Williams

Special Report

What's the price of a Williams education?

What you can afford to pay, up to a maximum of half what Williams spends to provide it.

BY JIM KOLESAR '72

ILLUSTRATIONS BY GEORGE TUGGLE JR.

Huh?

There are many answers to the question "What is the price of a Williams education?" But the truest answer really is what you can afford to pay, up to half of what the College spends to provide it.

Williams' operating spending in 2007-08 for roughly 2,000 students was around \$200 million or \$100,000 per student. The comprehensive fee (which covers tuition, room, board and activities) was \$45,140.

In addition, Williams promises each family that can't afford the comprehensive fee that the College will meet 100 percent of their demonstrated financial need with a combination of grants and academic-year jobs. (Until now, we also expected most aided students to borrow. More on that later.)

Nothing else in our economy is priced this way; perhaps that's why many people have a hard time understanding this approach or believing it. Williams provides aid to roughly half its families, up from around 40 percent 10 years ago. (Disclosure: This has included my family, with a daughter in '06 and son in '08.) Our aided families are spread across 95 percent of the U.S. income distribution. For this 95 percent of U.S. families, the median net price of a Williams education (comprehensive fee minus grant aid) has been going down for at least 10 years. In 1998 it was \$13,835; this year it was \$11,413, which in constant dollars would be \$8,781—a reduction of 37 percent. Because of changes described below, it's about to go down further.

The reduction came about because we successfully recruited more low-income U.S. families and changed our financial aid policies. First, we reduced loan expectations significantly. Then we went need-blind for all international students—greatly expanding the number and quality of overseas applications and deepening the financial need of those admitted. Then, for most families in which



Arun Ajaranti* lives in a

Connecticut suburb with his parents,
a brother and a sister, who attends
an expensive private high school.
Arun's father is a college professor,
and his mother teaches in a public
school. Their combined income
is \$150,000 (10 years ago it
would have been \$100,000).

The family's net worth
is \$225,000, of which
\$215,000 is home equity.

How Arun and his family would pay for Williams in 1998-99:

Cost of attendance: \$31,880

Financial aid: \$2,380 loan

\$1,550 academic-year job

Total family contribution: \$27,950

How they would pay for Williams in 2008-09:

Cost of attendance: \$49,680

Financial aid: \$23,780 grant

\$1,550 academic-year job

Total family contribution: \$24,350



How Kelly and her family would pay for Williams in 1998-99:

Cost of attendance: \$31,980

Financial aid: \$16,330 grant

\$2,500 loan

\$1,550 academic-year job

Total family contribution: \$11,600

How they would pay for Williams in 2008-09:

Cost of attendance: \$49,780

Financial aid: \$41,730 grant

\$1,550 academic-year job

Total family contribution: \$6,500

Kelly Moore* is an only child who lives about two hours northwest of New York City. Her father is a supervisor at a national hardware store chain, and her mother works part time as a retail clerk. Kelly's parents earn \$60,000 per year, and they have \$400,000 in home equity due to a skyrocketing local real estate market. (Ten years ago, Kelly's parents would have earned \$48,000 per year and had \$250,000 in home equity.)

home equity is the primary asset, we capped the amount of home equity used to calculate how much parents can afford to pay—first at 2.4 times family income and then 2 times.

Beginning with the next academic year, we'll lower the net price for aided families even further by 1) eliminating loans from all financial aid packages and replacing them with enhanced grants, and 2) capping home equity at 1.2 times family income for families with assets typical for their income.

Why these changes now?

We review our financial aid policies almost continually. We do this in light of the College's changing financial situation, our goal of further diversifying the student body and our competition with peer colleges and universities for the most talented students—since the more academically able our students are the more they contribute to each other's education. We're using these lenses to analyze possible further changes in financial aid.

All these moves cost money. The financial aid budget has leapt from just under \$20 million five years ago to \$38 million this coming year. That includes \$1.8 million to eliminate loans and \$800,000 for the latest lowering of the home equity cap.

Not every Williams family feels the College has made itself affordable to them. Like any system designed to deal with a wide range of circumstances, our financial aid process doesn't fit all families perfectly. For instance, except in extreme circumstances, we expect non-custodial parents to help pay for their children's education, and not all of those parents think they should. Also, the widely agreed-upon formula that determines how much of each family's income should be protected for their basic costs of food and shelter hasn't been reassessed for a long time. These are issues the College is looking into.

For most families, though, the system works well. Our most recent survey of all current parents asked: "Has your child's experience ... been worth the impact on your family's finances?" Only 2 percent of respondents said no.

The financial aid system, after decades of little change, has in recent years evolved quickly. Almost no one predicts with confidence what future changes will occur, since they'll depend on such things as institutions' relative financial strengths and the competition for strong, diverse student bodies.

We can be confident, though, that the College will do all it can to ensure that the answer to the question "What's the price of a Williams education?" will continue to be the astounding but true "What you can afford to pay—up to half what it costs to provide."

Jim Kolesar'72 is the assistant to the president for public affairs at Williams. A more complete explanation of how Williams sets its comprehensive fee and financial aid is contained in President Morty Schapiro's letter in response to questions submitted by the U.S. Senate Finance Committee to all colleges and universities with endowments of more than \$500 million. You can read his letter at www.williams.edu/admin/news/releases/1604.

How Eric and his family would pay for Williams in 1998-99:

Cost of attendance: \$32,980

Financial aid: \$26,355 grant

\$1,500 loan

\$1,550 academic-year job

Total family contribution: \$3,575

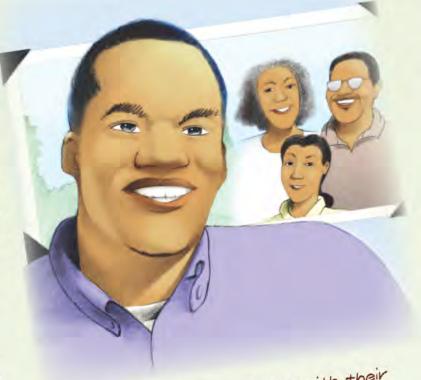
How Eric and his family will pay for Williams in 2008-09:

Cost of attendance: \$50,930

Financial aid: \$47,955 grant

\$1,550 academic-year job

Total family contribution: \$1,425



Eric Frazier* and his sister live with their mother and father, an office manager, in mother searned Bakersfield, Calif. His father's earned income is around \$41,000 per year. income is around \$41,000 in income.) Their around \$35,000 in income.) Their only asset is a bank account holding only asset is a bank account holding \$1,000.

*Fictional names. Cost of attendance includes tuition, fees, room, board, books, personal expenses and travel. Total family contribution includes money the student is expected to save from a summer job. To account for inflation and determine their equivalent value in 2008-09, multiply the 1998-99 dollar amounts by 1.3.

Composites provided by Williams' Office of Financial Aid.

OPINIONS & EXPRESSIONS

2020 Vision

One of my worries about American higher education is how well it will be able to adapt to emerging national and global trends.

Most colleges and universities understandably have their heads down, plowing through short-term financial challenges. Thanks, however, to the generous support of alumni, parents and friends, and to the careful stewardship of generations of College leaders, Williams is able to look for changes coming over the horizon.

This is the impetus behind what we've called the 2020 Project. It began by identifying the trends most likely to affect our mission over the next dozen years. These include rapid changes in: U.S. demographics, especially among the college-age population; the globalization of society; the market for faculty; technology; and humans' relationship with the environment.

For each area, a team of board members, faculty and administrators researched possible effects on Williams and brainstormed ways to respond. The on-campus governance structure is now refining proposals and prioritizing them.

The speed of change in U.S. demographics is breathtaking. Modeling we've done shows that if racial cohorts in each state (for example, Latina/os in Arizona and blacks in Florida) continue to apply and to be admitted at current rates, white Americans will represent less than half the Williams entering class by around 2018.

Meanwhile we've been successfully broadening the economic diversity of the student body, especially with high-ability students from the lowest two quintiles of U.S. family incomes.

We need to remove for these students the unhelp-

ful challenges that can leave them less able to focus on the helpful challenges faculty set for them. This means making sure we offer them generous financial aid and provide the kinds of academic support they need to overcome the effects of their often under-resourced high schools. The goal is to move Williams from being impressively diverse to truly inclusive.

Demographic change will also affect the composition of faculty and staff. Our progress in diversifying these groups lags behind that of our student body. We need to expand the programs that bring to campus academics from under-represented groups just before or after they've completed their PhDs. In addition to appointing most faculty at the entry level, we'll seek new opportunities to appoint to senior faculty positions more experienced professors from under-represented groups. At the same time, we'll continue to expand the curriculum in areas of intellectual interest to such faculty and students.



Another trend affecting faculty is the growth of two-career marriages and partnerships and subsequently in the number of faculty in commuting relationships. The relative lack of local opportunities for spouses and partners is a particular challenge in our rural location. Providing the finest possible liberal arts education will require creative ways to maximize contact between our students and those faculty whose families live in two places, along with strategic investment in our local infrastructure (schools, health care, etc.) which is vital to faculty and staff recruitment and retention.

You'll hear much more about specific 2020 Project proposals as they develop, and in my next column I'll talk about issues regarding globalization, technology and the environment.

For now, I'll point out that the challenge for an institution that enjoys the high regard Williams does is to combat the kind of complacency that leaves it blind to change. The 2020 process is helping to keep our vision sharp.

-Morty Schapiro

even under Seven," by Sheff Otis '98 (March 2008) is a joyful rebuttal to an unpleasant acquaintance who stopped me on a San Francisco street and asked, "How did

the joy of seven you like graduating from an Eastern snob

school?" Next time we meet, I will refer him to Mr. Otis' article with the fond hope his attitude will change for the better.

-Bob Marrin '61, Kansas City, Mo.

want to thank Matthew Swanson '97 for writing the article "Paying It Forward" (March 2008). I almost didn't recognize myself in his prose. I do want to add that paying it back most of my post-Williams accomplish-

ments would not have been possible without the loving support of my husband Michael Mongue and our children.

-Gina Coleman '90, Williamstown, Mass.

aul Danielson's '88 experience was an inspiration to all of us dedicated to serving our country in whatever capacity ("A Case for Being There," January 2008). But the day our country sends men and women to another land we need to know that more on being there we will all give before some of us take. That we will all sacrifice before some of us celebrate. And that we will all work toward a common goal irrespective of where we come from, what the color of our skin is and how large our portfolio looms.

Goals are more powerful than reasons because we can all share in

them. And when we do share in the same goals, we can do miracles.

So I can understand why Paul needs to be there, but for the world of me I cannot fathom why this administration sent men and women to war without a goal all could share in equally.

This administration only gave reasons. It had its own. Paul had his. The nation thought there were others.

So I write to argue that there is yet to be a solid "case for being there"-just individual reasons. And until there is one, saving lives cannot be a case for putting them in harm's way.

-Pavlos Yeroulanos '88, Athens, Greece

was appalled by the article "A Case for Being There." How can the Review publish an article that glorifies the war and presents it like an episode of M*A*S*H at this moment in U.S. history? Here in Wisconsin, state employees such as myself **LETTERS**

receive notifications approximately once a week telling us the name of yet another young person who has lost their life in the war. Your

article describes the war as something for men

to do who have "tired of the Jack Daniel's and motorcycle set." They are a battalion that goes

out at night "trying to draw fire so that they could shoot back." What were you thinking? This is an irresponsible and dangerous way to represent a conflict about which our country is, rightly, deeply troubled.

—Elena Bertozzi '83, Whitewater, Wis.

hank you for your fine article on Professor John Miller in the January 2008 issue. I would like to add these "sayings" that have not eluded me in 60 years:

"A man on the street with an idea of his own is worth half a dozen PhDs."

"You can't listen to music when you're angry."

"It takes courage to read a

book."

more on miller

"If you know your future you don't have one."

How fortunate we were to have two national treasures, John Miller and Phinney Baxter '14 living on campus at the same time.

-Ralph Mason '50, Williamstown, Mass.

ON LOVE & CHAOS

The Alumni Review welcomes letters related to topics in the magazine. Send letters to: Alumni Review, P.O. Box 676, Williamstown, Mass., 01267-0676; fax: 413.597.4158; e-mail alumni.review@ williams.edu. Letters may be edited for clarity and space.

OPINIONS & EXPRESSIONS

A Novel Life

A ssistant purser on a steamship stopping at South American ports of call. . . . Bar cashier at the Castle Harbor Hotel in Bermuda. . . . Innocent bystander during the 1932 revolution in São Paulo. . . . World War II combat historian with the U.S. First Army in Europe. . . . Cultural attaché with the U.S. government in Pakistan, Lebanon, Colombia and France. . . . World traveler.

Such is the stuff of which novels are made. These also happen to be some of the personal experiences of my dear friend David Garth '31 of North Pomfret, Vt., who died in 1983 at the age of 74.

Garth enjoyed a successful career as a writer for more than two decades starting in the early 1930s. He wrote 16 novels, official military accounts of the invasion of Normandy and the St. Lo campaign and 16 stories for *Street & Smith's Sport Story* magazine.

He also wrote 45 short stories and novellas that appeared with some of his novels in serial form in *Redbook*, *Cosmopolitan*, *The American*, *The Saturday Evening Post* and other magazines. His stories were the basis for several radio dramatizations and five movies.

Garth, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., eventually found his way to Williams, where he combined academics with varsity positions in swimming, lacrosse and soccer. During his senior year he served as editor of the college magazine.

Following graduation, he took the first full-time job he could get in the Depression year of 1931 as assistant purser on an ocean liner running between New York and South America. This experience provided him with the background for a number of short stories as well as one or two novels.

It wasn't long before the readers of the major magazines of the time were clamoring for Garth's short stories and novellas. Cosmopolitan even commissioned him in 1936 to retrace Charles Lindbergh's goodwill tour a decade before through Central America.

Angels Are Cowards (1934), Garth's first published novel, was actually the third that he wrote. The first two, which he says "never came to anything," were written "with a fat green fountain pen" for the entertainment of his Williams fraternity brothers.

I once asked Garth to define his purpose in writing. His response: "To tell a good story, realistic, suspenseful and, whenever possible, heart-lifting. I want it to be a story that will take

by Robert W. Hatton

the reader firmly by the hand in the first 500 words and hold it right through to the end."

When I asked him which of his 16 novels he liked least, he unhesitatingly cited Challenge for Three (1938), which he wrote under the pressure of deadlines for Redbook. His favorite was Gray Canaan (1947), a Civil War novel.



obert W. Hatton

When Hollywood came calling, Garth answered with Cabin Cruiser, which became a 1936 Paramount movie called Hideaway Girl, starring Martha Raye and Robert Cummings. Then RKO produced—and Herbert Marshall and Barbara Stanwyck starred in—Breakfast for Two, based on A Love Like That. There Goes the Groom, based on Let Freedom Swing, brought together Burgess Meredith and Ann Sothern. Four Men and a Prayer, from the story by the same name, was produced by 20th Century Fox in 1938 and starred Loretta Young, David Niven and George Saunders. Fury at Furnace Creek, the last of the movies inspired by Garth, was a 1948 20th Century Fox remake of Four Men and a Prayer as a Western featuring Victor Mature and Coleen Gray.

Until just a few months before his death, Garth was saying that he might yet return "full blast" to a long-delayed trilogy based on his foreign service in Pakistan, Lebanon and Colombia. Unfortunately, it was not to be. But he had already left a sizable legacy to the readers and writers of the world.

Robert W. Hatton is a professor emeritus of modern languages at Capital University in Columbus, Ohio. He is the author of several books and articles and is David Garth's biographer.

SCENE AND HERD

CLASS OF '08 CELEBRATES

Williams' 219th Commencement featured business executive Robert Lipp '60 and acclaimed artist and sculptor Richard Serra as the baccalaureate and principal speakers, respectively, culminating a weekend of festivities May 30 through June 1.

Lipp, who retires in June from the College's Board of Trustees, is director of JPMorgan Chase & Co., The Travelers Insurance Companies and Accenture Ltd. He is director and former president of the New York City Ballet and previously a trustee at Carnegie Hall. He established the Bari Lipp Endowment in Dance at Williams in memory of his first wife.

Serra is best known for his monumental, site-specific sculptures made from pieces of steel and weighing hundreds of tons. He has exhibited extensively in major museums and exhibitions throughout the world.

Lipp and Serra received honorary degrees along with former U.S. Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz; Exeter College, Oxford, Rector Frances Cairncross; and medical pioneer Nawal M. Nour, founder of







Richard Serra

the first and only U.S. hospital center devoted to the medical needs of African women who have undergone genital cutting.

DE VEAUX STATISTICIAN OF THE YEAR

Statistics professor Richard D. De Veaux was named 2008's Mostellar Statistician of the Year by the Boston Chapter of the American Statistical Association. His research focuses on data mining, its methodology and its application to problems in science and industry. In addition to serving as co-author of several statistics textbooks, he holds a number of patents and has consulted with American Express, Merck Laboratories and the National Security Agency, among others.

For more information on any of these stories, visit www.williams.edu and enter the topic into the search field.

They Said:

A collection of opinions and ideas expressed at Williams, on its Web sites, and in The Williams Record, which can be found at www.williamsrecord.com

"This is really not about creating perpetrators and victims or accusing anyone. This is about making each individual feel that he or she can truly claim the school as his or her own." -Shayla Williams '09, co-director of Claiming Williams, a day of discussion about issues of community that received faculty approval in May and will be introduced next spring. Record, 5,7,08

"I'm pretty convinced that plants can do just about anything. They mimic female wasps to lure them in and pollinate them, they mimic dead meat, they can explode open in less than half a millisecond and throw their pollen into the air." -Biology professor Joan Edwards, on earning a place in the Guinness World Records for discovering the exploding bunchberry dogwood. Record, 4.16.08

"I want this to be a place where students focus on being a creator. ... To many, creativity is ... something that happens in music, art and poetry." -Math professor Ed Burger, who this fall is teaching "Exploring Creativity," a new course in which math, music, art and philosophy majors will write their own treatises, draw, compose music and design unique mathematical proofs, Record, 4.16.08

"Competition is now increasing faster than it has since the 1920s. Companies are either going to change their managers or their minds-whichever comes first." -Author and energy expert Amony Lovins, on his strategy for eliminating U.S. oil dependence by 2050, presented during the inaugural Four Colleges Issues Forum in April, Record, 4,30,08

SCENE AND HERD

GATES CAMBRIDGE SCHOLARS NAMED

Shannon Chiu '08 and Shawn Powers '04 were among 45 students nationally to receive Gates Cambridge Trust scholarships for study at the University of Cambridge. The scholarships will cover tuition, living expenses and travel fees.

A biology major, Chiu plans to complete a master's in experimental psychology. At Williams, she worked on an independent project that explored combating neurodegenerative disease by using the Nintendo game "Brain Age."

Powers will pursue a master's in development studies. After graduating from Williams with an economics major, he spent a year as an Emerson National Hunger Fellow and a year as a Fulbright Scholar in the Philippines. He then founded an advocacy program at Alaska's statewide food bank.

RUGBY CELEBRATES 50TH

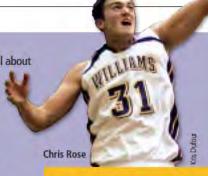
The Williams Rugby Football Club drew upwards of 250 alumni to its 50th anniversary celebration, which was held April 12-13 in conjunction with the traditional John Donovan Memorial Tournament.

Attendees included Peter Pearson, the nonagenarian founding coach of the men's club, and other coaches and players from throughout WRFC's five-decade history. The celebration was the brainchild of current club president Jose Pacas '08 and student founder Dave Coughlin '61, who played on the inaugural side in 1959 and now lives in Williamstown.

The club was demoted to Div. III after a disappointing 2007 season but showed

"Their approach in the wrestling room is all about intensity and focus, and that crosses over into the classroom."

—Wrestling coach Raphael Vega on National Scholar All-Americans Carl Breitenstein '10, Ethan Cohen '09, Dylan Rittenburg '10 and Nate Shippee '10, who helped the Ephs finish first in team GPA (3.528) among NCAA Div. III wrestling programs.



SPORTS WRAP

"Mika is ... a coach's dream. She's somebody we can always go to at crunch time, who wants to do what's best for the team at all times."

—Women's basketball coach Pat Manning on scoring leader and future captain Mika Peterman'09, who was named to the All-NESCAC First Team after finishing fourth in the conference in points per game (15.3).

"While we did not end up having the type of season we had hoped for, these four seniors gave everything they had and represented the team and the College with great integrity."

—Men's basketball coach Dave Paulsen '87, after the Class of '08's Matt Weisbrot,
Chris Rose, Chris Shalvoy and Brendan Hanifin helped deliver an 87-57 Senior Night win over Wesleyan in February to lock up the Ephs' 17th and final victory of the season.

marked improvement last fall—including a win over Amherst—regaining its Div. II status just in time for the reunion.

"It's been a year of rebuilding for the team, and the 50th is the culmination of all our efforts," says Pacas. "The 50th for the current players is more than anything a return to the traditions and roots of the team, a relearning of our history."

NATIONAL RECORD FOR NICHOLSON

Amanda Nicholson '09 set a national collegiate swimming record in the 400 IM at the Div. III Swimming and Diving Championships at Miami University of Ohio's Nixon Aquatic Center in March.

After trailing in the first lap, she

found herself a quarter length off the lead with 25 yards to go. She mustered the strength to close the gap and top the fastest field the 400 IM had ever seen at the Div. III level.

The top four swimmers in the event all bested the previous NCAA mark, with Nicholson's 4:20.31 setting the new standard.



Amanda Nicholson

Climb far.

LIBRARIES PAST AND FUTURE—ONLINE!

Despite the fact that he's a "freeloading, layabout son of Eph" (his words), Steve Satullo '69 became a regular user of Sawyer Library as a Lanesborough resident and book buyer for the Sterling and Francine Clark Art Institute, Now he's putting his interest in libraries and architecture to good use—with an online journal capturing the 215-year odyssey of libraries at Williams and the vision for their near future. His journal combines various online resources and independent research to explore everything from the libraries' beginnings to the newest incarnation of Stetson Library, slated to open in 2011.

Funding Williams' new library is a goal of The Williams Campaign. To learn more about the project, visit www.williams.edu/go/stetsonsawyer/. To read Steve's online journal, visit ephlib.wordpress.com.



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PLATTER PARTY

With nearly 40 DJs and 24 hours of on-air programming each week, WCFM bills itself as "arguably the best student organization on campus." Even while most students were holed up in the library studying during the spring semester reading period, the DJs were still spinning the tunes. Here's a sample from May 14, the start of finals week:

Bruce Springsteen: Backstreets

Billy Bragg: I Keep Faith

eels: Whatever Happened to Soy Bomb

RJD2: 2 More Dead Weezer: Pork and Beans

Death Cab for Cutie: I Will Possess Your Hea

Weezer: No One Else (live acoustic) The Wood Brothers: Lovin' Arms Shannon Lyon: Carry Me Down Widespread Panic: Up All Night

KENNEDY CHEF COOKS

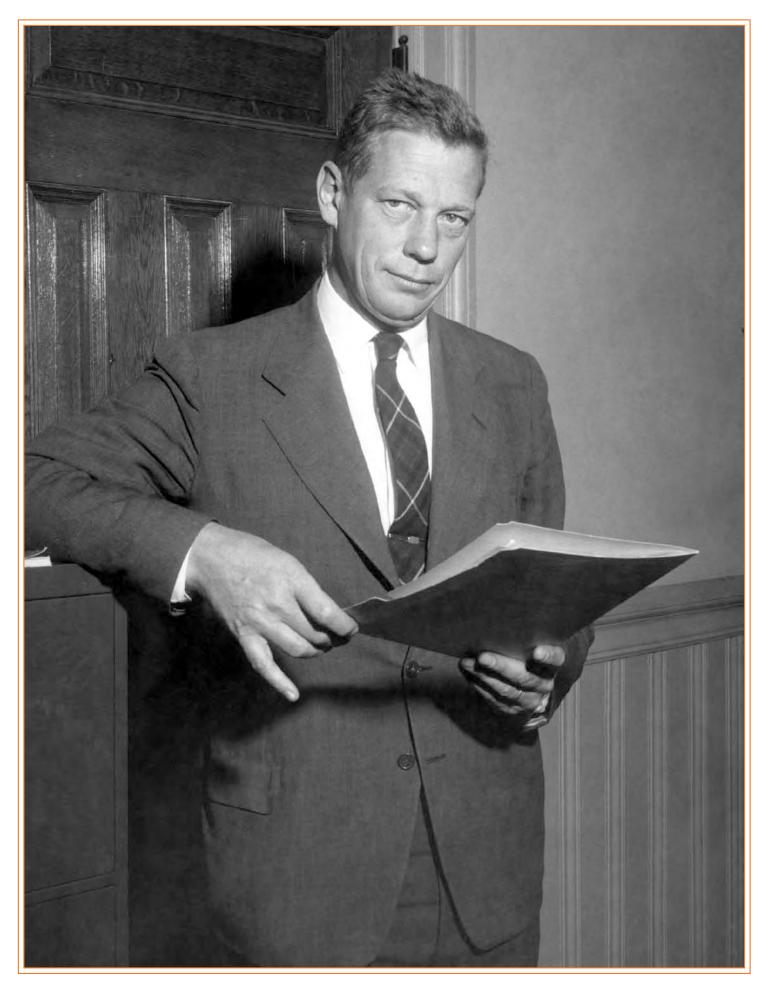
Neil Connolly, the former personal chef of the Kennedy family, spent a week on campus in April, talking with college chefs and first cooks about the managerial and culinary sides of food services. He also prepared a dinner for students at Greylock Dining Hall.

Connolly spent a dozen years as personal chef of the Kennedy family at their Hyannis Port compound. His experience inspired *In the Kennedy Kitchen*, published in 2007. The award-winning chef is now co-owner and executive chef at Doc's Restaurant in Orlando, Fla.

ALUM CHILDREN

#, high school seniors or rising seniors et with a senior Williams admission eir credentials. To schedule an end a class—please call the Office of entify yourself as an alumnus.





ADMITTING SUCCESS

For thousands of high school students across the country, Fred Copeland '35 was their introduction to Williams College.

BY PHIL SMITH '55

PHOTOGRAPHY BY WILLIAM H. TAGUE

ike so many Williams graduates, I first met Fred Copeland '35 during my college interview. In the late spring of 1951, he was the first Williams person I had ever met, and both my parents and I were immediately charmed by the warmth of his welcome and his infectious enthusiasm for the advantages of an undergraduate liberal arts education at Williams. I decided on the spot to give up my early acceptance at Harvard.

Eight years later, when I joined Fred in the Admission Office, I foolishly looked up what he said about me on that interview card, and, as usual, he was right on target: "Funny looking kid from the country with big ears. I think he can do the work."

At the time of Fred's hiring, President Phinney Baxter '14 charged him with a mission to diversify the student body by increasing the number of public high school graduates as well as the number of financial aid students. Phinney and Fred always remained close, and the internal passageway in Hopkins between their offices—which were sometimes known as "the presidential bulge" and "the admission bubble"—was a frequently trodden path.

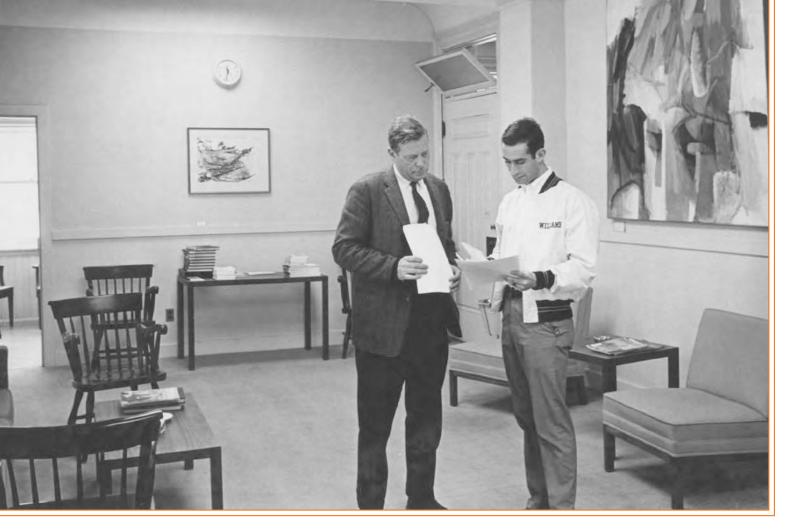
A lot of admission changes were necessary. In 1946, his first year at Williams, Fred sent a prospective financial aid student to see the director of financial aid. The student returned very quickly to report that the financial aid director was lying on the floor and not talking. He wasn't dead; just dead drunk.

Hank Flynt '44 was soon hired to fill the financial aid position, and together Fred and Hank became the preeminent admission/ financial aid team, known both locally and nationally for their probity and their caring for each student.

Fred quickly expanded admission travel beyond its traditional New England boarding-school base to include many more public high schools all across the country. By the early 1950s, he was regularly making three weeklong trips as far as the West Coast. Fred had a wonderful way of befriending principals, headmasters and guidance directors. On a typical day in a given city, he would walk into five or more schools and ask, "Who do you have who would be good for Williams?" And the school heads would then call their special students down to the office to speak with Fred.

From each trip, he would return with a large number of commitments tucked into his briefcase. In 1947, it was Hodge Markgraf from Walnut Hills High School in Cincinnati and George Steinbrenner from Culver Military Academy; in the mid-1950s it was Bing Crosby's youngest son from Hollywood and Carl Vogt from St. John's School in Houston; in the 1960s he came back for several years with the Head Boy from East High School in Denver and the brightest student from the Portland, Ore., public high schools; and in the 1970s he added outstanding women candidates like Pam Carlton from Highland Park High School outside of Chicago.

As Carl Vogt '58, who would go on to become a Williams trustee and president, has said of Fred, "I doubt that I would have come [to Williams] had it not been for his visits to Texas



and his reputation for openness and warmth. People I talked to about the College told me about Fred Copeland and then about Williams."

Fred was a quintessential Maine Yankee. Mainers are known to be frugal, but Fred was a genuine tightwad. His travel expense reports were a provost's dream, consisting only of several \$5 plants or bottles of scotch for hostess presents and the cost of regular long-distance phone calls home to his wife Cal and the family, made, of course, after the rates went down in the evening. Once in a while there was a 10-cent charge for a newspaper.

He always stayed with alumni or friends and always borrowed a car or was driven around to school visits by alumni. Early on, he traveled between cities by overnight sleeper to save on a night's lodging. Later, when he took airplanes back from California, he always came home via the red-eye special.

Staying with alumni had its advantages, but there were occasional pitfalls—like the time in Buffalo when he was being chauffeured by the elderly composer of "Yard by Yard" and was stranded at an inner-city high school in a heavy snowstorm. It turned out the snow wasn't the reason; the alumnus had a lady friend in the area. And then there was the time in Marin County when his host's wife had replaced all the interior doors in the house with colorful glass beads that offered little in the way of privacy.

Fred was a wonderful ambassador for Williams who possessed two important admission requisites: tremendous stamina and an "instinct for the flagpole." He could always find a school and was never late for an appointment.

On the national front, Fred was central to establishing the only two admission conventions that have survived to this day:

the May 1 candidates' reply date and a national early decision program.

When Fred began in admission, there was no standard date for candidates to respond to offers of admission. The Ivy League didn't even send out its acceptance letters until after Williams' reply date. As chair of the Entrance Procedures Committee of the College Board, Fred actively worked to set up the universal May 1 date, which has remained firm for more than 40 years.

He also served on the national committee that set the rules for early decision programs. Until then, only the favored few who were lucky enough to have been interviewed were eligible for an "A" rating and early assurance of admission. Fred did not think that was fair.

Fred was a wonderful colleague. Everyone who worked with him, beginning with Bruce McClellan '45, his first admission assistant, has nothing but happy memories associated with him. In a recent letter to me, Bruce described Fred as "a wonderful and important friend and a lovely human being."

In later years, when the admission staff became larger, the competition for entrance to Williams more severe and admission committee meetings more contentious, Fred could always diffuse any tension by telling one of his Maine stories in a genuine Down East accent.

First and foremost, Fred was an academic, and his prevailing questions in committee were always, "How would the faculty enjoy teaching this student?" and "What would the faculty think?"

He could be firm in his counsel when necessary—be it with student advisees, alumni with an overactive sense of entitlement or colleagues. I still recall him setting one of his advisees straight after he had missed too many classes. Fred's voice echoed throughout the first floor of Hopkins Hall—but so did his distinctive laugh.

In the early 1970s, Williams football fortunes were at a low ebb, and Steve Lewis '60 was in charge of hiring a new coach while President Jack Sawyer '39 was on leave. Steve made an offer to the coach of Clarion State and then sent him across the hall to introduce himself to Fred, who asked me to join him in the meeting. The coach began by stating, "Of course, I will get the call on 35 football players of my choosing each year." Fred politely and firmly told him that Williams didn't operate that way. The conversation was civil, but not overly cordial, and the coach retreated across the hall. Minutes later we had a call from Steve Lewis: "What the hell did you guys do? The coach has just resigned." Williams made out very well with Bob Odell from Penn as its next football coach.

Always the scientist, Fred kept meticulous records, and his yearly admission reports are a terrific resource for future Williams historians. Starting with one secretary who took down his daily letters in shorthand in an era prior to copy machines, computers or faxes, Fred brought the Admission Office into the modern era by continually embracing change. The first Williams class with more than 50 percent public high school graduates came in 1960, and the first entering class with women arrived in 1971, Fred having served happily on the Lockwood Committee that proposed coeducation for Williams in 1968.

Fred formally retired as dean of admission in 1978, having admitted close to 70 percent of all living Williams alumni. He had received the Rogerson Cup in 1967 for distinguished alumni service. On his retirement, the Copeland Award was established to be presented each year at reunion time to "the alumni volunteer who most effectively represents Williams to secondary schools and prospective students." Fred was also proud of the Copeland

Scholarship, established by one of his former advisees, H. Michael Stevens '73, to assist "students from small towns whose positive attitude and discipline lead them to excel far beyond their circumstances."

Fred continued to help out with interviews and occasional travel until the early 1980s. His enthusiasm for Williams only grew stronger with time, and I remember one of his last interviewees saying, as she emerged from close to an hour with Fred, "He really loves Williams and had so many great things to say about the College that I didn't have a chance to say a word." Naturally, she ended up matriculating.

In later years, Fred would stop in the office regularly to pick up stamps for his collection, to deposit extra produce from his garden, to chat and to share his wisdom. In the last 10 years of his life,

and especially after Cal's death, we would get together for weekly meetings.

I used to urge him to talk about his early days at Williams and some of the challenges he faced, but Fred's interests were always in the future and in his family. He kept close contact with his children Rick, Emily and Winsor and was proud of them, their families and their doings. He was happy that his grandson Matthew Leary '03 continued the family tradition at Williams and that his youngest grandson Patrick Leary was working at the Oceanographic Institution and maintaining a year-round tie to Woods Hole, Mass., where Fred spent virtually every summer of

his life. Fred had three greatgrandchildren born this past year, the youngest arriving the week he died.

He always talked about Williams, what direction the College was taking and what was happening on the admission scene. His last words to me, the week before he died, were, "Make sure your freshman granddaughter has a good Williams experience."

Phil Smith '55 spent 40 years in Williams' Office of Admission, including seven as dean, before retiring in 1999. He continues to read all the international applications, which totaled about 1,600 this year.



rederick Cleveland Copeland '35 died in Williamstown on Feb. 8, 2008, at the age of 95, ending a lifetime of devotion and service to Williams College. He followed his older brother Preston '34 to Williams from high school in Brunswick, Maine, where their father was a professor of biology at Bowdoin College. His younger brother Manton '39 came to Williams four years later. Fred was an active undergraduate, serving as a junior advisor and as president of the Undergraduate Council in his senior year.

Following an exchange year at the University of Munich immediately after graduation, Fred spent four years at Harvard and received his PhD in biology in 1940. He taught biology at Trinity College and what was then the Hartford College for Women for six years before President Phinney Baxter '14—noting his experience as director of admission and freshman dean at Trinity—hired him in 1946 to be a one-man admission office at Williams. In his "spare time," Fred also taught genetics as a full professor of biology and was in charge of all undergraduate campus housing.





EPHCROSTIC

Whether you're a longtime fan of acrostics or looking to try something new, this puzzle may be right up your alley.

Guess the words defined below and transfer each letter to the matching numbered square in the puzzle to form a quotation. The first letter of each clue's answer

will spell out a famous Eph's name and the work from which the quotation is cited. The answer is available at www.williams.edu/alumni/alumnireview/answers.pdf

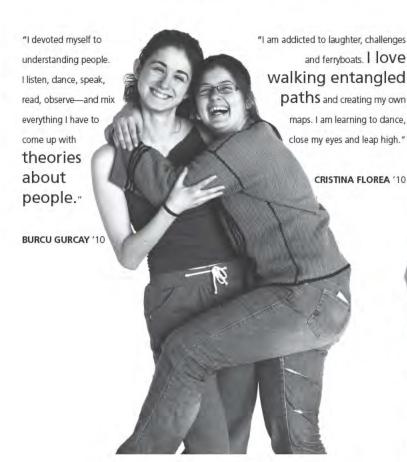
Let us know what you think! Contact the *Alumni Review* at alumni.review@williams. edu or 413.597.4278.

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Williams

To see more of the ongoing "I Am Williams" project, visit www.williams.edu/home/iam

Documenting the many faces of Williams.



"Retired U.S. Army NCO; I love skiing, riding motorcycles, running and participating in the Army Ten Miler; I've traveled extensively throughout the U.S. and Europe and lived in West Berlin and Panama. I love working in security and getting to know as many students, staff and faculty as possible." **CHUCK ROBERTS** SECURITY PATROL SUPERVISOR, CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY



P.O. Box 676
Williamstown, MA
01267-0676

