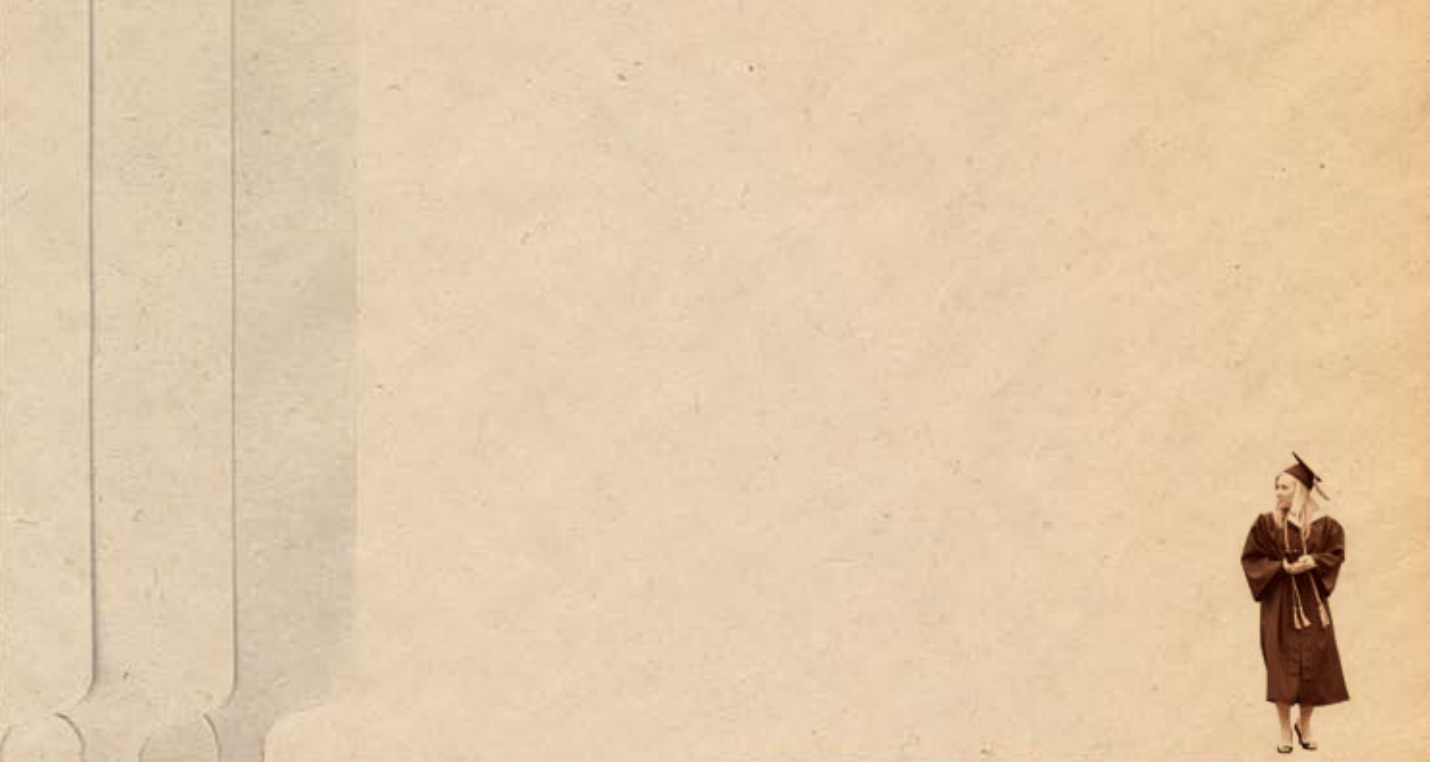




OF NEWARK  
RUTGERS



## Rutgers University in Newark

*A Century of Reaching Higher*



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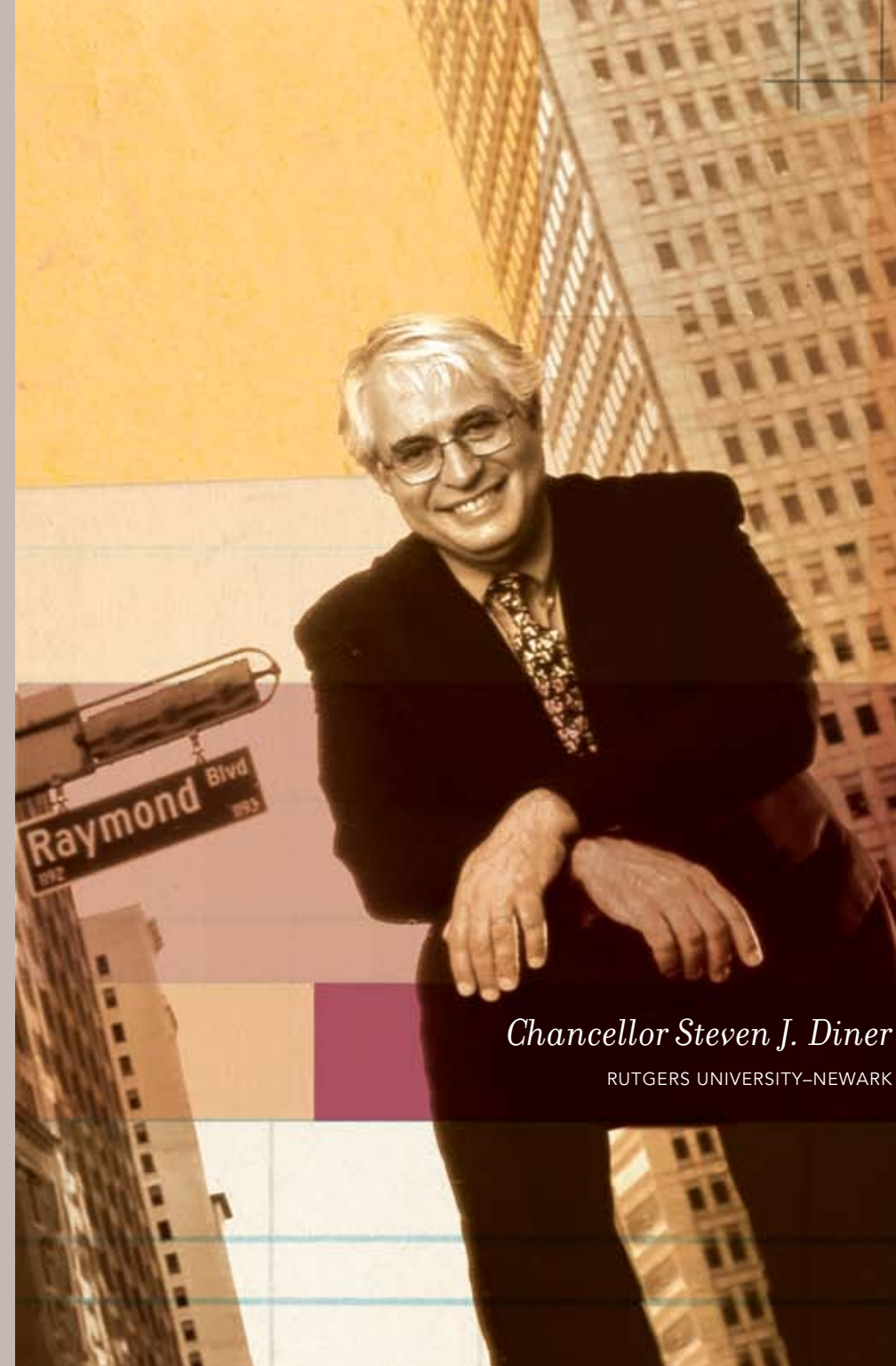
UNIVERSITY OF NEWARK  
100th Anniversary  
Cover

JUNE

SATURDAY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1938





*Chancellor Steven J. Diner*

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY-NEWARK

## “We carry on their commitment to provide a first-rate education...”

The beer brewery is gone, as are the stables and razor-blade factory. In their places are the modern classrooms, libraries and labs of today’s Rutgers University in Newark. The students who prowl our halls carry laptops as well as books while chatting on cell phones.

But don’t be fooled; even though the University of Newark and its predecessor schools now exist mainly in memory, their spirit is very much alive. We carry on their commitment to provide a first-rate education to students of modest means, to first-generation college attendees, and to students of diverse racial, ethnic, and religious backgrounds.

As you read this historical essay, you will meet the progressive idealists who laid the foundations for this university and their belief in the transformative power of education. You will learn how those beliefs took shape, first as a law school, then as a handful of disparate colleges, yet again as Newark’s university, and eventually, as a world-class research and teaching institution. You’ll understand how our location in Newark shaped our identity and our educational mission.

You also will meet Rutgers-Newark graduates who exemplify the best of our university and its mission. The alumni profiled here are not our most famous, but are representative of the thousands of Rutgers-Newark graduates who have made rich contributions to the world.

This is a story of dreamers and doers, of knowledge and power, of opportunity and access. It has a beginning but no end, for it is our story, and it is still being written.



Rutgers University and surrounding Newark neighborhood, 1950s.

## Introduction

When Rutgers-Newark Chancellor Steven J. Diner meets and talks with alumni, more often than not their stories have a familiar theme—the impact the campus has had on their lives. After meeting recently with Alex J. Plinio, '60, Diner learned how Plinio came to become president and CEO of the largest nonprofit international student exchange program in the country. “Alex approached his father about wanting to be the first one in his family to go to college,” says Diner. “Alex’s dad told him that he could always depend on him to put a roof over his head and food on the table, but that they couldn’t afford it.”

Plinio convinced his father that higher education was his ticket to a better life, and his father replied by saying that he could go to college if he could manage to pay his own way. The family lived in Jersey City, so Plinio looked at a map and saw that Rutgers-Newark was a destination he could travel to by train. After being accepted, he worked three jobs, including one as a night watchman.

“Alex regretted sometimes falling asleep in class, but stayed awake long enough to get a great education and earn a degree,” says Diner. “Look at what he’s done with his life and career.” Besides his current position as president of AFS-USA, Plinio co-founded Rutgers’ Center for Nonprofit and Philanthropic Leadership and served as vice president of public affairs for the nearby Prudential Insurance Company. Adds Diner, “Take Alex’s story and multiply it by thousands and you get goose bumps thinking about what this place has meant in terms of bettering not only the lives of our graduates, but all the other lives those graduates have touched.”

This year Rutgers-Newark celebrates “one hundred years of reaching higher”—marking the 100th anniversary of the law school, the oldest of the schools that are now part of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, in Newark. The Rutgers-Newark community is taking time to celebrate the many generations of alumni who have passed through its various doors—outstanding graduates who made immeasurable contributions in countless fields. A critical stop on the road to making hopes and dreams of thousands of alumni come true, Rutgers-Newark is also reflecting on the steps taken to evolve into a nurturing home to some of the world’s most distinguished scientists and researchers, legal and business scholars, and writers and artists.

When the University of Newark became part of Rutgers in 1946, the school was housed in a hodgepodge of 28 makeshift facilities scattered throughout the city. The centralized campus, now 38 acres, has since become a physical and spiritual force in the ongoing revitalization and renewal of New Jersey’s largest city.

Rutgers-Newark was also a lightning rod campus for much of the social change that took place in the U.S. in the 1960s and '70s. The takeover of a building by a group of black students in 1969 helped change admission policy for African-Americans at Rutgers and beyond. It has led to acceptance and the opening of doors on countless levels for African-Americans and other minority groups that followed.

Rutgers-Newark is also where the women’s movement made major strides in its early period and the School of Law—Newark’s pioneering Women’s Rights Clinic and Constitutional Law Clinic not only provided representation and relief to under-represented minorities, women and immigrants, but also brought about significant changes in New Jersey law. The law school’s alumni and faculty include judges, partners who run some of the country’s largest law firms, and elected leaders and officials in the highest levels of state and federal government.

One former member of its faculty who taught at Rutgers from 1963 to 1972, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, is a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. Alumni include Elizabeth Blume-Silverstein '11, the first woman to try a murder case and one of the first to practice in a court of law in New Jersey; U.S. Rep. Peter Rodino '37, House Judiciary Chairman during the Watergate hearings; Hazel O’Leary '66, a former U.S. Secretary of Energy; as well as U.S. Sen. Robert Menendez '89.





Diner has found that opportunity and access are threads that bind generations of students through time. “Higher education was never a given for the majority of our students,” he says. “In many instances, they were the first ones in their families to go to college. Their challenge was to find a way to balance the rigors of academics with the jobs they had to have to pay their own tuition.”

“Much of the literature having to do with the emergence of cities in America refers to us as one of the ‘streetcar universities,’” says Diner, trained as an urban historian at the University of Chicago. “In some respects we still are. But there is also a history of engagement with the city of Newark, as well as in creating the graduate programs and research that contributed to Rutgers’ invitation to become a member of the Association of American Universities (AAU) in 1989.” The AAU consists of 62 of the leading research universities in the U.S. and Canada.

“one hundred years of reaching higher”

Several pages would be required to list all the accomplished Rutgers-Newark alumni. Among them are Raymond Chambers, ‘64, a philanthropist who founded the Amelior Foundation in Morristown and led the effort to create the New Jersey Performing Arts Center in Newark; Albert Gamper Jr., ‘66, CEO of the CIT Group in Livingston (retired) and former chair of the Rutgers Board of Governors; Jim Kelly ‘73, (retired) CEO of UPS; Al Koeppel ‘69, president of The Newark Alliance and former CEO of Bell Atlantic New Jersey and PSEG, and Barbara Bell Coleman ‘74, president of BBC Associates and a noted community leader and activist. Inspired to become writers during their undergraduate years on the Newark campus are Judith Viorst, ‘52, the best-selling poetry, non-fiction and children’s book author; Michael Norman ‘71, former *New York Times* reporter/columnist and author; and Tracey Scott Wilson ‘89, one of the country’s most promising young playwrights.

Rutgers Business School boasts of Irwin J. Lerner ‘58, (retired) president and CEO of Hoffmann-LaRoche; Thomas A. Renyi ‘68, (retired) chairman and CEO of The Bank of New York; Mary Jo Green ‘70, vice president and treasurer of Sony Corporation of America; Dennis Bone ‘84, president of Verizon New Jersey; and Ralph Izzo ‘02, CEO of PSEG. “When you can go down what seems like an endless list,” says Diner, “you can’t help but marvel at the record of achievement of our alumni, particularly with the knowledge that many of them would not have had access to such an extraordinary education if places like the University of Newark and later, Rutgers-Newark, hadn’t existed.”







New Jersey Law School dean's office, 1930s.

## The Early Years

The roots of Rutgers University in Newark actually date back to the turn of the 20th century when small pharmacy and law schools were established in Newark. At that time the city was an important U.S. economic engine, yet it had not caught up with other leading U.S. cities by establishing major cultural and educational institutions. That began to change as leaders of the Progressive Era maintained that cities needed substantial and accessible cultural institutions in order to serve the educational needs and aspirations of a growing population.



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The first seeds for the Rutgers School of Law-Newark were planted when New York attorney Richard D. Currier opened the for-profit New Jersey Law School (NJLS) in the Prudential Insurance building. In 1901 the progressive-minded Currier had written that education is “a most potent factor in the progress of human development toward the ideal in the individual and the state.”

The NJLS remained the sole law school in the state for a couple of decades, and grew rapidly from an enrollment of 30 students in 1908 to 2,335 students in 1926–27. In 1927 the NJLS purchased the former home of the Malt House Number 3, the oldest remaining structure from the former Peter Ballantine & Sons Ale Brewery at 40 Rector Street. Decades of students have fondly remembered the vague odor of the brewery and the floors stained with dark malt.

Several eminent Newark residents, including Arthur T. Vanderbilt, teamed up in 1926 to found the non-profit Mercer Beasley Law School, named for the chief justice of New Jersey from 1864 to 1897. Just ten years later, a merger between Beasley and NJLS attracted the attention of Rutgers officials, who believed that their college (one of the oldest and most prestigious in the country) needed a law school to gain further prestige. One advantage to collaborating, it was believed, was possible state university status and funding from legislators.

Before any of that took place, Currier decided to increase the standing of the law school by opening a business school and a school that offered general education courses. In 1929, he opened the Seth Boyden School of Business, which he named after the 19th-century Newark inventor of patent leather and

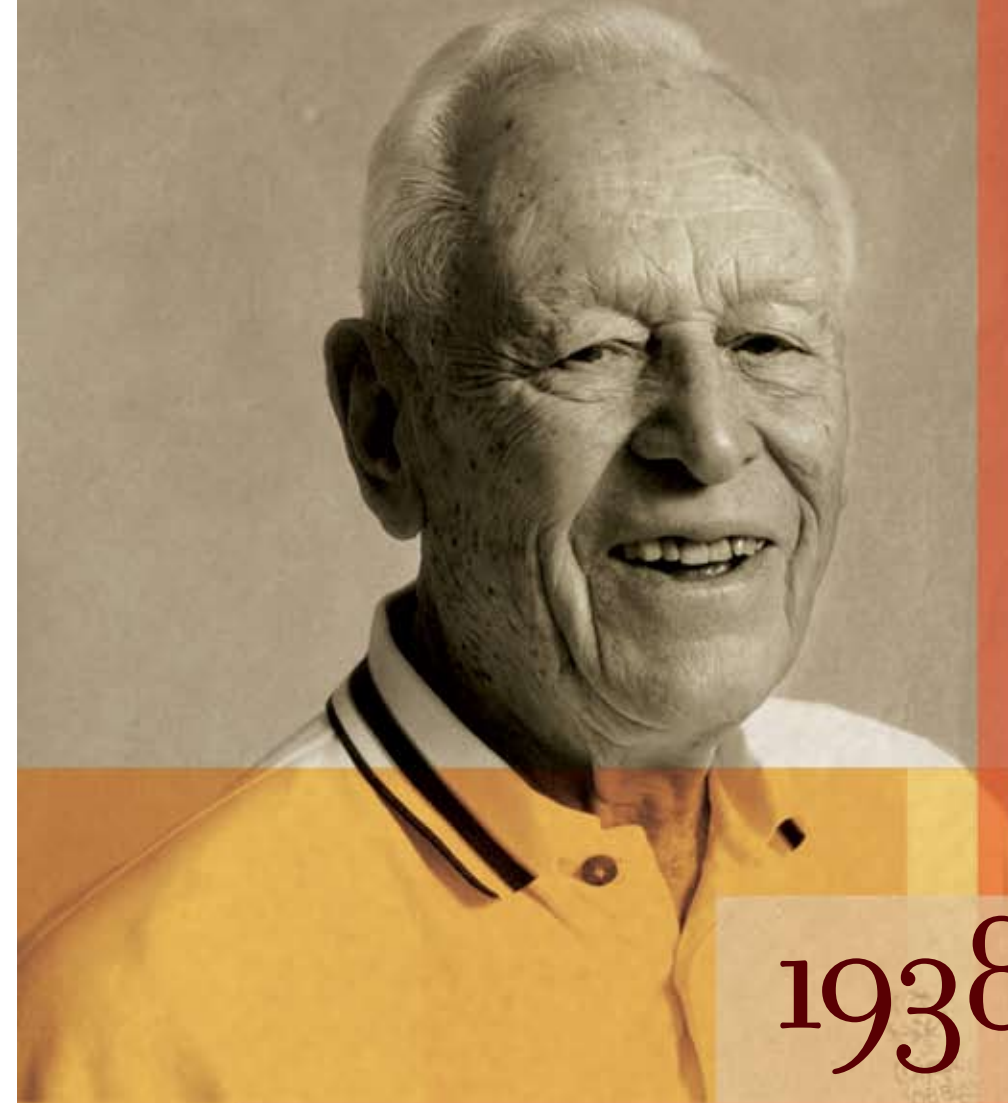
malleable iron. The college that offered general education courses and had an independent board of trustees was named for John Cotton Dana, who had died just months before. Dana, the dynamic and innovative director of The Newark Public Library and the founding director of The Newark Museum, was one of the leading figures of the Progressive Era. Dana insisted that Newark’s key cultural institutions not separate the rich from poor. He promoted reading by offering books to elementary school teachers and classroom libraries, opening up the stacks to the public, and leading the boosters who felt the city needed its own university. Newark’s rival to the east already had three: City College of New York, Columbia University and New York University (NYU).

As Newark’s population approached a half million in the 1920s, it was said that the city was so vibrant, and its potential so limitless, that it could become the greatest industrial center in the world. In 1927, Babe Ruth was in his prime and the NJLS was the largest law school in the country. New Jerseyans needed a scorecard to keep track as more higher education consolidations and developments followed.

In 1936, after the triad of schools came together as the new University of Newark, most of its units squeezed into the old building at 40 Rector Street. Originally built in 1860, the four-story, red brick building borders McCarter Highway and for decades was a magnet city high school and part of the Military Park Commons Historic District.

1908- A progressive idea—that education would enhance human development—underpins the growth of higher education in Newark.

1908- The first Ford Model T auto hits the road; 1920s “flappers” hit the dance floor; Charles Lindbergh is an international hit as the first solo flier to cross the Atlantic Ocean.



1938

Bob Bussey

UNIVERSITY OF NEWARK, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bob has raised about \$2.5 million for the Special Olympics over the past 30 years, through an annual golf tournament now named in his honor.

**THE WAY IT WAS** – When Bob Busse began college as a night student in 1931, he majored in accounting at the Seth Boyden School of Business. (This later merged with the New Jersey Law School and the Dana College, and in 1936 became part of the University of Newark.)

For a nickel, Bob rode the trolley daily from his Verona home to the campus.

Bob played on the newly formed men’s basketball team and acted with the Mummies, a student theater group.

All of Bob’s classes were in the former Ballantine brewery on Rector Street.

Bob was president of the local business fraternity, Phi Sigma Beta.

**FAVORITE TEACHER** – George Esterly, for whom the Esterly Lounge is named in the Management Education Center. Bob makes an annual donation to Rutgers Business School in honor of his former professor.

**POST-RUTGERS** – Burroughs Corp. (now Unisys), a manufacturer and marketer of business machines, for nearly four decades.



Library at Dana College, 1937.

## The University of Newark

A handy written snapshot of the atmosphere of the university that existed at the time can be found in *The Scroll*, a blue, pocket-sized handbook to help incoming freshmen adapt. In 1937, its section of rules called “Freshmen Take Heed” suggests that students address upperclassmen as “Sir” or “Miss,” men wear green bow ties and women green ribbons in their hair, and matches be carried at all times and produced upon request for smokers.

Boris Kwaloff, a 1940 graduate of the business school, had a front row seat in which to experience Newark as one of the nation’s jazz and vaudeville capitals in the late 1930s. Reminiscing a few years ago at age 89, he remembered Newark as the place where students flocked to Nedick’s at the corner of Broad and Market, one of the busiest intersections in America, for “the best hot dog and orange drink money could buy.” The city was full of industrial muscle, swinging jazz clubs, vaudeville theaters, and ethnic neighborhoods. Its Thanksgiving Day parade was said to rival the one held on the other side of the Hudson—in fact the Macy’s parade had been started by Louis Bamberger, founder of Newark’s Bamberger’s, later to become Macy’s.

When the editor of the student newspaper, *The Observer*, heard Kwaloff was a jazz fanatic, he talked him into writing for it. “Press credentials gave me unlimited access into all the great theaters of the time,” said Kwaloff. He rattled them off like his own children: the Adams, Paramount, Lowes, Branford, Mosque, and R.K.O. Procter. “I remember thinking how odd it was that while many of the musicians on stage were black, the theaters made black audience members sit up in the balcony. Things always seemed to be more lively up in those balconies.” By the time the young jazz writer was 20 years old, he had interviewed Artie Shaw, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Glenn Miller. Benny Goodman, his idol, eluded Kwaloff when he took off early to judge a teenage beauty contest at Bamberger’s Department Store.

“The business school was especially good,” said Kwaloff, who later became an accountant. “One of the reasons (Rutgers) New Brunswick agreed to absorb (the University of) Newark in 1946 was that our business school had been accredited.” Kwaloff was typical of students at the time. He was a graduate of Weequahic High School, commuted by bus for five cents per trip from within the city, and worked as a gofer for the Newark Teachers Association for 45 cents an hour.

His classmate and friend Jack Cohen ’46, of Monroe Township, also studied business and recalled that “New York University was \$11 a credit compared to \$10 a credit in Newark, but that our faculty came from NYU.”

Cohen and Kwaloff were among the many beneficiaries of Frank Kingdon’s vision for the University of Newark. Kingdon had migrated from the U.K. to become a Methodist minister in Maine. He moved to New Jersey to head a prominent church, became a trustee of Dana College, and later president of the University of Newark. Kingdon was passionate in his belief that Newark needed a prominent university to match others in the country, and told potential University of Newark donors that education beyond the sixth grade (the average at the time) was essential for a democratic society and an informed electorate.





Creating a seamless University of Newark was not an easy task, as Kingdon and other leaders struggled with mergers of the existing schools and their varied curricula. Nonetheless the university kept attracting highly qualified students, primarily local and from modest backgrounds. Kingdon’s career at the University of Newark ended in 1939, and Franklin Conklin became the acting president. Soon after, George Black became president. He made accreditation for the University of Newark a priority; it was awarded in 1940.

In 1937 a survey of University of Newark freshmen concluded that the student body was primarily made up of second-generation students of European descent, with large numbers from Russian, German and English families. The religious breakdown revealed that 45 percent of the students were Jewish, 28 percent Protestants and 25 percent Catholics (a large number of Catholic families in the area sent their children to Seton Hall University.) How students and families pay for college remains a constant in Rutgers-Newark’s history: a majority of University of Newark students, like Rutgers-Newark students today, worked to help their families pay for tuition.

1930s The industrial muscle and swinging jazz clubs of 1930s Newark yield to a world at war as many University of Newark students, staff and faculty head off to join in the fight.

“the business school was especially good”

In the 1940s, enrollment at the University of Newark plummeted as Jack Cohen and Boris Kwaloff—like most of their classmates and instructors—left school for the military when the U.S. entered World War II. Cohen commented, “We never saw many of our classmates again; those of us lucky enough to survive re-enrolled after the service.”

During the war, a new nursing department at the University of Newark offered a series of programs developed by the military. The university even maintained a barracks and a pilot-training station in Essex Fells, as well as another near Easton, Pennsylvania. While the university tried valiantly to adapt to wartime conditions, it was on life support as the number of graduating seniors dropped from 36 in 1939 to nine in 1945, taught by just 13 faculty members.

After the war, the GI Bill brought Kwaloff and Cohen back, along with hundreds of other new students, to the over-crowded buildings. Cohen remembers that no one waited for the single elevator—even if that meant walking the four steep floors. Kwaloff recalled that everyone flocked across the street for lunch at the Rector Tavern.

Just one year after the war’s end, enrollment was surging. And the interest from officials at Rutgers University, designated the State University of New Jersey in 1945, was growing toward a merger with the University of Newark.

1930-1940s The Great Depression and World War II forever change the world and alter the balance of power. The GI Bill causes rapid expansion in higher education.



1945

Maria Denopoulos

UNIVERSITY OF NEWARK LAW SCHOOL

Maria became the second woman to serve as deputy attorney general in New Jersey.

**THE WAY IT WAS** – Maria earned an undergraduate degree at the University of Newark before going to its law school, in the old brewery building on Rector Street, earning a bachelor of laws degree on June 20, 1945 (later replaced with the degree of Juris Doctor, mailed to her in 1970).

Maria was one of only two female law students, but encountered little sexism. Because so many male students were off fighting in World War II, her graduating class totaled all of 10 students—including Maria.

Maria worked in her dad’s luncheonette during the day, then took the train from Iselin for night classes. Newark’s Penn Station was the favored place for Maria and her classmates to study together after classes.

**FAVORITE TEACHER** – Dean George Harris, who was especially supportive when Maria’s fiancé, a military pilot in training, was killed in a crash in 1943.

**POST-RUTGERS** – After graduation, Maria clerked for former NJ Attorney General David Wilentz, who had successfully prosecuted Bruno Hauptmann for kidnapping and killing the son of aviator Charles Lindbergh. She earned \$10 per week during her clerkship and was one of two female attorneys in Middlesex County when she passed the bar in 1946. Maria would go on to become only the second woman in state history to serve as deputy attorney general, having been sworn in November 21, 1960.



Students at entrance to 40 Rector St. building, 1953.

## Merger with Rutgers University

Soon after the private Rutgers University (founded in 1766 as one of the eight original colonial colleges) became New Jersey's public university, administrators in New Brunswick realized that for it to achieve true public research university status, growth was needed. Rutgers had made overtures to the University of Newark in the 1930s, but administrative complexities and the setbacks of the war years had put this project on hold.

President Robert Clothier and other Rutgers officials were well aware that a merger with the University of Newark would give Rutgers vastly more influence with state government officials in Trenton. Clearly there would be more strength in a combined Rutgers than in two separate and competing universities. Enrollment expansion was also on their minds, as the G.I. Bill was leading the country into an exciting period of widespread growth in higher education.

Newark already had a Rutgers presence through University College, an outgrowth of its Newark extension programs, as well as the College of Pharmacy, which now resides at Rutgers in New Brunswick. With a merger, Rutgers would also acquire the University of Newark's already prestigious law and business schools.

On July 1, 1946, the University of Newark became the Newark Colleges of Rutgers University. George H. Black, president of the University of Newark, was named its first leader.

"The merger," said the statement accompanying the legislative measure that merged the two universities, "will enable Rutgers to extend its offering of urban education of high standard to a large center of population and thereby enhance, develop, and strengthen public higher education." What the measure didn't say, but what administrators on both campuses believed, was that the merger would bring significant new funding from the state. After all, the GI Bill had both campuses bursting at the seams.

Legislators placed before the voters a \$50 million higher education bond issue. When it lost by a margin of 80,000 votes, construction was halted for much-needed facilities on both campuses. "It looked like a sure win, but unfortunately, opposition from private institutions developed and it went down," the late Rutgers University historian Richard P. McCormick told Rutgers Magazine. "So the euphoria that had gripped us as a result of the act of 1945 vanished as we entered into a very unhappy period."

This unhappiness was compounded by bitter division between the faculty and the governing board that developed in 1952 when two Newark professors were subpoenaed by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington, D.C., to testify on their alleged membership in the Communist Party.

Both men chose to invoke the Fifth Amendment before the subcommittee, due to "fear of perjury conviction, an unwillingness to incriminate others, and opposition to what they believed was a grave invasion of privacy." The case drew the ire of Governor Alfred E. Driscoll and the Rutgers trustees fired both men.

The tide began to gradually turn in 1956 when Rutgers finally agreed to give the state partial control of its governance. After the university agreed to establish a board of governors with six members appointed by the governor of New Jersey and five appointed by the trustees, the state legislature reacted by passing a second act, this time granting Rutgers true state university status. The new status led to the passing of a \$30 million bond issue, which allowed the Newark campus to purchase much-needed land and buildings.





In 1952, the campus became the home to the Rutgers School of Nursing. Ella V. Stonsby, its first director, was appointed as the first dean when it was accredited in 1956 and its rising stature recognized by a name change to the College of Nursing. Originally housed in the old brewery on Rector Street, the college moved in 1955 to a brownstone at 18 James Street.

Rutgers-Newark's 1952 graduate Jerry Izenberg is now semi-retired from a distinguished career as a syndicated sports columnist for *The Star Ledger*. Izenberg recalls getting his first taste of journalism working for the student newspaper, *The Observer*, joining Epsilon Landa, the first interracial fraternity, and working 40 hours a week at a nearby chemical plant. "All my classes were from 8 a.m. to noon, and I took two buses caught on South Street to get downtown," he says. "There were about 2,000 students and tuition was \$250 per semester. We all commuted and there was no campus life."

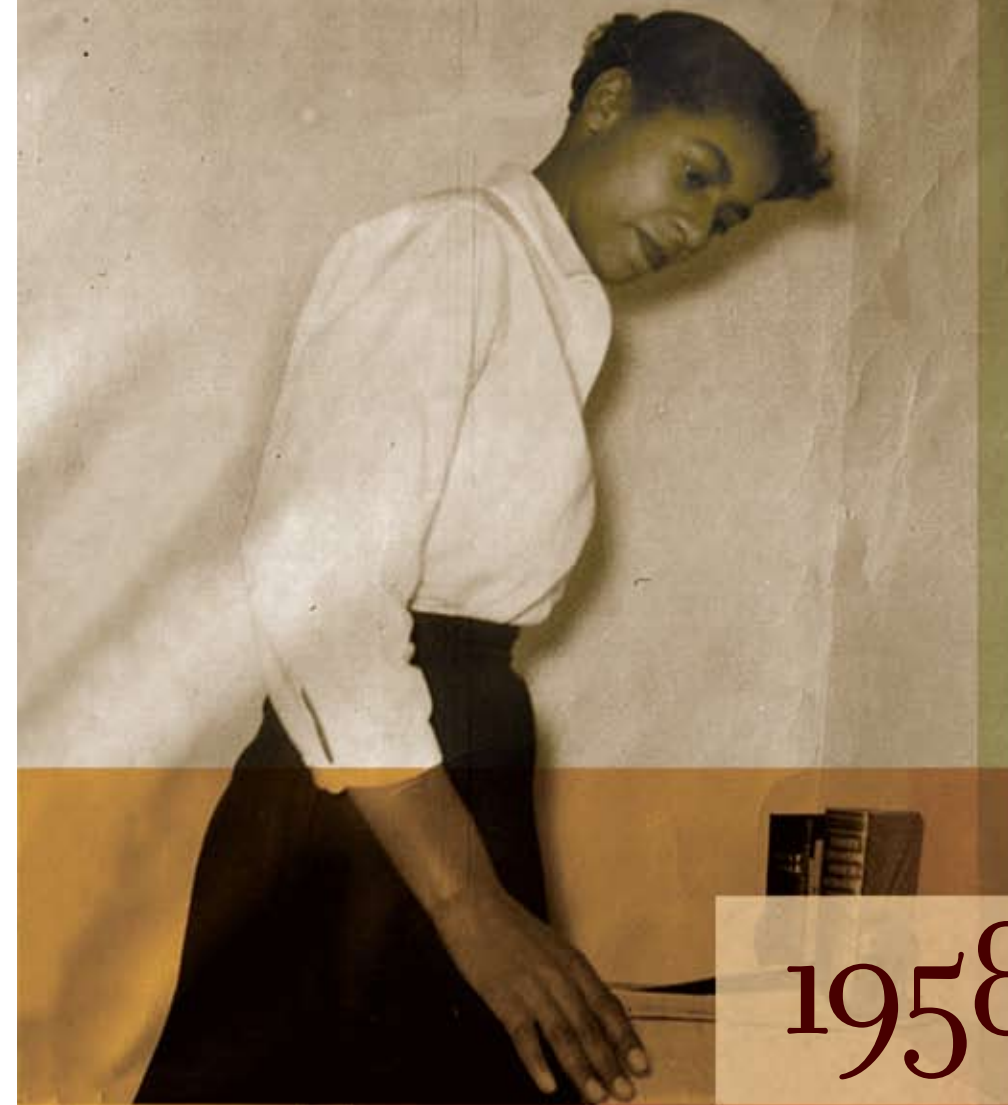
1946 The University of Newark and Rutgers merge. The goal: Make urban education more accessible to New Jersey citizens while strengthening public higher education.

“school was the lifeblood for a generation”

Two of Izenberg's classmates were Bernard Marcus '54, co-founder of The Home Depot; and Chuck Pezzano, also class of '52, one of the great pro bowlers in history. By the time Izenberg went to work for *The Star Ledger* in his senior year, he had met one of his favorite sports figures of all-time, Hank Bodner, the university's basketball and baseball coach. "He was an enormous character and coach who may have invented the zone press," says Izenberg. "We had some very good teams and played basketball at the Newark Armory and baseball at Harvey Field in Kearny. When we played a baseball team possessing speed, Bodner would have his guys bring in water to make the already muddy field muddier. There was also a horse tied to a tree in center field. No one knew why it was there."

After college, the sports reporter served in the army during the Korean War and eventually came back to teach part-time on campus for two years. He has gone on to run his own annual charity college football game for Newark public school students and is proud to note that he covered the Super Bowl every year for over four decades. "The school was the lifeblood for a generation of kids like myself," says Izenberg. "I credit Rutgers-Newark for many of the good things that have happened in my life."

1940s-1950s The world welcomes the United Nations and the space age while the Cold War begins. Hula hoops and rock 'n roll are the rage.



1958

Sylvia Clark Edge

RUTGERS COLLEGE OF NURSING

## Sylvia practiced nursing in the hospital, the classroom and the director's office.

**THE WAY IT WAS** – Sylvia and her 11 other classmates called themselves the "traveling class" because of the amount of time they spent riding on city buses and walking. Housed in the residence hall at the former Presbyterian Hospital on South Ninth Street, they traveled to their classes on James Street, and over to the YMCA on Washington Street where they took golf and tennis lessons.

She and her Rutgers classmates "really stuck together and got to know one another and each other's families."

**FAVORITE TEACHER** – Sylvia had many—the faculty was "demanding, professional and very supportive." Among her favorites were Elizabeth Fenalson, Frances Marcus, Hildegard Peplau and Dorothy Smith.

**POST-RUTGERS** – Taking Frances Marcus' advice, Sylvia began her career in New York as a nurse at University Hospital. She then went on to earn her master's degree in nursing and worked for several years as a visiting nurse in Newark. From there, she taught nursing at St. Francis Hospital School of Nursing in Jersey City, and then became an associate professor and dean of the Health Technology Program at Middlesex County College. Then it was back to New York to serve as director of the Associate Degree Programs at the National League for Nursing. She then returned to New Jersey to become director of nursing at Passaic County Community College.



University Avenue and Conklin Hall, 1960s.

## Social Upheavals and Growth

In the early 1960s, Rutgers-Newark obtained a 23-acre parcel of land targeted for urban renewal under a government program. The city, however, was becoming increasingly polarized. Newark was losing political influence in a state undergoing rapid suburbanization. Many African-Americans who had come from the South to escape Jim Crow and seek opportunity were living in deteriorating, crime-ridden federal housing projects. A corrupt mayor, Hugh Addonizio, was manipulating the political system and managing to retain control despite growing demands by minorities for inclusion.

Into this atmosphere came Norman Samuels, a young political science professor who had seen his share of racial strife while in graduate school at Duke. His first memories of the campus were national guardsmen in battle gear on his walk from Newark's Penn Station to the campus during the civil disturbances of the summer of 1967. His colleagues understood his commitment to racial equality when Samuels—a white, practicing Jew—left Rutgers-Newark two years later to help launch an inner city college in Brooklyn. However, after two years he decided to accept an offer from Rutgers-Newark to return as associate dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. “A day or two after coming back, my boss, Dean Henry Blumenthal, became seriously ill and never returned,” remembers Samuels. “Gilbert Panson, a senior professor of chemistry, who became the acting dean, sat me down and said, ‘Norman, I’m a chemistry professor. I’m not a dean and I don’t want to be a dean. You’re going to go through all the mail that comes in and decide what’s important, and then you’re going to tell me what you recommend we do.’”

It didn’t take long for Samuels to conclude that the Newark campus had become something of a stepchild to Rutgers-New Brunswick. “There is a rule of thumb in higher education that says for a college campus to be viable and efficient, it needs to have between 10,000 and 15,000 students, plus professional schools, graduate research facilities and programs, and housing. We had to grow if we were ever going to get attention and resources.”

During Samuel’s time as Faculty of Arts and Sciences dean in the 1970s, the School of Criminal Justice, the Graduate School-Newark, and the Newhouse Center for Law and Justice were all established. Four major classroom buildings, Hill, Olson, Engelhard, and Bradley halls, and the Dana Library, were added to the campus. Also, the Rutgers-Newark sports teams finally had home court advantage and the campus community a first-rate place to exercise when the Golden Dome Athletic Center opened. Overseeing this major expansion was Malcolm Talbott, vice president of Rutgers from 1963–1974, and later on, Provost James Young.

The campus was changing politically and socially. Many of the students and young faculty who had witnessed the 1967 civil disturbances felt that the campus needed to better reflect the new sensibilities. In 1969, the public school population of Newark was 75 percent African-American, but African-Americans made up less than two percent of the undergraduate enrollment and three percent of the faculty on the university’s Newark, New Brunswick and Camden campuses.

In February 1969, the Rutgers-Newark Black Organization of Students (BOS), intent on forcing change, took over Conklin Hall, a classroom building on University Avenue. Many of the BOS members, including two leaders, Joe Browne and Vicki Donaldson, were students of Professor Norman Samuels. Supporters, counter-demonstrators, and media converged on University Avenue. President Richard M. Nixon and U.S. Rep. Charles Sandman, a Republican gubernatorial candidate





from Cape May County, were among those who condemned the action. The three-day event ended peacefully through a settlement negotiated by two largely sympathetic figures, Rutgers President Mason Gross and Malcolm Talbott. The takeover set the stage for new policies that would affect every dimension of Rutgers University. Most notably, it led to the university's full embrace of the Educational Opportunity Fund (EOF) program, a state-supported initiative, introduced to the New Jersey legislature by then freshman assemblyman Thomas H. Kean, later to become New Jersey governor. For decades EOF has been a defining program for Rutgers-Newark, enabling economically disadvantaged students the ability to attend college at Rutgers and change the course of their lives. Clement Price, now Board of Governors Distinguished Service Professor of History at Rutgers-Newark and founder and director of Rutgers' Institute on Ethnicity, Culture, and the Modern Experience, says the Conklin Hall takeover helped provide new opportunities for countless people, including himself. At the time, he was a first-year instructor at nearby Essex County College. He joined a three-block march to Rutgers-Newark in support of BOS, the first time he had ever set foot on the campus. "One demand was that students wanted more African-American history courses taught by blacks," says Price. "My hiring at Rutgers was a direct response to that demand."

1960s- Today's urban, multicultural campus—a university that is not just "in" Newark, but part of Newark—begins to evolve during a decade drenched in protests and activism.

Bessie Nelms Hill, an English teacher and a guidance counselor in Trenton who became the first African-American to serve on the Rutgers Board of Governors in 1965, worked with the BOS students to peacefully resolve the takeover. Hill's portrait today hangs in Hill Hall. The campus center was named for universally acclaimed Rutgers alumnus Paul Robeson, 1919 Rutgers College valedictorian. It was the first of many Rutgers buildings and other structures named to honor the African-American actor, activist and musician.

While the black power movement was raging, so were huge protests and sit-ins against the Vietnam War. Alan Gilchrist, psychology professor at Rutgers-Newark, was a young student working in a campus lab. After protesting against the Vietnam War at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, he designed an antiwar poster consisting of a daisy inside a helmet next to the words "End the War." The poster was brought to the attention of the Moratorium Committee in Washington, D.C., who hired him to mass-produce 15,000 copies. The posters—made in a makeshift print factory in the basement of Conklin Hall—became one of the signature images of the anti-war movement.

Arthur Kinoy, a legend of the civil rights movement, was a major contributor to the movement for social change at Rutgers. He had come to Rutgers to teach law in 1964, and for three decades inspired hundreds of young lawyers to become constitutional rights advocates.

1960s- Hippies make love, not war, the Peace Corps is born, and men land on the moon. War, political assassinations and urban violence shock and sadden the nation.





One of the first women’s movements on a college campus in the country was sparked by a pay discrimination class action lawsuit filed against the university in the early 1970s. Among the organizers were three Newark professors, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who joined the law faculty in 1963 and is today a U.S. Supreme Court Justice; psychologist Dorothy Dinnerstein, and zoologist Helen Strasser.

Mary Segers, professor of political science, recalls that she was hired on the day the Kent State University killings took place in 1970 and that classes on the Newark campus were periodically canceled due to protests against the Vietnam War. “I was one of two women and a male colleague from Nigeria who were hired around the same time,” says Segers. “A group of women faculty members invited me and my new female colleague to a meeting to discuss the lawsuit. We were told that our new male colleague—hired at the same level—was earning more money than we were.”



“faculty here is one of the best-kept secrets”

The suit was won and Rutgers was forced to rectify salary inequities. The nucleus of women faculty who were involved would go on to develop one of the first women’s studies programs in the country. Of the founders of the 1970 program, Virginia Tiger is professor of English and chair of the department, and Marie Collins, associate professor of French, is recently retired.

Segers, who recalls that meetings were at the Bleeker Tavern, would go on to direct the women’s studies program for three years. “The landmark lawsuit tends to get overshadowed by the Conklin Hall takeover and the protests against the Vietnam War,” she says, “but it was very important and I’ll always be grateful to the people who made it happen.”

Rachel Hadas, Board of Governors Professor of English and one of the most respected poets in America, says senior women faculty mentors had a profound influence on her thinking when she came to the campus about a decade later: “It is easy to forget that a reason the Newark campus has evolved to become an incredibly desirable place to work for women is the atmosphere that evolved from those early meetings at Bleeker’s,” she says. “They were still going on when I got here. The faculty here is one of the best-kept secrets in America.”



1969

Sandra King

NEWARK COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

A self-proclaimed product of her times, Sandra has built a distinguished career in public affairs broadcast journalism.

**THE WAY IT WAS** – The Newark resident, who was putting herself through school, traveled by bus from her full-time job to evening classes. “There was little time for hanging out,” she notes, adding that there “really wasn’t any place on campus to hang out then.”

“I was very much a product of my times,” says Sandra, who came of age during the Vietnam War protests, the struggles for women’s rights and civil rights, and rising awareness of pollution and other environmental issues. “The war jolted us and changed us,” she explains. Participating in demonstrations and reaching out to the community were part of her life.

**FAVORITE SUBJECTS** – A Shakespeare class taught by an “unusually inspirational” professor who made the Bard “so accessible.” At the end of the course, the professor – who had noticed Sandra used library copies of Shakespeare’s works – recognized Sandra’s love of Shakespeare by presenting her with a set of the plays.

**POST-RUTGERS** – Sandra always found Rutgers-Newark “an appealing place,” so much so that she taught journalism on campus for about 15 years. But her main career has been as an award-winning producer and director of news, documentaries and public affairs programs for WNET/Channel Thirteen and New Jersey Network.

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Rutgers Newark's modern campus under construction, 1960s.

## Expansion and Progress

The population of Newark, which stood at 410,000 in 1967, began to dwindle as the middle class fled to the suburbs. The civil disturbances had left behind a city of problems; entire blocks of buildings became vacant lots, and major retailing mainstays gradually disappeared.

Yet Rutgers University, along with other key Newark businesses and institutions, held on and deepened their commitment and ties to the city. In 1980 Rutgers-Newark showed the world that the city was on the road to recovery when it hosted a three-day national conference on urban literature.





“This is an often overlooked event in our history and the history of the city, and is a prime example of how the campus and the city are eternally entwined,” says Professor Clement Price, who attended the conference. “Many major American and non-American writers who wrote about cities came and saw for themselves that the campus was vibrant and that the college was thriving. Saul Bellow, Joyce Carol Oates, and James Baldwin were among those who attended. Amiri Baraka led demonstrations to open the conference to non-registrants, which also received considerable attention from the media. The conference was enormously successful and provided a real boost to the city.”

Two years later Rutgers President Edward Bloustein and executive vice president Alec Pond offered the position of provost to Norman Samuels, who recalls “it was offered under the condition that I stay out of Trenton and leave the politicking to them. I laughed. They knew that I had been going around them whenever I could for years. My feeling was that if you are sitting in Old Queens, most of your attention and focus is going to be devoted to the New Brunswick campus.” Samuels, who, after retiring as provost in 2002, returned to the faculty to teach political science but was recruited to serve a short stint as acting president of the university, and then executive vice president under President Richard L. McCormick, “learned in New Brunswick that you don’t see much of Newark and Camden so you don’t hear them; you don’t read their student newspaper or run into their faculty members on campus.”

1970s–1980s Boom goes the campus: our reputation rises along with enrollments, new facilities, exciting faculty hires and enriched academic offerings.

State budget surpluses in the 1980s meant money for expansion and Rutgers-Newark administrators were determined to do whatever it took to make sure Newark got its fair share. “To build graduate programs, we needed to recruit top scholars—and that meant housing for them to live in,” says Samuels. The campus took a major step when the first residence hall—Talbot Apartments—opened for graduate students. At the same time, key structural changes were creating stronger undergraduate and graduate programs. Athletics received a boost with the completion of Alumni Field. “Also helping was that many prominent members and chairs of the Rutgers Board of Governors—Gene O’Hara, Kevin Collins, Al Gamper, and others—are products of Rutgers-Newark schools,” says Samuels.

Around 1990, construction began on Woodward Hall, Rutgers-Newark’s first undergraduate residence hall. Stonsby Commons, the campus’ first dining facility, soon followed. Expansion continued with the opening of the Management Education Center and multi-million-dollar additions to the John Cotton Dana Library and the Paul Robeson Campus Center.

1970s–1980s President Nixon resigns; the Vietnam War ends; personal computing and the World Wide Web begin to remake the world; the AIDS crisis begins.





The library expansion in 1994 also provided a new home for the Institute of Jazz Studies, now the largest jazz archive in the world. The institute is directed by Dan Morgenstern, the Grammy award-winning jazz historian. Library director Lynn Mullins, who retired after twenty years in 2007, began a tradition of keeping the spirit of John Cotton Dana alive by making the library more open and accessible to the outside community and developing it as a center for art and culture. Another important milestone occurred in 1991 when Shirley and Alex Aidekman, a couple from Short Hills, made a generous contribution to construct a \$24 million neuroscience research center on the campus. Two prominent neuroscience researchers, now Board of Governors Professors, Paula Tallal and Ian Creese, were recruited to lead what has become the internationally renowned Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience.

“campus and the city are eternally entwined”

“It was yet another example of convincing New Brunswick to contribute,” says Samuels. “The university gave us \$2 million towards the construction of the neuroscience building, which was significant. New Brunswick had gotten the message, which was that in order for them to succeed, we needed to succeed.” The stature of Rutgers-Newark received a tremendous boost with the construction of the \$49 million Center for Law and Justice (CLJ), at the time the largest building project in Rutgers history. The red brick-and-steel structure was dedicated by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ginsburg in a speech on September 9, 1999 that praised Rutgers for promoting diversity and equality of opportunity. CLJ became home to the School of Law, the School of Criminal Justice, the Division of Global Affairs, and the Office of the Chancellor. “The building represented \$20 million of a \$200 million higher education construction bond issue,” says Samuels, who today still teaches political science and maintains a small office in the building. “No project has ever been as important to the stature of the campus.”

With the opening of CLJ, Rutgers-Newark was expanding to the east, close to major developments and improvements in the city’s downtown business district. Students, faculty and staff were becoming increasingly involved in the community, and the gleaming new construction of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center, just five minutes from campus, told the world that Newark was ready to again make its mark as the great American city envisioned by John Cotton Dana and his Progressive Era colleagues.



1996

Gus Gomide

RUTGERS COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES/RUTGERS BUSINESS SCHOOL

His passion for music and his talent for business led Gus from Rutgers and Newark to Oklahoma, Ohio and then back to Newark.

**The Way It Was**—It’s a rare individual who embarks on a career path immediately upon graduating college that perfectly suits him or her. Such is the case with Gus Gomide, a Brazilian native and 1996 graduate of the Newark College of Arts and Sciences at Rutgers University. Gus earned a bachelor of science degree in business after studying for three years in the business and the arts program. The program provided an excellent, broad overview of arts management through courses such as arts marketing, arts fundraising, financial accounting for arts nonprofits, and organization management.

**Favorite Professor**—Gus credits Professor Patricia Kettenring with being his greatest influence at Rutgers-Newark. She was more than just a professor; she ultimately became his friend and mentor and inspired him to pursue a degree in a discipline that incorporated both business and his passion for music.

**Post-Rutgers**—After graduating from Rutgers-Newark, Gus joined the marketing team of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra. In 1999, he relocated to Oklahoma to serve as director of marketing for the Tulsa Opera and, in 2002, became marketing director for the Columbus Symphony in Ohio. After spending five years away from New Jersey, Gus returned to Newark in 2004 to accept responsibilities as vice president of marketing and audience development for the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra.





View of Newark from University Square, 2007

## A Leader Among Urban Universities

When a group of young Rutgers faculty members took a recent bus tour to become better acquainted with New Jersey, Chancellor Diner took them to the 17th floor of one of Newark's tallest buildings, One Washington Park, to give them a sense of the state's largest city. In 2009, the building will become the Newark home of Rutgers Business School. Graduates of this school, the law school and the other schools of Rutgers-Newark have been a major force in shaping the city's growth and prosperity.





“Over the years it has become increasingly evident that Rutgers’ Newark campus not only shares in our objectives for the city, but also plays a very important role,” says Gabriella Morris, president of the Prudential Foundation and the company’s vice president of community resources. Prudential, along with other leading Newark and New Jersey corporations and foundations, has been an active supporter in the growth and development of Rutgers University in Newark, with funds going to support many programs in scholarship, research, and community outreach.

When *U.S. News & World Report* ranked Rutgers-Newark number one among national universities for diversity in 1997, campus leaders couldn’t have been more proud. Rutgers-Newark has continued to win this distinction every year since then, while its academic stature and national reputation have continued to rise.

A recent survey revealed that about 40 percent of first-year students reported English as a second language. Where diversity was once measured by the number of African-Americans on campus, today there are first and second

1990s– An identity of Rutgers–Newark’s own built on commitment:  
2008 to our urban mission, to research and scholarship, and to opportunity and diversity.

generation students from Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Western and Eastern Europe, representing close to 100 nations. “The diversity recognition has been extremely exciting, but it’s only part of the story,” says Diner. “Our students learn so much by mixing with fellow students and sharing stories with people from so many different backgrounds, and that experience is now deeply valued by prospective employers in the global marketplace.”

When Diner took over the leadership of Rutgers-Newark in 2002 he emphasized that the university’s relationship with the city of Newark was vital to the success of both. From the School of Criminal Justice’s Safer Cities Initiative to the Joseph C. Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies to the New Jersey Small Business Development Centers, the campus has forged alliances that have been crucial to the city’s renaissance. “I didn’t think anyone could fill Norman Samuels’ shoes but Steve Diner has done it,” says Larry Goldman, CEO of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center. “The campus is important to the arts and business, but it also helps the Newark schools, municipal government, new immigrants, seniors—I can’t even begin to count the ways.”

Diner has also made expanding the Newark campus, and its campus life, priorities. He helped usher in a new, six-story, \$23.4 million Life Sciences building in the fall of 2005 and led the development of University Square, a 13-story student-housing complex that opened in the fall of 2006 and has almost doubled the campus’ housing capacity.

1990s– Google and iPod enter the vocabulary; the 9/11 attacks,  
2008 the Iraq war and global warming become signatures for the new century.



The expanded residential student population is the keystone to a vital “24/7” campus life, Diner believes. University Square is a model of an urban residential building—the ground floor has retail and recreation space and many of the living spaces above have stunning views of Newark and the entire metropolitan area.

The “24/7” campus also means expanded activities and involvement for alumni as well as current students. In 2005 Rutgers-Newark held the first of its now annual Homecoming celebrations. Returning alumni were pleased to witness an increasingly green campus, and students tossing Frisbees and congregating on the new benches at the New Street Plaza and Norman Samuels Plaza. They continue to be impressed with ongoing renovations of academic buildings, libraries, new art installations and athletic facilities, all contributing to a close-knit campus community and neighborhood.

With every advancement of Rutgers University in Newark, the word of mouth among prospective students and their parents increases and enrollment continues to grow. In the fall of 2007 Rutgers-Newark celebrated a milestone with its largest ever enrollment, over 10,550 students, while maintaining the

“#1 among national universities for diversity”

historic commitment to educational opportunity for low-income and minority students. Important graduate programs in law, business, nursing, neuroscience, criminal justice, public administration, jazz history, fine arts, and more are attracting outstanding new faculty, as well as undergraduates from prestigious colleges and universities both in the U.S. and abroad.

Professor Clement Price and his wife, Mary Sue Price, executive director of The Newark Museum, live in a historic Lincoln Park brownstone in the city’s central ward and are among the city’s greatest boosters. Price’s knowledge of the social and cultural forces in the city’s and the university’s histories has inspired generations of students, colleagues, old and young Newarkers, and visitors. He has witnessed every recent advancement in the city, including the 2007 opening of the Prudential Center arena.

Few have captured the rich history of the city and the promise for its future like Price, whose annual tours of the city were highlighted in an award-winning film, “The Once and Future Newark.” Produced in 2006 by Rutgers-Newark and broadcast on New Jersey and New York public television, Price hosts the film, which is part travelogue, part documentary and part history lesson.

Price sees a campus moving ever farther from the shadow of Rutgers University’s New Brunswick campus. “The most important transformation I’ve seen is the disappearance of cynicism and self doubt,” says Price. “It has taken decades, but I get such a positive vibe from our faculty and students—and now more outsiders, too. The campus has finally created an identity all its own. That’s my favorite part of the Rutgers-Newark story.”

This historical essay was written by Bill Glovin, senior editor of *Rutgers Magazine*, with assistance from Helen Paxton, director of communications at Rutgers-Newark.



2003

*Kaifeng Yang*

GRADUATE SCHOOL – NEWARK

Kaifeng received his introduction to American government in Newark, New Jersey; now he teaches government and public affairs in Florida.

**THE WAY IT WAS** – Kaifeng Yang attended Rutgers-Newark from 1999-2003, two years before and two years after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center. As a student earning a doctoral degree in public administration, the historic event had a sobering effect on him. Given Newark’s close proximity to New York City, from some of his classrooms, Kaifeng could easily see both buildings afire the day of the tragedy as well as the lingering smoke for days after. Many questions preoccupied the minds of Kaifeng and his peers in the wake of 9/11 and stimulated frequent thought-provoking discussions.

**FAVORITE PASTIME** – Many of the conversations concerning 9/11 occurred over bottles of beer during regular happy hour jaunts to local taverns. Flanked by his classmates, and perhaps a professor or two, Kaifeng would engage in spirited discourse on a variety of topics. He found the exchange of ideas exhilarating.

**POST-RUTGERS** – Currently, Dr. Yang is an associate professor with tenure at the Reuben O’D. Askew School of Public Administration and Policy at Florida State University. He specializes in public and strategic management, organizational theory and behavior, citizen participation, and e-government.







## Decades of Leadership

### Rutgers University in Newark

Richard D. Currier

*Founder and President, New Jersey Law School, 1908;  
Seth Boyden School of Business, 1929; Dana College, 1930*

Frank Kingdon

*President, University of Newark, 1936*

George H. Black

*President, University of Newark, 1939  
Vice President, Newark Colleges of Rutgers University, 1946*

Malcolm Talbott

*Vice President, Rutgers University, 1963*

James E. Young

*Provost, Rutgers-Newark, 1973*

Norman Samuels

*Provost, Rutgers-Newark, 1982*

Steven J. Diner

*Chancellor (formerly Provost), Rutgers-Newark, 2002*



**Richard L. McCormick**, Ph.D., *President*

**Steven J. Diner**, Ph. D., *Chancellor*, Newark campus

## The Schools and Colleges of Rutgers-Newark

### Newark College of Arts and Sciences/University College

*Founded 1930 as Dana College*

Philip Yeagle, Ph.D., Dean

### Graduate School-Newark

*Founded 1975*

Steven J. Diner, Ph.D., Dean

### Rutgers Business School–Newark and New Brunswick

*Founded 1929 as the Seth Boyden School of Business*

Michael R. Cooper, Ph.D., Dean

### School of Law-Newark

*Founded 1908 as the New Jersey Law School*

Stuart L. Deutsch, J.D., LL.M, Dean

## Rutgers–Newark at-a-glance 2008

### College of Nursing

*Founded 1956*

Felissa R. Lashley, Ph.D., Dean

### School of Criminal Justice

*Founded 1972*

Adam Graycar, Ph.D., Dean

### School of Public Affairs and Administration

*Founded 2006*

Marc Holzer, Ph.D., Dean

## Select Rutgers-Newark Centers and Institutes

### Center for Information Management, Integration and Connectivity *{ founded 1995 }*

Nabil Adam, Ph.D., *Director*

### Center for Law, Science and Technology *{ founded 2007 }*

Sabrina Safrin, JD, *Director*

### Cornwall Center for Metropolitan Studies *{ founded 2000 }*

Stephanie R. Bush-Baskette, J.D., Ph.D., *Director*

### Center for Molecular and Behavioral Neuroscience *{ founded 1985 }*

Ian Creese, Ph.D, and Paula Tallal, Ph.D., *Co-Directors*

### Center for Nonprofit and Philanthropic Leadership *{ founded 2004 }*

James Abruzzo, M.F.A., and Alex J. Plinio, B.A., *Co-Directors*

### Lerner Center for Pharmaceutical Management Studies *{ founded 2004 }*

Dr. Mahmud Hassan, Ph.D., *Director*

### Center for the Study of Genocide & Human Rights *{ founded 2007 }*

Alexander Hinton, Ph.D., *Director*

### Center for the Study of Public Security *{ founded 2002 }*

Leslie W. Kennedy, Ph.D., *Director*

### Center for Urban Entrepreneurship & Economic – Development *{ founded 2008 }*

dt ogilvie, Ph.D., *Director*

### Division of Global Affairs *{ founded 2006 }*

*as the Center for Global Change and Governance }*

Yale Ferguson, Ph.D., and Richard Langhorne, M.A., *Co-Directors*

### Institute on Education Law and Policy *{ founded 2000 }*

Paul Tractenberg, J.D., *Director*

### Institute on Ethnicity, Culture and the Modern Experience *{ founded 1998 }*

Clement Alexander Price, Ph.D., *Director*

### Institute of Jazz Studies *{ founded 1952 }*

Dan Morgenstern, B.A., *Director*

### National Center for Public Productivity *{ founded 1972 }*

Marc Holzer, Ph.D., *Director*

### New Jersey Small Business

#### Development Center *{ founded 1977 }*

Brenda B. Hopper, M.B.A., *State Director*

### Police Institute *{ founded 2001 }*

George Kelling, Ph.D., *Director*

### Prudential Business Ethics Center *{ founded 2002 }*

Peter R. Gillett, Ph.D., *Academic Director*



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Additional photo captions:

- Pg. 7: Law Professor Anna Gelpren in 2007; 1930s graduates.
- Pg. 9: New Jersey College of Pharmacy classroom, early 1900s.
- Pg. 23: Black Organization of Students, 1969; 1969 graduates.
- Pg. 27: Paul Robeson Campus Center, 1968.
- Pg. 29: Professor Clement Price, 1980s; campus construction, date unknown.
- Pg. 33: Center for Law & Justice, 2005.

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*President Richard L. McCormick*

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

“A remarkable story of empowerment,  
achievement, urban engagement,  
change, and growth”

*Alma mater* of government leaders, celebrated writers, and corporate giants. Home of the world's largest jazz archive. Laboratory for groundbreaking neuroscience research. Most diverse university campus in America. A history of social activism.

Rutgers-Newark is all of these things and much more, and the past 100 years have been a remarkable story of empowerment, achievement, urban engagement, change, and growth. Throughout the years, it has remained a beacon of academic opportunity, offering thousands of families with their first experience of higher education and providing generations of students with a firm foundation for personal success.

As Rutgers-Newark marks a century of reaching higher, it is clear that the entire university and indeed the state of New Jersey have benefited immeasurably from the contributions that this campus and its schools have made to economic development, social advancement, and the revitalization of our largest city. Rutgers-Newark's new programs, new buildings, and Chancellor Diner's commitment to a 24/7 campus offer strong evidence that this vibrant campus' greatest days are still to come.



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