in the size of the student body and began its most recent diversification into the areas of business management and computer sciences and the like. He was instrumental in faculty development during his years at the college, both as president and in his prior roles as vice president for academic affairs and dean of the faculty under Dr. Gaige and Dr. Kauffman.

What follows is the reactions of each of these leaders to the same eight questions about serving as president of Rhode Island College during the last 25 years (and, in the case of Dr. Gaige, before).



What would you most hope to be remembered for from your tenure as RIC's president?

President Kauffman:

There are two related responses I would like to make to this question. First, was my attempt to get both the college faculty and the state to raise their expectations about the potential and the importance of RIC to the people of Rhode Island; secondly, relating the college to the urban region it served by welcoming part-time students, minorities and those previously unaware of the opportunity to attend. This also meant strengthening the arts and sciences and creating new programs, beyond teacher education, including nursing, social work, urban-related studies and moving toward becoming a comprehensive institution.

I was proud of the significant growth that occurred as a result of the above changes. Most of all, I was pleased with the way we opened up RIC to its new possibilities.

President Gaige:

I was fortunate to be president of the college during an exciting and dynamic period in American higher education. I think I should most like to be remembered for the fact that I presided over the resurgence of the college from a small teacher training institution outside the main stream of higher education into a dynamic general purpose state college (university) with a transformation of its basic motive from fundamental and ethical to intellectual and varied.

I hope the ethical motive has continued. The second fact is that I presided over the moving of the college from its old, limited and outmoded campus in the center of Providence to the splendid new campus on Mt. Pleasant Avenue. I located the land and helped to persuade the board, the governor and the legislature to initiate the move and to put before the people the bond issues necessary to support it. I played a principal role in the planning, not only of the original campus, but of its transformation from the original buildings to the mall and its many additional buildings.

President Willard:

Those who may remember my work at the college will probably think of my part in developing a strong and respected faculty and administrative staff; in establishing means for continuous faculty review and improvement of the curriculum; and in stimulating and supporting a humane academic community marked by harmonious and satisfying productive relationships among faculty, students, and administrators.

Specifically in the presidency I suppose the initiation of refined programs in music and the arts, and of new programs in social work and management will be remembered.



Could you briefly discuss the most important or key educational issues of your time in the presidency, and in light of the national dialogue in progress relate those issues to today's issues?

President Kauffman:

Again, there were two key issues that were inter-related. One was access to educational opportunity for non-traditional and disadvantaged citizens. The other issue, pressed by traditional students as well, was "relevance" of the curriculum and degree requirements to the interests of students in the problems of our world. I addressed the first by encouraging a more flexible view of admission to the college, including an opportunity to qualify through non-matriculant status, and the opening of a part-time undergraduate degree program.

The second was addressed by the faculty in a most responsive way, by reforming the freshman curriculum requirements, establishing problem-oriented seminars for both freshmen and seniors, and revitalizing the general education core of the curriculum.

The major educational issues today are quite different -- as are the economy and attitude of our society. The shift has been to "quality" or excellence, and to practical, job-related educational programs. Further, teacher preparation programs are being criticized sharply for both their content and the competence of the students enrolled.

I see no necessary contradiction between educational opportunity and quality and we must resist exclusion as the only path to excellence. Further, I see no inevitable conflict between liberal education and vocational education. No one should be forced to choose between "being" and "doing." In September, 1972, in addressing the new class of 1976, I said, "one need not choose between becoming a wise and compassionate adult or developing the competence to handle a job. Why not both? Why depreciate either? Work has dignity and striving for wisdom and understanding is not folly!"

President Gaige:

The history of American education reveals several periods of high tension between those working in the colleges and universities and the schools and those reacting to the forces of change and growth. The period following the Second World War was one such, particularly as that period encompassed Russia's "Sputnik" accomplishments. As today the programs of the schools, particularly, and the colleges too, came under attack and reaction. There was a resurgence of support and growth.

Such institutions as the National Science Foundation and the National Defense Education Acts and agencies were created to aid and finance the institutions and individual students. As today, mathematics and the sciences were dominant subject areas for criticism and change. The surge in the number of students graduating from high schools and attending colleges took a rapid leap forward. This is in direct contrast to the drop in the number of college age students at present.

Fortunately, it was a period of growth in the gross national product and rise in the standard of living. There was little inflation. As I have stated, above, Rhode Island College, like other teachers colleges, was undergoing a marked change in its nature and programs. The academic subjects, the liberal arts, underwent great expansion with a considerable reduction in the so called methodology subjects. The curriculum underwent radical change and the arts and sciences majors developed. The development of other professional programs was just beginning as I left the presidency.

President Willard:

During my presidency, most institutions like Rhode Island College were seeking means of expanding program offerings to replace those, especially in education, which no longer led to employment after completion. Then as now the majority of college students sought programs that would lead to satisfying employment. Then as now -- as always, indeed -- the issue of a college's responsibility to prepare liberally educated men and women, with a critical intelligence broadly applicable, was widely debated; but the soaring cost of education made the public and governing boards insistent that the college graduate be prepared for employment.

The issues stemming from funding needs were numerous: how to maintain affordable tuition, the responsibilities of state and federal government in aiding students and institutions; the governmental posture on helping private institutions; the problem of government control that financial aid engendered.



What was your greatest challenge as president? Your greatest contribution to RIC?

President Kauffman:

I suppose, in retrospect, that one will recall the challenge of coping with the despair and anger over the war in Viet-Nam and, especially the events of May, 1970. The invasion of Cambodia, and the deaths of students at Kent State and Jackson State universities, precipitated protests, strikes and disruptions on campuses throughout the nation. I believe we met that challenge peacefully and lawfully at RIC and, at the same time, released some constructive forces that helped to improve our sense of unity and community. In short, I think we handled student concerns rather well.

As to my contribution, I would like to think that I opened RIC to increased diversity of students, faculty and programs -- and new visions of their possibilities.



President Gaige:

My greatest challenge is stated above as that for which I wish to be remembered - the transformation of the college from a teacher training institution to that of a general purpose state college and the moving of the college to a new and adequate campus. Perhaps under these two major headings is the building of a well educated and excellent faculty and developing that faculty into a corporate faculty - one that took unto itself a rapidly increasing share of the governance of the college, particularly in academic matters. (I am inclined to think that the growth of teacher unions and rigid contracts has gone too far and limits the growth of excellence and imaginative programs.)

It occurs to me that the tribute given me by the AAUP uniquely highlights the matters discussed immediately above. (President Gaige refers here to a tribute presented to him by the RIC chapter of the AAUP upon his resignation from the college presidency. The tribute, dated Oct. 21, 1966, speaks of President Gaige's contributions to faculty welfare and development as well as college governance. - Ed.)

My statements above seem to suggest bragging. My opportunities were unique in that my 14 year term straddles the issues which are the subject of this celebration. Of course many shared with me in the remarkable transformation of the college on its splendid new campus.

President Willard:

I have constantly believed that the existence of Rhode Island College as a distinct public college, well-supported and maintained in excellence at the center of the commuting population, is an extremely valuable asset. As acting president and as president I had to respond to an occasional vigorous expression of the opinion that the college should be taken over by the University of Rhode Island. These proposals, usually sincere but sometimes self-serving, required concerted response which the Rhode Island College community, the alumni, and the public provided.

My greatest contribution? As I remember it, the years of Rhode Island College's great development in the 60's and 70's provided a vigorous, productive, exhilarating, intellectual environment. Planning buildings; getting to know and work with new faculty and staff; expanding dramatic, music, art activities; development of dance programs; expansion of athletics; increasing cultural opportunities on campus -- lecturers, visiting scholars, art exhibits, the Fine Arts Series, developing faculty government and committee functioning; working out satisfactory procedures for union-administration relationships; the fascinating growth of new curriculum offerings, faculty research, and service grants; the activity in off-campus developments such as the Urban Educational Center, etc. -- there were wonderful opportunities and wonderful people to accept them. Life here was challenging, busy, exciting, and productive; but it was a fine pleasant life. People were good to each other and worked well together. Many people -- students, staff, faculty -- made the college a place where achievement was possible. I believe my contribution was being one of them.

I have stressed the satisfaction of the academic life at Rhode Island College. The social tone that made life pleasant arose in large part from the activities of the Women of Rhode Island College. Helen (Mrs. Willard. - Ed.) has been remembered for the leadership she gave with this group, especially in increasing the participation of faculty wives in college community responsibilities.

What were the major decisions that you were asked to make as president?

President Kauffman:

My memories of my years at RIC seem to focus on the opportunities to advance the college in what I regarded as desirable directions. Thus, my decisions were in the nature of seizing opportunity and pressing forward. In this, I always had a significant body of faculty supporting me. I never saw myself as acting alone. In fact, strengthening the faculty role in governance was one of my objectives.

The decisions to move forward with urban-related programs, to establish the Bureau of Social and Educational Services (now known as The Bureau of Grants and Sponsored Projects. - Ed.), to start degree programs in nursing, medical technology and social work, to welcome part-time undergraduate students -- all of these became vital to the future well-being of RIC and its potential to serve the people of Rhode Island.

I would also like to think that I successfully resisted some of the attempts to erode the integrity of the college.

President Willard:

It is difficult for me to discern "major" decisions. I'm sure the decision to press for the initiation of programs in business management and in social work (especially at the graduate level) were major. The constant effort to keep tuition low resulted from a belief in the need to keep higher education available to all who can profit from it.

President Gaige:

I believe, in my case the question of major decisions, or rather the answer, must be redundant. I think the time of my tenure and the unique quality of Rhode Island made possible the almost exact concurrence of the decisions I "was asked to make" with what actually occurred. Those decisions must be construed to mean leadership which I shared with many. The developments were almost always largely the consensus of the governance of the state including the board and the administration and faculty of the college. I might add with grim humor that the consensus was frequently not shared by the administration of the University of Rhode Island.

How has the evolution of Rhode Island College compared with the vision of it you had while president?

President Kauffman:

In both this and the next question there is an expectation that I have kept in close touch with developments at RIC since I left in 1973. I confess that the geographical distance has prevented me from doing that. However, despite my infrequent contacts, my overall impression is that RIC has continued on its path towards becoming a more comprehensive institution and that its quality and directions are sound.

As with other institutions, academic preparation for teaching and the education professions has declined. The demographic realities and the economy have contributed to this. Yet, it seems to me that the dignity of the teaching profession is challenged as never before.

RIC has a unique heritage, with its Normal School beginnings. I hope it will take some responsibility for not only maintaining a strong education program, but for asserting its leadership in improving the public schools and the noble status of teacher. I believe this mission will become crucial by the end of this decade.

In my last year as president I was responsible for the initial collective bargaining agreement with the AFT, for faculty. I hope that successive contracts have enabled some flexibility and that the faculty and administration are not so adversarial as to preclude the warm relationships I experienced.

President Willard:

Rhode Island College has continued to develop in excellence and expansion of service. It continues to prosper and seek to improve.



President Gaige:

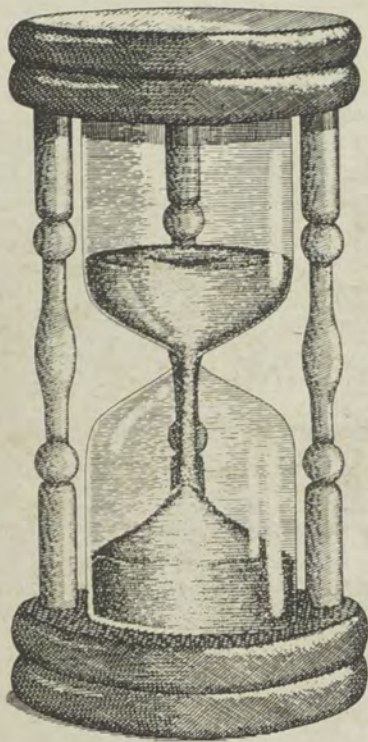
As far as I am able to judge after my long and distant separation from the college, the college has grown and evolved much as I hoped it would. An examination of my annual reports shows them to be indicative of much that has happened. Some of the professional courses and programs were not envisioned, but the idea of a general state college (university) developing programs to meet the needs of the state, with following masters programs is clearly stated. The organization and administration are virtually unchanged, though they have expanded and changed terminology as required.

I had hoped that the college might develop one doctoral program -- in education. It seemed appropriate to me in view of the unique history of the college and because at the time of my leaving, at least, the college's resources in education were at least equal in quality to any others in Rhode Island, and equal in quantity and extent to all others combined.

Do you care to comment on the development of the RIC faculty which has occurred during the 25 years at the "new" campus?

President Kauffman:

Again, I only have impressions rather than first-hand knowledge, since leaving RIC in 1973. In recent years, the supply of faculty in many fields has exceeded the position openings. My impression is that RIC has strengthened its faculty in many ways as a result of this.



President Gaige:

I have commented upon the development of an excellent faculty in the third question. I consider that we did a remarkable job in relation to our nature and history. The resources made available to us were remarkable when one considers the wealth of the state and the nature of its educational history and institutions. I must credit Brown University for much of the quality that we accrued, not just because it was there, but because of the positive active support and encouragement we received from its faculty and particularly from President Keeney.

I have not studied the qualifications of the present faculty, but my impression is that it has continued to be excellent and to improve. I would like to interject a comment above. We were able to attract such an excellent faculty in relation to other state colleges around us, some of which had greater financial resources, because we were not part of a bureaucracy; we had almost complete freedom to use the funds we had, and I was able to persuade our faculty to "hang onto the university's coat tails" where salary schedule was concerned.

I have spoken of the development of near consensus in the planning and daily operation of the college, and I have alluded to the support of President Keeney of Brown. Even more importantly I should list the wonderful help, cooperation and administrative skill of Dr. Charles Willard whom I brought to the college. He was my right hand and still is my dear friend.

I also want to say that Roberts Hall, named after then Governor Dennis J. Roberts, was not so named simply as a political gesture or reward. Governor Roberts was to a large extent responsible for the decision to move the campus, and then he did everything possible to support the project. He never asked for anything in return. He played a real, early and effective role in the development of the new campus.

Finally, I would be remiss in leaving out mention of the members of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges, who honored me with their choice, and while not originally favoring a new campus, did everything possible to support the move to it once the governor announced his support. They were an effective board, requiring full understanding, but unanimously supporting all of the policies and projects recommended.

President Willard:

Some of the responses above provide comments on faculty development. In 1958 the faculty was small in number, but excellent for the task of the college at that time. The development has been phenomenal in quality, scope, preparation, and variety, as well as size. In the early '60's, when the college became a liberal arts institution, competition for faculty was acute. The college needed not only more faculty for the expanding enrollments, but more varied and more highly trained specialists. We needed Ph.D.'s in all fields. It is hard to imagine the difficult time college deans had in acquiring Ph.D.'s in mathematics, physics, chemistry, economics, etc. (What a great day it was for Rhode Island College when Phil Whitman, however cantankerous, decided to accept a professorship here!).

But the college was usually fortunate. As faculty with master's degrees worked toward and acquired their doctorates, vigorous recruitment each year attracted fine faculty at all levels. Few remember the stir caused by the employment of Sister Jean as a psychology professor in the early '60's, but the college welcomed her stimulating teaching and fine scholarship as well as her Ph.D. The assembling and developing of the splendid faculty the college now has was an impressive achievement.



What sort of support did you receive from the governor, the legislature and the board during your time in office?

President Kauffman:

I was appointed President of RIC by the Board of Trustees of State Colleges, while John H. Chafee was Governor. On the day before my inauguration in 1968, Governor Chafee was defeated in his reelection bid. The Board of Trustees was soon replaced by a new Board of Regents for Education. (That board has since been replaced.) (Twice. - Ed.)

My recollection is that both Governors Chafee and Licht were supportive of me and RIC. The legislature generally went along with the governor's budget recommendations. My personal relations with elected officials were excellent. However, their decision to freeze salaries in 1971-72 was most discouraging, and it precipitated the advent of collective bargaining in all three public institutions shortly thereafter.

The role of the governing board in Rhode Island higher education has been uncertain at times. While I always felt supported by both of the boards under which I served, the Board of Trustees seemed to have a clearer view of its responsibilities than did the Board of Regents for Education. The latter board did not seem to know what it wanted to delegate to the presidents or to the new commissioner, who was involved with both higher education and the elementary/secondary schools. I was not surprised to see the governance of education changed once again after I left.

President Gaige:

I have commented upon the support above. It was remarkable at all levels. I have never talked with another college president who could say that his institution received from the board, governor and legislature all that it requested for 10 consecutive years. Rhode Island College achieved that remarkable accomplishment. The support at the State House was not only financial, but extended to executive orders, legislative acts and legitimate favors.



President Willard:

Excellent! During my years in the administration at Rhode Island College, the institution received splendid support from the people of the state, the governors, the legislature, and the governing board.

While occasionally we did not get all we requested (including one year when legislative action seriously reduced salary increases), the state through the agencies listed above was concerned about our needs and met them generously. The governing boards (trustees and regents) gave the college strong support and worked with us to solve our problems, suggesting means to achieve our more ambitious goals.



What is your sense of the student population? How has it changed since your term as president?

President Kauffman:

I have not had enough contact with RIC in recent years to know how to characterize the changes in the student population. My impression is that the student body is more diverse; that there are more adult students attending on a part-time basis; and that there are fewer students committed to a career in the education professions.

RIC students were always oriented towards careers and vocations. Today, that is true for the vast majority of college students.

My experience with RIC students was totally affirmative and I have no reason to doubt that my successors have had the same experience.

President Gaige:

I am tempted to say that I am not qualified to comment on the current student population. But I gained a warm sense of the nature of Rhode Islanders, and it is my guess that the student body is still a splendid one for its kind of institution - friendly and a bit conservative - above all likeable.



President Willard:

I imagine the student population is much the same, although larger. During my first term as acting president (Dr. Willard served as acting president of Rhode Island College from 1966 when Dr. Gaige left until 1968 when Dr. Kauffman was named president. Dr. Willard served as president in his own right from 1973 to 1977 when he retired and was named President Emeritus. - Ed.), the enrollment included representatives of activist movements of the late '60's who gave a special excitement to campus life on occasion. By 1973 these movements were dying out. By the mid-seventies, too, the percentage of education majors had dropped significantly, and liberal studies and nursing majors were numerous. Management majors were also increasing.

I think the same type of student is attracted to the college now as when I was there. Most of them are students who want a good college education, but must acquire it at minimal expense and in most instances by commuting and working part time. The glory of the college is that this can be achieved in such an excellent school.



★ SEA OF MUD

continued from page 5

they were waiting to get into a janitor's closet which was filled with brooms.

Davey recalled that Board of Trustees Chairman Adams was in the Alumni Lounge reading some materials in preparation for a board meeting and began yelling loudly.

It seems when he tried to leave the room for the meeting, he couldn't get out.

The doors to the room had been installed inside out and the locking mechanism was on the hallway side.

He was soon rescued and the situation promptly corrected.

What did the faculty think of the

move? Generally, they agreed it was a positive and well-received step in the right direction. "My attitude was sky-high" related Leonelli.

"For me, it was coming to a delightful new campus. I didn't have any regrets, but I didn't have old attachments," noted White, who added, "The transition was relatively painless."

"It was like moving into a new house. No question -- everyone was pleased with the new facilities," related Rollins.

"It was a fresh new campus and new equipment. The students were like explorers coming to the new campus," attested Wright.

More than bridges burned:

Moving out was not without incident

Dr. Renato Leonelli, professor emeritus of elementary education and current president of the Rhode Island College Foundation, recalls an incident associated with the relocation of the campus which is not without humor in retrospect, but which was pretty grim at the time.

Just prior to moving day -- the college engaged large commercial moving vans to accomplish the change over -- Leonelli had his classes help him pack up all of the physical science materials.

"There were 78 cartons of the stuff," recalls the congenial longtime RIC affiliate. "I can't forget that number -- 78."

It was a Friday. Leonelli secured the classroom and went home for the weekend. Or, more accurately, he thought it would be for the weekend.

At 7:30 a.m. the next day he had a call from Dr. Gaige.

"He told me that we had had a fire in the building," Leonelli recounts. "It was my room."

Apparently, as best it could be reconstructed (though no-one could ever completely determine exactly what happened), another college which had use of the classroom facilities on Friday evening had students who smoked. It is theorized by Leonelli to this day that one of them tossed a cigarette which hadn't been fully extinguished into a wastebasket. There had been excess packing material from the moving day

preparation -- the stuff they call excelsior -- and some of it had been discarded in the wastebaskets. He thinks that that is how the fire got going.

When he got to his classroom and began surveying the damage, he was puzzled that not one of the 78 cartons of scientific materials or its remains could be found.

"Dr. Gaige was looking out the window while we spoke," Leonelli remembers. "He happened to look down -- my room was on the third floor, the firemen had to bring hose up three flights to fight the fire -- and there on the lawn were all 78 cartons. The firemen had been afraid that something in them might be dangerous, so they had tossed them all out the window."

Hoping to salvage something, Leonelli walked to three metal "fireproof" storage cabinets where he kept teaching equipment like a planitium and scales. He opened the door to each one and inside each "firesafe" locker he found the same thing -- "little puddles of melted metal."

"I wish now that I had saved some of those little puddles," he says with a chuckle, the passage of 25 years having softened the edges of what at the time was a horrifying experience.

It's too bad in a way that he didn't. What unique souvenir paper weights they would have made on the 25th anniversary of the relocation of the campus.

Gaige recalls decision:

Multi-building campus vs. unistucture

by William C. Gaige

The need to move the college to new facilities rather than waste resources on remodeling and expanding the old campus was so apparent and great, that at first we explored the cost of such structures as the new Barrington High School. When the decision was made to build a new campus, it was at first thought possible on an 18 acre piece of land available northwest of the Children's center. To meet the minimum requirement, Mr. Prout the Architect, (Howe, Prout and Ekman was the firm which designed the Mt. Pleasant campus -- Ed.) designed a single structure, actually a series of connected structures.

When it immediately became apparent that the requirements for teachers and students wishing to become teachers were much larger than the contemplated building could accommodate and that the piece of land was too small anyway, a new bond issue was floated to provide for a 50 acre campus with buildings to house 700 students. From then on a single structure was no longer contemplated, and Mr. Prout and his associates, with Dr. Russell Meinhold ably representing me and the faculty, designed the original six buildings in-

cluding the Henry Barnard School.

While our planning was effective and reasonably long range, the very fact of achieving a new campus over the earlier plans of the previous administration to expand the old campus was a tremendous accomplishment and highly gratifying. Of course, there were minor mistakes in the original planning such as the location of the Henry Barnard School in the "to become center" of the campus rather than at its entrance, causing serious traffic problems. We actually got everything we hoped for, however.

As the years on the new campus passed, our plans for expansion were largely accomplished as planned, including after my departure acquisition of the Doorley home (now used by the college as its Alumni House. -- Ed.), and some of the convent land.

It was my hope to acquire the Obediah Brown play fields for the athletic plant. That did not occur.

Subsequent to the new campus we hoped for a swimming pool in the Walsh building. It was even drawn in (the plans). I understand the college still has no pool. But, really, the actual growth and development of the college was beyond our original dreams and plans. We got more than we had dreamed of.

"We were very excited about it. It was a very small space downtown. Coming to over 50 acres of land at that time was unbelievable," recalled Smolski.

For Dr. Ridgway F. Shinn, who joined the faculty after the move, and who served as the first chair of the history department, the physical facilities were not as noticeable as the quality of the students and the faculty and staff.

"In addition to the quality of the people (here), the students were very similar in lots of ways to today's students. They had much more ability than they gave themselves credit for," he said.

It was, apparently, an exciting time. The move marked the birth of what was to become an even more exciting (and certainly much larger) institution of higher education -- today's Rhode Island

College.

"You have to think of 25 years of change," advised Wright. "It was fast moving into new curricula, new majors, a burst of population. It was a period of tremendous growth."

And what has that growth accomplished other than larger numbers and more facilities?

Former Governor Roberts perhaps says it best:

"Rhode Island College over the years has distinguished itself as an outstanding liberal arts college"

"It stands as a living tribute to the vision, dedication and accomplishments of the many men and women responsible for it and its service to the youth of Rhode Island."



DR. GAIGE (right foreground) is welcomed by student leaders as he prepares to speak at a bond rally in support of new campus. Students, staff and faculty worked to get voter approval for the Mt. Pleasant campus.

Kauffman salutes:

RIC on 25th anniversary

Congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the Mt. Pleasant campus of Rhode Island College. The foresight that led to the new campus has enabled thousands of Rhode Island citizens to participate in higher education.

A proud tradition of service, started in 1854, continues to contribute to the quality of life of Rhode Island and the

region. Along with excellence in teacher education, Rhode Island College has been able to expand its mission to encompass the arts and sciences and other professional fields so important to our times.

I salute the entire Rhode Island College family on this happy occasion.

Willard on 25th:

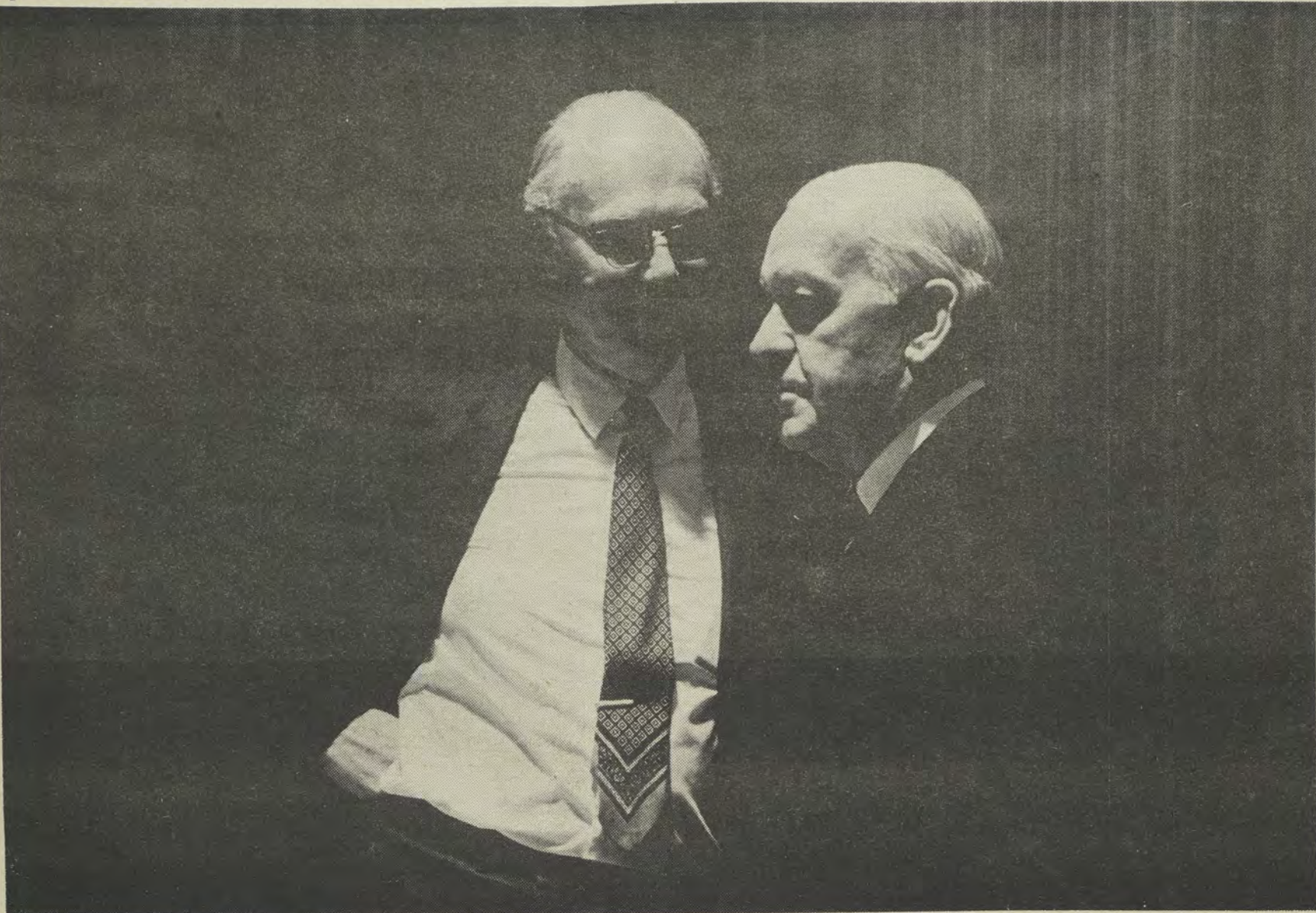
'It's been a great 25 years'

It has been a great 25 years! I came to the college as dean of professional studies in August 1958; so I've seen all 25.

I think the current high enrollment at the college is great. It means that students realize that they can get a fine education even in these difficult economic times. The attractiveness of the nursing and management programs is as impressive as had been predicted,

but I believe enrollment increases are primarily attributable to the continued provision of excellent and responsive programs at an affordable price.

Rhode Island College is currently accepted as a first rate general college providing both excellent liberal education and a number of professional programs that have proved their worth. It has a stronger identity today than when it was "the teachers college."



SHARING A PRIVATE MOMENT Dr. William C. Gaige, (left), Rhode Island College President during the years spanning relocation of the campus, talks with Governor Dennis J.

Roberts, Chief Executive of the State of Rhode Island during the time support for the new campus was gained and while it was built. Roberts Hall is named for the former Governor.

Tells of campus development:

Gaige writes first annual report of a RIC president

In 1963 Dr. William C. Gaige published the first formal annual report by a Rhode Island College president. Being the first, it covered not just one year, but the decade 1952-1962, the most change-filled era in the history of the college until recent times. A section of the report detailing the development of the Mt. Pleasant campus is worth reprinting here despite the fact that inflation and escalating costs make the figures quoted seem quaint.

A campus of 4000 students

The story of the development of Rhode Island College's new campus is a fascinating one. It began in 1953 with Governor Roberts' timely decision to halt the remodeling which was already underway on the old buildings and to recommend to the legislature that the College be moved to its present location. It is the story of four bond issues totaling \$9,600,000 and of a false start corrected before money was spent. It is the history of the Commission to Study Higher Education and its recommendation that the campus be replanned for an eventual student body of 4,000. It is the story of a 20 - year development plan prepared by Blair Associates. It is the story of land negotiations and condemnations resulting in a campus of nearly 100 acres. It is the story of good planning, distinguished architecture, excellent contracting and splendid cooperation from various departments of the state government.

The initial six buildings occupied and dedicated in the fall of 1958 were simple, well-planned structures of concrete slab, brick and glass-screen wall construction costing \$18 a square foot. The cost is well within the range of many high school buildings. The building housing the 975-seat auditorium and the music and administration facilities was named after former Governor Dennis J. Roberts, whose vision and leadership played so great a part in the movement of the College to the new campus.

One of the classroom buildings was named after John Lincoln Alger, president of the college from 1906 to 1939. The second classroom building, the Craig-Lee Building, was named after Dr. Clara Craig, professor and director of training from 1893 to 1940 and Dr. Mary Lee, professor and director of training from 1937 to 1957. The two-teaching station gymnasium was named for Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, president of the col-

lege from 1939 to 1951. The splendid new laboratory school building carried with it from the old campus the name of Henry Barnard, the first Commissioner of Education in Rhode Island and the first United States Commissioner of Education. The sixth building, the Student Center, contained cafeteria facilities, student lounges, the bookstore and the library.

Following occupation of the Fred J. Donovan Dining Center and the James P. Adams Library, facilities in the Student Center are being remodeled to provide snack bar and short order service

seated at one time. Unusual movable wall partitions under the mezzanine make possible the breaking up of dining space to accommodate any combination of diners up to 200. The Dining Center is named after Fred J. Donovan, professor since 1938 and vice president since 1944.

The new library of the College, occupied in February, 1963, is large enough and has specialized areas to take care of an ultimate seating of 1,000 students and an ultimate shelving of 300,000 volumes. This impressive building is named in honor of Dr. James

"You have indeed reasons to be proud to have succeeded in creating such an excellent environment within such a short time and, particularly with such economy of expenditures. Many colleges would do well to study your plans and the way you have executed them." Dr. Belluschi singled out for praise the plans for the Thorp Dormitory, the architecture of the James P. Adams Library and the appearance, inside and out, of the Fred J. Donovan Dining Center.

For the buildings and the campus just described the people of the State and the Legislature have authorized the expenditure of \$10,700,000. These funds have purchased all of the land required for the campus. In addition to paying for classrooms which will eventually accommodate a student body of 2,000, they have built a library which will eventually have space for a student body of 4,000 and will build physical education facilities to do the same. The people of Rhode Island should be proud of what they have already spent or appropriated tax sources for a student body of 4,000 in 1980. In addition to \$300,000 eventually needed for additional administrative, maintenance and music facilities and \$300,000 for equipment for the Federally-financed buildings mentioned below, there remains only the need to build an additional classroom building at an approximate cost of \$750,000 for each 500 students beyond the 2,500 already provided for. The \$13,550,000 divided by 4,000 students will result in a per-student cost for facilities of \$3,400 - \$100 less than the estimates of \$3,500 per student used by the Commission to Study Higher Education in 1959. Another way of looking at it is that after 1965 the construction of the facilities needed to complete the campus will cost from tax sources about \$1,900 per student.

The people should understand that our remarkable new dormitory and our excellent new dining center are paid for out of funds borrowed from the Federal Government. Student fees will pay off these loans. Eventual self-amortizing expenditures for a total of four dormitories and an enlarged dining center, including student union facilities and a faculty center, will be an additional \$4,000,000. Thus the eventual cost of the campus, including the self-amortizing funds will be about \$17,550,000.

25

RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE

for up to 1,000 students. The building will continue to house lounge facilities and the Bookstore. The former library space is being remodeled to provide additional student lounge space, offices for the Dean of Students and the counseling personnel under her, offices for the College Testing Service, the Office of Institutional Research, and finally, several offices for student activities.

In the fall of 1961 the College opened its unique new dormitory for 144 women, which it named the Mary Tucker Thorp Hall in honor of Dr. Thorp, former Principal of the Henry Barnard School and present director of laboratory experiences. The dormitory is made up of 18 suites of eight individual rooms which surround an attractive living room and shower and lavatory facilities. It has less space devoted to corridors and stairwells than any other dormitory that had been financed through the Housing and Home Finance Agency up to 1960.

The handsome new Donovan Dining Center has kitchen facilities to prepare food for 3,000 students, in addition to the 1,000 students cared for in the Student Center. Its main floor and mezzanine will allow 1,000 persons to be

P Adams, chairman of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges from about 1955 to 1960.

The tenth building on the campus is the new science laboratory building housing 10 laboratories, 4 classrooms, faculty offices, facilities for the industrial arts program, a 300-seat lecture hall and a 100-seat demonstration room.

In the fall of 1962 the people of the state voted funds to provide a new Health and Physical Education Center which, with the present Whipple Gymnasium, will provide the teaching stations and other facilities for a student body of 4,000. The Board of Trustees has named this new Center after Dr. Michael F. Walsh, Commissioner of Education and Member of the Board of Trustees of State College from 1947 to 1963. The 1962 bond issue also carried funds for an additional classroom building which, when completed in 1965, will bring the campus capacity to 2,500 under-graduate students.

In January of this year, Dr. Pietro Belluschi, Dean of School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and distinguished architectural consultant visited the campus. Following the visit, he wrote in part

Hugh Leonard at RIC

continued from page 1

Repertory Company and Carol Cullen, David Pittman and Susan Moniz, all of RIC.

Tickets for the luncheon are \$10 and had to be purchased by Oct. 21. Registration for the conference is \$15 and will be accepted up until the first day of the conference.

While in-residence, Leonard will conduct three colloquia which will be free and open to the public.

On Oct. 25 at 12:30 p.m. in Craig Lee 255 he will read from *Scorpions*, which opened Oct. 5 at the Dublin Theatre Festival. Assisting him will be Trinity's Blossom and RIC's Cullen, Pittman and Moniz. This colloquium is being sponsored by the RIC English Department.

On Nov. 3 Leonard will speak on the craft of the playwright in Craig Lee 156 at 4:15 p.m. This colloquium will be sponsored by the communications and theatre and English departments.

On Nov. 8 an informal "Meet the Playwright" session, sponsored by the English department, will be held in Craig Lee 255 at 12:30 p.m.

In addition, Leonard will participate in a number of creative writing, drama and film studies classes during his residency.

This marks the second visit of Leonard to RIC in the past three years. In 1980 he participated in a program on "Modern Ireland: A Quarter Century of Change" which saw the visit to this campus of the Hon. Jack Lynch, member of the Dail Eireann and former prime minister of Ireland.

Leonard was at that time awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree by the college. After a 1 p.m. registration for the for the Irish Studies conference, various speakers will address the topic of "Irish Folklore and Mythology" after which the Hon. Patrick Curran, consul general of Ireland, will offer greetings.

Between 4 and 5 p.m. a series of speakers will address the topic "Seventeenth Century Ireland."

After the Hugh Leonard collage at 8:30, a social hour is planned until 11 p.m.

At 9:15 a.m. Saturday the subject of "Fiction" will be taken up with various speakers addressing the conference. A business meeting and poetry reading will proceed the 12:15 p.m. luncheon at which Gov. J. Joseph Garrahy is scheduled to present the greetings of the state of Rhode Island. Leonard's reading from *Scorpions* will follow.

From 2-3 p.m. a panel will discuss "The State of Theatre in Ireland Today" and from 3:15 to 4:15 p.m. speakers will address the "Aspects of the Irish Land War, 1879-82."

From 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. "The Economic Transformation of Ireland, 1939-83" will be discussed.

The New England Committee for Irish Studies is a part of the American Committee for Irish Studies, in existence for the past 15 years. It concerns itself with the study of Irish literature, history and culture.

Dr. James E. White, professor of English at RIC, is president of the New England chapter and chairman of this fall's conference.

Leonard gained initial recognition with his *Stephen D*, a two-act play adapted from James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. It was first produced at the Gate Theatre in Dublin in 1962.

Leonard gained international fame with his *Da* in 1973 which won the New York Drama Critics Award.

Other significant works by the man called Ireland's leading playwright are *Summer* produced in 1974; *A Life*, produced in 1979; *Kill*, produced in 1982 and *Scorpions* in 1983.

Born in Dublin in 1926, his name was originally John Byrne as he relates in his autobiographical volume, *Home Before Night*. He was adopted soon after his birth and later on called himself John Keyes Byrne, using the name of his adoptive father as his middle name.

He grew up in the vicinity of Dublin, won a scholarship in 1941 to Presentation College Glashule and in 1945 joined the Irish civil service.

Home Before Night is a moving account of his early life in a working-class family, according to the *Dictionary of Literary Biography*.

During his time as a civil servant he became involved in amateur theatricals and began to write for as well as about the stage.

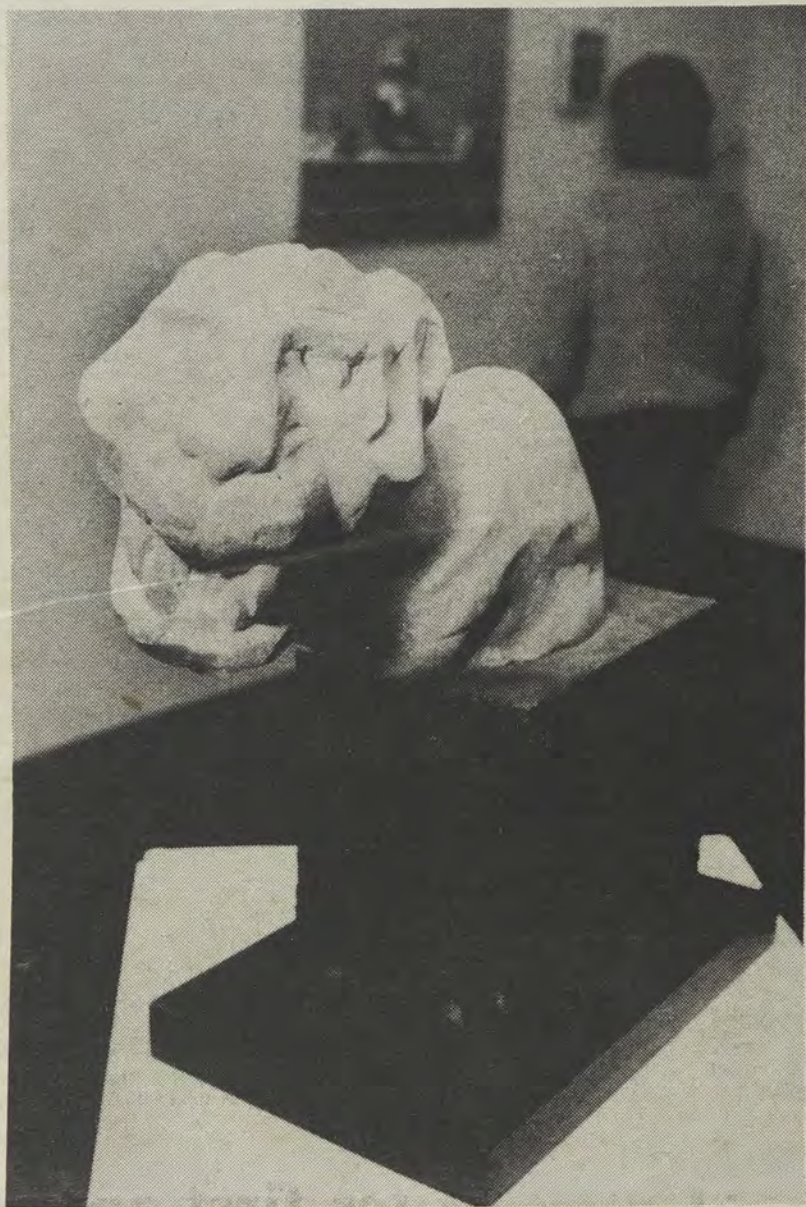
His second play, *The Big Birthday*, he submitted to the Abbey Theatre which accepted it for production in 1956. With this play he used the pseudonym Hugh Leonard which was the name of a character in *The Italian Road* (1954), a play that the Abbey had rejected earlier.

Since 1959, Leonard has been successful at combining the career of a serious dramatist with the breadwinning activities of a commercial writer.

Leonard commented in 1973: "Being an Irish writer both hampers and helps me; hampers, because one is fighting the preconceptions of audiences who have been conditioned to expect feyness and parochial subject matter; helps, because the writer can utilize a vigorous and poetic idiom which enables him to combine subtlety with richness."

"Ireland is my subject matter, but only to the degree in which I can see it as a microcosm; this involves choosing themes which are free of Catholicism and politics, both of which I detest, and which deprive one's work of applicability outside Ireland."

Felis



FELIS by Diana Tocco was won of the distinguished entries in the recent Alumni Art Exhibition at RIC's Bannister Gallery.

Win alumni art awards

Seven Rhode Island College alumni were recognized at the Alumni Art Exhibition reception that was held recently in Bannister Gallery.

Best-of-Show awards went to Christopher Terry '78 for pastel and oil on color xerox "Woman at Window" and Larry Conte '80 for ceramic - Raku "Steps."

Special mention went to Jeanne L. Stevens '68 for ceramic - Raku "Bouillabaisse," Gerry Perrino '80 for oil on canvas "Kitchen Still Life," Linda Sampson '83 for oil and acrylic on

panel "Untitled," Michele Riccitelli-Leonti '76 for Terracotta "Collaboration No.3" and Jim Buonaccorsi '82 for Mixed Media "Identity, Direction Intent."

The Best-of-Show artists received a \$50 cash award presented by Dr. David E. Sweet, president. In addition, all awardees received a 25th Anniversary commemorative coin.

The selections were made by a jury that was chosen by the department of art. Jury members were John Heller of Bridgewater State College and William Leete of the University of Rhode Island.

Psych colloquium series

Psychology Department Colloquium Series, a program presenting activities of the psychology faculty at Rhode Island College, will begin this academic year with a retirement reception for Shelagh Gilmore on Oct. 25 from 2-4 p.m. in Roberts Hall Alumni Lounge.

All members of the college community and other interested persons are invited to attend this reception as well as other series events. Most events are scheduled within the college free period. Refreshments will be served.

Other events in the series include a presentation of "Social Skills in

Psychiatric Patients" by Dr. Allan L. Fingeret, professor of psychology, from 1-2 p.m. in Mann Hall, Room 303, on Dec. 13.

A presentation by Dr. Frederic C. Agatstein, assistant professor of psychology, on "Consequences of Self-Consciousness" from 1-2 p.m. in Mann Hall, Room 303, on March 13.

A presentation on "Studies of the Stroop Phenomenon" by Dr. Michael J. Zajano, associate professor of psychology, from 1-2 p.m. in Mann 303 on April 10.

For further information contact Professor Fingeret at 456-8015.

Soviet speaker cancels

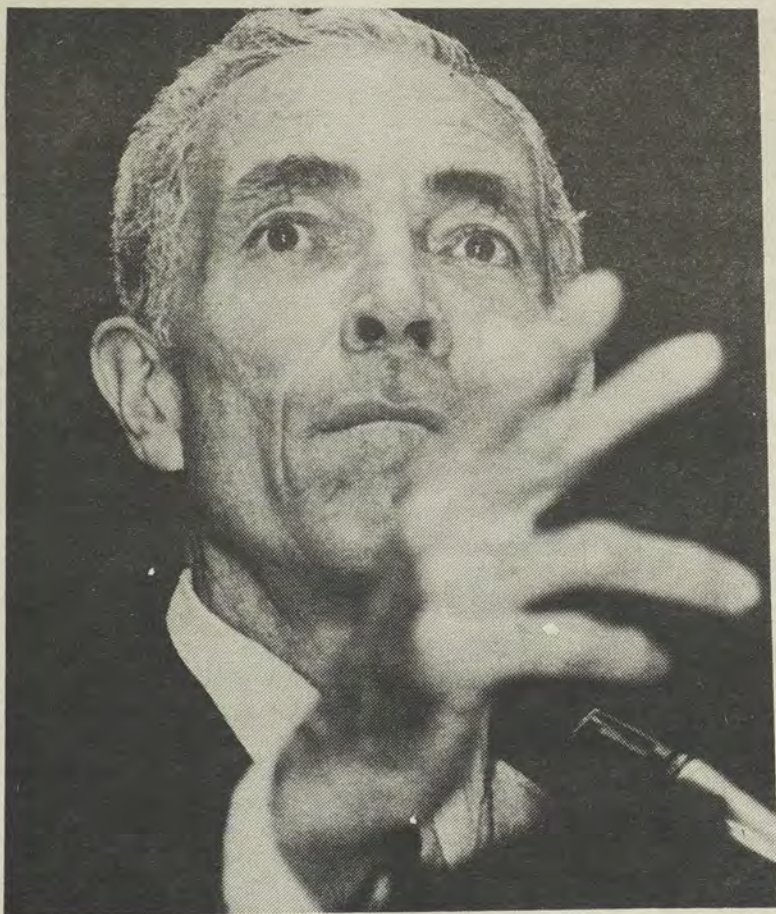
The first forum of a four-part series by the World Affairs Council of Rhode Island on "50 Years of Soviet Relations" was cancelled due to the current international situation involving the recent downing of the Korean airliner by the Soviets and a substitute forum arranged.

Georgiy Arbatov, a top Soviet advisor and director of the Institute of USA and Canada, was scheduled to speak at that forum on Oct. 5 and give "A Soviet Perspective." Arbatov cancelled his visit to the United States in the wake of the airline incident.

The council has arranged to have Alexander Dallin, professor of history and government at Stanford University, open the forum series on Oct. 24 at Brown University's Alumnae Hall.

His address, entitled "A Backward Look," will be presented at 7:30 p.m.

The other lectures in the series will be held as scheduled: Dr. John Lewis Gaddis on Oct. 31; Dr. Adam Ulam on Nov. 7; and the Hon. George F. Kennan on Nov. 17, the exact anniversary of the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the USSR.



SEN. CLAIBORNE PELL spoke at RIC on Oct. 14 on the topic 'Will Lebanon Become Another Vietnam' before a receptive audience of some 60 students and faculty in the Student Union Ballroom. His appearance was sponsored by the RIC Political Science Club. What's News Photo by Peter P. Tobia

Airs 'state's economic blueprint'

continued from page 1

some background on the development of the commission's recommendations.

"The report clearly shows that unless Rhode Island takes some decisive steps in the next few years, the quality of life in Rhode Island would be in peril," Garrahy said.

He specifically cited this state's average wage and said it has slipped from 20 percent above the national average to 20 percent below that average and, if unchecked, could be nearly 35 percent below by 1990.

"This is a situation we cannot allow to occur," Garrahy said.

"Rhode Island should be exporting goods and products, not our best and brightest minds," he said.

The governor said the "creative actions recommended by the Murray Commission will provide well-paying jobs and opportunities for our citizens, especially our young people and will help to diversify, expand and strengthen Rhode Island's economic base."

To accomplish these goals, 60,000 jobs will have to be created in the state in the next seven years "to reverse a decline which began more than 40 years ago," he said.

He noted that education and educationally-based research is the second largest industry in the state, second only to the jewelry industry.

Almost 14,000 persons were employed by the state's 12 institutions of higher education in 1982, with 70,000 students enrolled. These institutions contributed \$473 million to the state's economy in the 1982-83 fiscal year, of which RIC's contribution was "significant -- more than \$29-million," said the governor.

Garrahy noted that at a time when college enrollment nationally is on the decline, Rhode Island's increased by more than 6 percent with out-of-state

enrollments growing by 50 percent. RIC now has its largest freshman class ever, he pointed out.

"Our challenge, as detailed in the commission report, is to link our educational excellence with business opportunity," said Governor Garrahy.

He told the college audience, many of whom were students, "Your generation will be the first benefactors of our dream. You can make our vision a reality."

He called for all to "join with us in implementing this bold and lively experiment."

The Murray Plan, also referred to as the "Greenhouse Pact," will be presented to the voters at a referendum

next year.

Among the commission's recommendations to underwrite the revitalization of the state's economy is a one-year income tax increase to raise \$15 million. The tax would cost the average family another \$21.

Other items voters would be asked to approve in a referendum would be a \$25-million payroll tax and a \$90-million bond issue.

After the governor's speech, members of the press buttonholed Magaziner outside of Roberts Hall and pressed him on this point.

He was asked specifically how they planned to get over the "hump of higher taxes."

Magaziner said the commission would

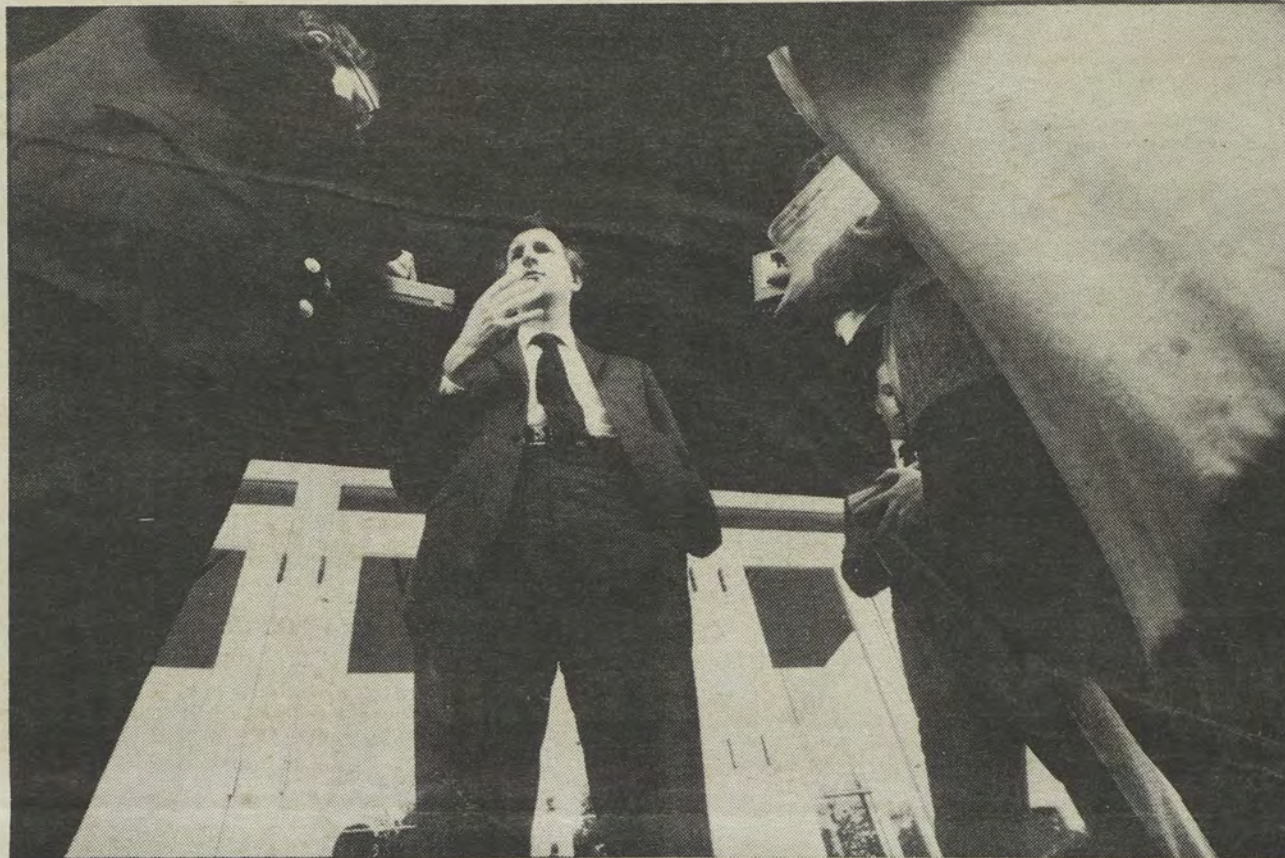
be going to the people to sell them on the plan.

He said the initial response has been "pretty good" and added "people need time to digest this and we have to sell it over a period of time."

He said the 40 ¢ a week for one year that the average Rhode Island family will have to pay in taxes "will help give us the ability to create jobs and raise income."

Magaziner was asked why more specifics hadn't been given by the governor in his address to the college, particularly regarding how the millions generated by the plan would be spent.

"It is very difficult at a large forum to get into details," Magaziner said.



IRA MAGAZINER ANSWERS QUESTIONS of the press after the governor's speech at Rhode Island College. Magaziner was chief of staff for the Rhode Island Strategic Development Commission. Scene is in front of Roberts Hall. What's News Photo by Peter P. Tobia

**What's News
DEADLINE
Tuesday
4:30 p.m.**

Calendar of Events

October 24 - October 31

**Monday to Thursday,
Oct. 24 - 27 Noon** - Mass. Student Union, Room 304

Monday, Oct. 24
1 p.m. - 2 p.m. - Career Services Resume workshop. Craig Lee, Room 054

8 p.m. to midnight - Sounds from the Basement WRIC disc jockeys playing live requests. Student Union, Rathskellar.

8:15 p.m. - Tribute to the R.I. Legislature and General Officers of the State. Rhode Island College Symphony Orchestra Edward Markward, conductor; Judith Lynn Stillman, piano. Pre-concert reception at 7:15 p.m. in the Alumni Lounge, Roberts Hall.

Tuesday, Oct. 25
8 a.m. - Protestant Service Student Union, Room 304

Noon to 2 p.m. - Career Services. Job search and resume workshops. Craig Lee, Room 054.

Noon to 2 p.m. - Workshop on Sexuality in Relationships, sponsored by the RIC Women's Center. Adams Library, Honors Lounge, Room 401.

2 p.m. to 4 p.m. - Psychology Department Colloquium Series to honor Shelagh Gilmore with a retirement reception. Roberts Hall, Alumni Lounge.

6 p.m. - Women's Volleyball. RIC at Salem State with the University of Lowell. Away.

6 p.m. - 8 p.m. - Performance Based Admissions Program. Information session. Alumni Lounge, Roberts Hall.

7:30 p.m. - "Voicings" original works. A multimedia concert by pianist and composer Doris Hays. In honor of RIC's 25th anniversary. Tickets are \$4. Roberts Auditorium.

Wednesday, Oct. 26
Noon - History Department Lunchtime Colloquium. The Planned Community: An Alternative for U.S. Aid to Developing Countries. Prof. Gamal Zaki. History Lounge, Gaige.

12:15 p.m. - Birthday Celebration. Cake-cutting ceremony. Donovan Dining Center.

12:30 to 1:30 p.m. - The Headshop Workshop. Coping with study procrastination. Thomas Puistell, Ph.D. Student Union, Ballroom.

2 p.m. - "Women and Work in Rhode Island." Freda Goldman to speak. Sponsored by the Women's Studies program. Craig Lee, Room 255.

3 p.m. - Men's Soccer. RIC vs. Eastern Nazarene College. Home.

3 to 4 p.m. - Career Services. Job search workshop. Craig Lee, Room 054.

4 p.m. - Convocation Dr. Allan Ostar, president of American Association of State College and Universities to speak. In honor of RIC's 25th anniversary. Roberts Auditorium.

Thursday Oct. 27
Noon to 4 p.m. - Yard Sale, sponsored by the Student Life Office with the help of ABLE. Campus Mall.

2 to 4 p.m. - Career Services. Interview workshop. Craig Lee, Room 054.

7 p.m. - Protestant Service. Student Union, Room 304.

Friday, Oct. 28
1 to 11 p.m. - Irish Studies Conference: College Faculty Center. Discussions of Irish Folklore and Mythology, 17th Century Ireland. Registration fee of \$15. Part of fall conference of New England Committee for Irish Studies.

8:30 p.m. - A Hugh Leonard Collage: Scenes from Irish playwright Hugh Leonard's plays director Dr. P.W. Hutchinson. Free and open to the public. Faculty Center.

Saturday, Oct. 29
TBA - Women's Cross Country. New England Championships.

8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. - Irish Studies Conference: College Faculty Center. Discussions of fiction, poetry readings, luncheon buffet guest speaker Hugh Leonard, Irish playwright. Other topics for panel discussion include The State of Theatre in Ireland Today, Aspects of the Irish Land War, and The Economic Transformation of Ireland.

3 p.m. - Men's Soccer. RIC vs. Plymouth State College. Away.

Sunday, Oct. 30
10 a.m. - Sunday Mass. Student Union, Ballroom.

7 p.m. - Sunday Evening Mass. Browne Hall's Upper Lounge.

Monday, Oct. 31
Noon - Mass. Student Union, Room 304.

4 p.m. - Film: "She's Nobody Baby: American Women in the 20th Century", sponsored by the Women's Studies program. Craig Lee, Room 203.

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. - Performance Based Admissions Program. Information session.