COLLEGES AND ACADEMIC DIVISIONS:
- College of Agricultural Sciences
- College of Arts and Sciences
- College of Business and Economics
- College of Education
- College of Engineering
- College of Home Economics
- College of Nursing
- College of Graduate Studies
- College of Marine Studies
- Division of University Extension
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Division of Physical Education and Athletics
- Division of Urban Affairs
- Division of Technical Services
- Division of Health Sciences.

LOCATION: The University is located in Newark, Delaware, a pleasant college community of about 20,000 population, 14 miles southwest of Wilmington, and halfway between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

HISTORY: The University traces its origin to 1743 and a small private school in New London, Pennsylvania, operated by the Presbyterian church under the direction of the distinguished colonial scholar, Dr. Francis Alison. About 1765, the Academy was relocated in Newark, and in 1833, New Ark College was established as a degree-granting institution. Its name was changed to Delaware College in 1843. Financial difficulties and the impending Civil War caused its closing in 1859, but the funds provided under the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 led to its reopening in 1870.

Delaware College was essentially a men's institution until 1914 when a Women's College was opened. In 1921, these colleges merged as the University of Delaware, although complete co-education was not effected until 1944. Since 1950, the University has quadrupled its undergraduate enrollment and greatly expanded its physical plant, faculty, and the scope of its educational endeavors. A small college two decades ago, the University of Delaware is now one of the finest, medium-sized universities of the nation.

ENROLLMENT: The 1971-72 undergraduate enrollment is just over 10,400; graduate enrollment 2,454; and extension enrollment, over 3,900. Enrollment in the 1971 summer session totaled 8,000.

EXTENSION: The Extension Division enrolls 3,800 students for credit, nearly 8,000 persons in noncredit courses each year and administers a campus conference program that attracts some 50,000 persons annually.

DEGREES: The University offers undergraduate degrees in 102 different fields, including three associate or two-year degrees. Its College of Graduate Studies has 38 master's degree programs and 15 Ph.D. degree programs encompassing 17 disciplines.

ALUMNI: There are over 25,000 living Delaware alumni. Although more than 10,000 of them reside in Delaware, there are alumni in each of the 50 states and in some 30 foreign countries. At the 1971 commencement, the University granted 158 associate degrees, 1,413 baccalaureate degrees, 473 master's degrees and 75 doctorates.

PHYSICAL PLANT: There are 90 major buildings on the Newark campus, not including several under construction. Total value is about $125 million. The University campus consists of about 1,300 acres in and around Newark and approximately 550 acres in Sussex County.
FACULTY: The University's faculty numbers about 700, two-thirds of whom hold the doctor's degree.

ACADEMIC YEAR: The University operates on the semester system, with the first beginning early in September, a 3-week Winterim, and the second in February. There are summer sessions of six and five weeks' duration.

STUDENT FEES: Undergraduate fees are $425 for Delawarians and $1,100 for students from other states. Room and board charges range from $850 to $900 per year.

LIBRARY: The University Libraries house more than 915,000 volumes including a variety of special collections and micromedia.

RESEARCH: In 1970-71, the University expended more than $5 million in research. Approximately 50 percent came from federal grants and contracts, the balance from state and industrial contracts, University funds, foundation grants, and miscellaneous sources. The University accepts sponsored research of a basic character that relates to the teaching interests of the faculty. University research is conducted in campus laboratories, at the Agricultural Substation at Georgetown, and in Marine Laboratories at Lewes and Cape Henlopen. Faculty involved in solving problems in agriculture, water resources, geology, and urban affairs provide assistance throughout the state.

ATHLETICS: Varsity teams participate in 12 major sports. The University is a member of the Middle Atlantic Conference, the ECAC, NCAA and IC4A. An extensive intramural and recreation program is available to all interested students.

RESIDENCE HALLS: The University operates 41 residence halls housing 7,043 men and 2,714 women. In addition, the University has two apartment buildings for married students. Ten fraternities house 350 men.

OPERATING BUDGET: The University’s budget is $46,734,818 for 1971-72. Of this amount, approximately one-third comes from state appropriations, another third from student fees and room and board, and a final third comes from other sources, including the federal government, gifts, grants, and endowment income.
All of us must have more than a friendly uncertainty and casualness about educational needs. We must have more than an inarticulate faith that intelligence applied to the details of a particular situation will make unnecessary an organic comprehension of the whole.

Therefore, I have invited the students, faculty and the administration to join together in the creation of a new University of Delaware Community Design.

President E. A. Trabant
Convocation, September 16, 1968
The University exists to educate. An historical review indicates to what degree the Delaware environment is dependent on its past. This perspective adds dimension to the interviews with the University's hierarchy. The center of all efforts should still be the improvement of faculty-student interaction, and those professors and students who achieve excellence in the field of academics deserve tribute.

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BLUE HEN II

... An exploration of the University of Delaware Community ... what it has been, what it may become, and primarily, what it is during the 1971-1972 academic year.

COMMUNITY

This is not a small college. Yet with a sense of direction and purpose, Delaware may never become an inhuman super university. Is a vision of a community of students, faculty, and staff numbering 16,000 a beautiful fact or a mythical hope? Common experiences and special events may provide a framework for the four facets of University life in light of this question.

ACADEMICS

The University exists to educate. An historical review indicates to what degree the Delaware environment is dependent on its past. This perspective adds dimension to the interviews with the University's hierarchy. The center of all efforts should still be the improvement of faculty-student interaction, and those professors and students who achieve excellence in the field of academics deserve tribute.
As Delaware grew, the great room shortages began and unique living situations developed—some promoted by the University in special living-learning experiences, others existing out of necessity. The commuter population remains large and a new breed of apartment dwellers is growing in numbers. The dorms and fraternities remain with some innovations, but no longer are they the only alternatives.

LIFESTYLES

Involvement remains an elusive word on campus. Organizations have meetings, the student government has coup d'etats, activities come and go—some crowded, some deserted...but is anything really happening?

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The individual in the University. Graduating seniors have experienced dramatic changes at Delaware, both personal and general. The successes and failings of the University Community can best be established through their reactions and through those of their teachers. The interpretations are as varied as the perspectives—are conclusions possible?

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Under the direction of the 'non-pro' athletic department, varsity sports and intramurals have involved a remarkable number of people. Any year that the BLUE HENS become national champions can't be all bad.

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The campus reflects a tradition of planned development, a tradition that has provided an ordered and aesthetically positive environment for learning.

University of Delaware Development Plan, 1971
Registration Day began as masses of shivering figures struggled through the snow toward the Field House, that mecca of forms and drop-add cards doubling as a used car lot. Lines formed as circulation stopped, with people backed up over the horizon into oblivion, or southern New Jersey, depending on your view of life.

Bill Mahoney, Trash No. 11
The university is one of the most ancient of communities characterized by diversity rather than uniformity, the only connecting influence being the intention of achieving something in which all believed.

Dean Laszlo Zsoldos
If we go to the Boardwalk Bowl and win for the fourth time, you know we get to keep the Atlantic City Convention Hall. I don’t know quite where to put it on campus, however. And besides, what do I do with the Miss America contest?

David Nelson, Director of Athletics
From NEW YORK TIMES, October 28, 1971
Driving the twelve miles from Wilmington to Newark, one is aware first of California-like shopping centers, complete with neon signs and modernistic facades, all surrounded with seemingly endless asphalt-paved parking lots. The Spirit of ’Seventy-six lives in laundromats, restaurants, and real estate offices decorated in variations on Independence Hall. Red brick and white steeples are juxtaposed with stainless steel diners advertising Chesapeake Bay seafood on hamburger buns. Between, behind, and surrounded by trees and/or modern buildings can be seen stately old churchyard cemeteries, powder mills, and other artifacts of Revolutionary times. Further back one can glimpse the solid and imposing walls of mansions built by the state’s duPont family, small farms, and the enormous factories and office buildings of the expanding Wilmington industrial complex.
Closer to Newark, the country almost reasserts itself, only to give way to a modern used-car lot, a railroad trestle, and the Victorian frame houses of Newark's Main Street. Frame houses gradually turn into bakeries, real estate and doctor's offices, the whole suddenly giving way to a shopping center, churches, and solid-looking red-brick commercial establishments. More independence halls jostle with trees, modernistic boxes, false-front stores reminiscent of Western movie sets, more Victorian gingerbread, and imposing blocks of stone and brick. Main Street stretches for blocks, intersected by narrow streets linked with row houses straight from the nineteenth century, giving the impression of a community spawned from the marriages of Philadelphia, Peyton Place, and Ponopah, Nevada. Suddenly one comes to the elm-lined Georgian elegance of the main campus of the University of Delaware. Exploring randomly from this point, one can find eighteenth-century brick houses, more university, modern apartment complexes, more row houses, split-level housing developments, Cape Cod housing developments, an automobile factory, more university, truly lovely residential areas, railroad tracks, a Southern States Co-op mill, a Negro ghetto, a Negro housing development, fraternity houses, elm trees, dogwood (in season), chemical factories, more Victorian gingerbread, supermarkets, corner grocery stores, liquor stores, modern churches, Colonial churches, elm trees and more university.

This eclectic but nevertheless fascinating setting is inhabited by old white men on benches, five thousand college students, eight hundred Negroes, foreign students, a few Italians, but mostly blondish Americans of comparatively old stock. One can also find Cadillacs, chrome-plated Oldsmobiles, old Fords, a goodly number of pickups driven by farmers, factory workers, college professors, businessmen, bankers, clerks, engineers (after 5 p.m.), housewives in New York fashions, housewives in pedalpushers, and more Ph.D.'s than illiterates.

The community stops just short of provincialism at one pole, and just as short of cosmopolitanism at the other. One university faculty wife, seeking lox, called a delicatessen and was told she wanted a hardware store: but that evening she attended a concert given by the Juilliard String Quartet. If Friday night brings out overalls, Sunday night features the latest Ingmar Bergman film. On the surface this is Newark.
Is there such a thing as an action weekend on campus after the football season? There is if you know where to look. Here is a summary of the very typical weekend of December 3, 4, 5, 1971.

Start your weekend on a high intellectual level, if you get out of classes early Friday, by attending one of the fine department colloquia. At 3:30, Dr. Kenneth Lebok lectures on 'the genetic energy of wheat'! If you find that doesn't match your interests there is always 'artificial lungs' by a guest lecturer from Carnegie Mellon at 3:45 in DuPont.

A leisurely wake up lunch can be followed by a stroll up to Carpenter for some physical exertion in paddleball, basketball, etc. and a stop in the pool to watch the swim team down Franklin and Marshall. An alternative would be a visit to the new ice skating rink. Following dinner (the roast beef turned into chow mein) it is time for another movie: 'On Any Sunday' at the State, 'Klute' at the Cinema Center, or 'Prime of Miss Jean Brodie' at Smith. 'Jean Brodie' is only 75¢ so that is where everyone goes. If you would like to enjoy some live theatre again, some people are putting on scenes from 'Man for All Seasons' at the Newman Center. If the Sweet Potato got to you last night you can catch them again. Otherwise, why not take.

Next stop if you are a resident student is dinner in your favorite dining hall featuring roast beef for the fifth consecutive night. At dinner, pick up several friends or one particular one and head out to Smith where that great movie 'Diary of a Mad Housewife' is playing in theatre 140. Not enough sex? Well then, leave, and at 8:15 try attending either a senior recital in Mitchell or E-52 Lab Theatre in Wolf performing 'Hedda Gabler.' Top off the evening with Goldie's where Brown Jenkin and the Sweet Potato Band are featured. If you're just getting started after all this, just follow your nose to the nearest dorm or fraternity party and the rest of the evening is made.

Saturdays never begin until noon (except if you're lucky enough to have an 8 AM class). A leisurely wake up lunch can be followed by a stroll up to Carpenter for some physical exertion in paddleball, basketball, etc. and a stop in the pool to watch the swim team down Franklin and Marshall. An alternative would be a visit to the new ice skating rink. Following dinner (the roast beef turned into chow mein) it is time for another movie: 'On Any Sunday' at the State, 'Klute' at the Cinema Center, or 'Prime of Miss Jean Brodie' at Smith. 'Jean Brodie' is only 75¢ so that is where everyone goes. If you would like to enjoy some live theatre again, some people are putting on scenes from 'Man for All Seasons' at the Newman Center. If the Sweet Potato got to you last night you can catch them again. Otherwise, why not take.

There is a variety of Sunday services if you make the effort to arise from a likely numb state. The library is always a favorite Sunday afternoon spot, but if you care to do some touring, a free bus leaves for the Hagley and Delaware Art Museums at 1 PM. Every Sunday evening has its slate of activities. You can count on riotous comedy every week at the SGA meeting. More restrained comedy is offered by the Ace Trucking Company in Carpenter. For serious film freaks there is a showing of Claude Chabrol's 'La Femme Injecte' with a discussion afterwards at the Wesley House. A final alternative exists in a symphonic band concert.

Before you realize it, it's Monday.
Coordinated marathon programming hit the campus during the spring semester, creating at least three action weekends. Student Center Day brought sixteen hours of nonstop entertainment, movies and games in and around the Student Center. Based on its success, Spring Fever was announced with events planned for the whole weekend, all over campus. Unfortunately, the rains came and curtailed some activities. Rain also put an abbreviated end to a two day outdoor concert planned by Sypherd Hall and other campus groups. Apparently these joint efforts will be the dominant trend in future planned activities, filling a long vacant gap in campus life.
There is a sense of something incredible happening—of powerlessness and resultant apathy. Are we going to make this powerlessness real?

We have to make a conscious decision about what we are going to do about the future of the United States. 'Power to the People' is not a revolutionary statement—it is an American statement. Richard Nixon was elected by 313,000 votes; five and one half million young people under 25 did not vote because they did not think there was a choice. Now Nixon will probably have the last ship filled with the last group of soldiers come back while he is in San Diego being crowned King again.

We can build a coalition to turn America around!

John Kerry
Carpenter Sports Building, October 26, 1971
Well-known public figures came to the campus liberally this year for a day of seminars and/or a major address. Viet Nam veteran John Kerry spoke on the crisis of apathy and its consequences. NBC news correspondent Richard Valeriani explained his views on reporting and television. 'Justice in America' illustrated by the Attica riots was the subject for civil rights attorney William Kunstler. Senator William Proxmire displayed his expertise at criticism by calling for a reordering of national priorities.
It's like the Preparation H commercial... late at night this guy comes on... he looks like a defrocked minister. He's in an office, like a dean's office at a university, with rows of books behind him. He says with authority: PREPARATION H IS GUARANTEED TO RELIEVE ITCHING.

And then, to prove it, he pulls a fat book from the shelf behind him... it's a TV book... there's three giant words on a page. And there it is in the book: PREPARATION H IS GUARANTEED TO RELIEVE ITCHING. Then he puts the book away, and it's proven. Preparation H is the answer, because we saw it in a book. Americans believe books.

Jean Shepherd
Rodney Room, February 29, 1972
Hundreds of people jammed into Mitchell Hall to hear Ken Kesey and friends talk up political activism and participate in some unusual antics including a "ding dong". Norman Mailer in contrast got nowhere with his audience. The crowd came expecting a freewheeling talk, but Mailer presented a dry lecture on his latest film venture. Technostructure was the term John Kenneth Galbraith used in describing present economic systems before another full house at Mitchell. Perhaps the most successful evening of the year should be credited to humorist Jean Shepherd. The night after Kesey's appearance and with little build up, Shepherd spoke with biting satire in a packed Rodney Room for three hours. When the Student Center closed he and a large group of students moved to the outside pavement and talked for another hour.
SHA-NA-NA and BREAD—our big concerts of the year!