Commencement
Program
1976

University of Maryland
at Baltimore

Baltimore Civic Center
Baltimore, Maryland
Friday, June 4, 1976
3:00 p.m.
ORDER OF EXERCISES

Processional .......................... Triumphal March, Verdi
Dr. Johann H. Eltermann, Organist
St. John's United Church of Christ

University Marshal ..................... Dr. Gladys E. Wadsworth
Associate Professor, Anatomy
School of Medicine

Announcer ............................... Stephen Howard
University of Maryland, College Park

Invocation ............................... Father Manuel R. Roman, Ph.D.
Ecumenical Campus Ministry

The National Anthem ................. The Star-Spangled Banner, Key
Led by Charlotte Krushinski

Opening Remarks ....................... Dr. Albin O. Kuhn
Chancellor, University of Maryland
at Baltimore

Greetings ............................... Dr. Wilson H. Elkins
President, University of Maryland

Address ................................. Dr. B. Herbert Brown
Chairman, Board of Regents

Remarks ................................. David Brinkley
News Correspondent—NBC-TV
National Broadcasting Company

Conferring of Degrees .................. Patrick A. Murray
Senior Class President
School of Dentistry

America The Beautiful ............... Katharine Lee Bates

The Alma Mater ....................... Kinney
Led by Charlotte Krushinski

Benediction ............................ Father Manuel R. Roman, Ph.D

Recessional ............................ Prelude to Act III of Lohengrin,
Wagner
Dr. Johann H. Eltermann
The
Star-Spangled
Banner
O say can you see,
—by the dawn’s early light,
What so proudly we hail’d
at the twilight’s last gleaming
Whose broad stripes and bright stars,
thro’ the perilous fight,
O’er the ramparts we watched,
were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets’ red glare,
the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro’ the night
—that our flag was still there.
O say does that Star-Spangled Banner
yet wave
O’er the land of the free
and the home of the brave?

America The Beautiful
O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

Maryland
Alma Mater
Hail! Alma Mater
Hail to thee, Maryland!
Steadfast in loyalty
For thee we stand.
Love for the Black and Gold,
Deep in our hearts we hold,
Singing, they praise forever,
Throughout the land.
The traditional black caps and gowns worn by students and faculty in the academic procession have been the historic costume of scholars since medieval times. Because many scholars of that period were members of monastic orders, the academic costume probably represents an adaptation of ecclesiastical dress.

A uniform code for academic costumes was drafted by an intercollegiate commission in 1893, and has since been adopted by the majority of colleges and universities in the United States. Each of the three academic degrees—bachelor's, master's, and doctor's—has its own distinctive gown and hood. The gown representing the bachelor's degree is distinguished by its long pointed sleeve. The master's gown has a longer, narrow, closed sleeve extending below the knee; the arm is passed through a slit at the elbow. In contrast, the doctor's gown has a full bell-shaped sleeve with three bars of velvet. The opening of this gown is faced with wide velvet bands, which may be black or of a color indicating the general field of learning of the wearer—for example, blue for philosophy, green for medicine, purple for law.

The most colorful and distinctive item of the academic costume is the hood, which passes around the neck and extends down the back. The doctor's hood is the largest, and the bachelor's hood is the smallest.

Often the use of a bachelor's hood is omitted. The color of the velvet edging indicates the wearer's field of learning. Listed below are the colors that will be worn by graduates of the professional schools of the University of Maryland at Baltimore.

- Dentistry — Lilac
- Law — Purple
- Medicine — Green
- Nursing — Apricot
- Pharmacy — Olive
- Philosophy — Blue
- Social Work — Citron
- and Community Planning

The colors of the silk lining exposed in the center of the hood are those of the college or university which conferred the degree. Although the cap, or “mortar board,” is uniform in design for all degrees, the tassel may be either black or the color of the field of learning. The tassel of the doctor's cap may be gold.
WELCOME TO THE 1976 GRADUATES

Today you and your families have many reasons to be happy and proud. As members of the 1976 graduating class, you have benefited from 200 years of progress in this new nation. The advances in knowledge and teaching in the health, legal and social professions have been remarkable and you are the beneficiaries. To keep pace with the needs of society, these advances will have to be equalled in the future and therein lies a challenge for each of you to contribute. I know you will accept this challenge.

The University of Maryland originated on this campus in 1807 with the founding of the Medical School, just 31 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The heritage of the university and the professional schools closely parallels the early history of this country. Like the developing nation struggling to sustain its democracy, the emerging university was struggling to train persons to meet human needs.

As the university evolved, the Baltimore campus became a unique center for professional education. In 1812, the Medical School was rechartered and additional professional schools were authorized. Over the next 150 years, six professional programs were established—law 1813, dentistry 1840, pharmacy 1841, nursing 1889, graduate 1918, and social work and community planning 1961. Graduates of the learned professions emerged as the leaders of society and played influential roles in the development of the new nation.

As graduates who have had the advantages of the knowledge developed by your predecessors, you are better prepared than previous generations to assume your roles as professionals. You will have many opportunities as you move into the basic fabric of society to have an impact, not only on the future of your profession but also on the future of the nation.

Looking to the future, as the nation enters the third 100 years, there will be many challenges and opportunities for you. Perhaps the greatest challenge will be to equal or to exceed the contributions that have been made by past graduates. Our nation will depend on you as dentists, lawyers, nurses, pharmacists, physicians, social workers, community planners, allied and other health professionals to discern needs and help your fellow citizens reach new levels of achievement. We wish you well as you assume these essential roles in our society.

Albin O. Kuhn
Chancellor, University of Maryland at Baltimore
HONORARY DEGREE

MR. DAVID BRINKLEY
Doctor of Humane Letters

A distinguished broadcast journalist, David Brinkley has been associated with NBC News for over 30 years. He is one of the most highly respected news correspondents, and his style of reporting has had a profound impact on his profession.

The personal characteristic that distinguishes David Brinkley from other newscasters is his sharp wit. He has often been described as "David of the devastating quip," and during the 1956 presidential convention the word "Brinkleyism" was coined as a tribute to his wry comments. His reporting is sometimes humorous, but always incisive.

During the 1956 political convention, he was first teamed with the late Chet Huntley and their "NBC Huntley-Brinkley Report" was on the air for 14 years, and reached an estimated audience of more than 20 million people. Mr. Brinkley was also the co-anchorman of the "NBC Nightly News" which replaced the "Huntley-Brinkley Report."

Currently, he delivers personal reports from his base in the nation's capital under the general title "David Brinkley's Journal" which is broadcasted on the "NBC Nightly News" five times a week.

Mr. Brinkley has co-anchored news coverage of such important events as the continuing saga of the Watergate Affair, the funerals of Presidents Johnson and Eisenhower, the moonshots of Apollo 10 and 11, all of the political conventions and elections from 1956 through 1972, and the presidential inaugurations which followed. He also reported the events following the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

During his career, Mr. Brinkley has received every major broadcasting award and his writing has been acclaimed the best in television journalism. In 1958, he received the DuPont Award as the Commentator of the Year, and in 1960, Sigma Delta Chi, the National Journalism Honorary, recognized him for his general excellence in broadcasting. He was appointed to the National Council on the Arts by President Johnson and was chosen for the 1964 Golden Key Award by six leading educational institutions for his significant contributions to the national welfare. He was recognized again in 1967 when the National Association of Broadcasters honored him with the Distinguished Service Award. In addition to these individual honors, the "Huntley-Brinkley Report" won 10 Emmy Awards and two George Foster Peabody Awards.

As a high school student in Wilmington, N.C., Mr. Brinkley began his career in journalism writing for his hometown newspaper, the Wilmington Star-News. He later attended the University of North Carolina and Vanderbilt University. He entered the Army during World War II and upon his discharge in 1943 joined NBC News in Washington as White House Correspondent.
HONORARY DEGREE

DR. J. BEN ROBINSON
Doctor of Science

For over 60 years, Dr. J. Ben Robinson has played an active role in the profession of dentistry and dental education. He has received wide acclaim from his colleagues for the many contributions he has made as a leader in his profession and as an educator, researcher, and writer.

An alumnus of the University of Maryland, Dr. Robinson received his D.D.S. degree Summa Cum Laude in 1914. Following graduation, he served part-time as an instructor in operative dentistry at the Dental School, while maintaining a private practice of general dentistry in Baltimore. He was named professor of clinical operative dentistry in 1917 and professor of operative dentistry in 1919.

Dr. Robinson was appointed dean of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School, University of Maryland, and professor of dental anatomy and operative technic in 1924. He accepted the added responsibilities in 1931 of teaching dental history and dental ethics. In 1953, after almost 40 years of distinguished service to the Dental School, Dr. Robinson retired and was named Dean Emeritus of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School.

After a brief retirement, Dr. Robinson returned to his home state to help plan and develop a new school of dentistry at the West Virginia University. When the basic construction of the new school was completed in 1958 and two classes were admitted, he once again retired.

Throughout his career, Dr. Robinson has remained active in organized dentistry. He has served as president of the American Dental Association, the American Association of Dental Schools, the American College of Dentists, the American Academy of the History of Dentistry, and the Maryland State Dental Association. He has also served as editor of the *Journal of the American College of Dentists*, and as Supreme Grand Master of Psi Omega Dental Fraternity. He holds membership in numerous other learned societies and professional organizations.

Dr. Robinson has made significant contributions to his profession as an historian and as a writer. In this Bicentennial year, it is appropriate to note the exhaustive study he developed on the extent and character of dental practice as it existed in the original 13 colonies. He also researched the life of Benjamin Fendall, who was the first American-born dentist. Dr. Robinson is the author of *Foundations of Professional Dentistry*, a book published in 1940, and he has contributed over 75 articles to dental publications.

In recognition of his numerous contributions to the dental profession, Dr. Robinson has been honored by his peers on many occasions. The Maryland State Dental Association named him “Dentist of the Century” in 1959. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the American College of Dentists in 1970, Dr. Robinson was presented with a special Award for Excellence in Dentistry. In 1972, the Board of Trustees of the American Dental Association recognized Dr. Robinson by awarding him the association’s second Distinguished Service Award.

He was presented the Alfred C. Fones Memorial Medal by the Connecticut State Dental Society in 1942, the John R. Callahan Medal by the Ohio State Dental Society in 1944 and in 1946 Congress honored him with a medal for his Selective Service work. Dr. Robinson was honored on April 9, 1976 by the West Virginia University for his efforts in planning and developing the West Virginia University School of Dentistry and for his many contributions to the dental profession.
The first known degree was a doctorate conferred by the University of Bologna in the middle of the 12th century. Originally, the doctor's and master's degrees were used interchangeably, each indicating that the holder was qualified to give instruction to students. The bachelor's or baccalaureate degree indicated only entrance upon a course of study preparatory to the doctorate or mastership. Gradually, however, the bachelor's degree came to mean successful completion of one level of study preparatory to the higher degrees.

From the continent, the use of academic degrees spread to English universities. Harvard University, William and Mary, and Yale followed the British pattern in the New World. There are more than 1,600 different academic degrees currently conferred by American colleges and universities.

The Bachelor's Degree

The bachelor's degree represents completion of a four-year course of study of collegiate grade, and is the oldest academic degree used by American institutions of higher learning. The degree Bachelor of Arts was first conferred in America in 1642 on nine young men composing the first graduating class of Harvard College. Yale conferred its first Bachelor of Arts in 1702; Princeton, in 1748; William and Mary in 1753; Pennsylvania, in 1757; and Columbia, 1758.

The degree Bachelor of Science was awarded to four graduating members of the class of 1851 of Harvard University, probably the first to receive this degree from any institution. From 1851 to 1905, the degree was conferred only upon students registered in the Lawrence Scientific School; after 1905, on other students of Harvard also.

The Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy degree is conferred upon students who have successfully completed the two-year preprofessional program and the three years required for the professional program.

The Master's Degree

The master's degree is an academic honor conferred upon students who have successfully completed one or two years' work beyond the baccalaureate. A thesis and an oral examination are usually required. The word magister connected with a qualifying phrase was used among the Romans as a title of honor; but its present meaning must be traced to the time of the establishment of the oldest universities. Regularly organized faculties were not then known as they now exist in the universities. The whole circle of academic activity was limited to seven liberal arts, and those who received public honors in the completion of their course of studies, for their diligence and knowledge, and who had already received the degree of baccalaureus (bachelor), were called magistri artium (masters of the liberal arts).

*Sometimes designated as the baccalaureate degree, from the Latin baccalaureus from baccalarius, "under the influence of," and laurus, "laurel," used as a designation of honor, distinction, or fame.
The Doctor's Degree

This is a term meaning teacher, or instructor, applied by ancient Romans to those who delivered public lectures on philosophical subjects. In the Middle Ages, from the 12th century, it came into use as a title of honor borne by men of great learning. It was first made an academic title at the University of Bologna, in Italy, which received from the Emperor the right of appointing *doctores legum* (doctors of laws). The University of Paris followed in 1145. Soon after, the popes granted the universities the right of appointing *doctores canonum et decretalium* (teachers of the canon law); and when the study of the civil law came to be combined with that of the canon law, the title was changed to *doctor utriusque juris* (teacher of both laws). The faculties of theology and medicine followed that of law in conferring this title.

The doctorate in philosophy and science, and occasionally in theology and law, is given beyond the baccalaureate degree, and requires from two to five years, the writing of a thesis, and the passing of written and oral examinations.

The doctor's degree represent the most advanced earned degree conferred by American institutions. There are two distinct types: the professional or practitioner's degree, and the research degree. The first type represents advanced training for the practice of various professions, principally: Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and Doctor of Pharmacy. These degrees carry no implication of original research and are classified by the U.S. Office of Education, with bachelor's degrees, as the first professional degrees.

The second type of doctor's degree is classified as research doctorates representing prolonged periods of advanced study, usually accompanied by a dissertation designed to be a substantial contribution to existing knowledge on the subject. The most important of these, the Doctor of Philosophy, no longer has an implication of philosophy for its holder, but represents advanced research in any of the major fields of knowledge. It was first awarded in the United States by Yale University in 1861.

†The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines a doctor, in the academic sense, as “One who, in any faculty or branch of learning, has attained to the highest degree conferred by a university.”
CANDIDATES
FOR DEGREES

The Graduate School
The School of Medicine
The School of Law
The School of Dentistry
The School of Pharmacy
The School of Nursing
The School of Social Work and Community Planning
THE SCHOOL
OF LAW
FOUNDED 1813
Candidates will be presented by
Dr. Michael J. Kelly, Dean of
the School.
Maria Angela Kendro
Alan Jerome Kennedy
Abram Joel Kronsberg
Albert Ashton Lakeland
Michael Emmett Leaf
J. Brooks Leahy
Karen Shepardson Leander
Robin Mary Lee
Katherine Ann Lewis
Thomas Basil Lewis
George McQuade Lipman
Charles Joseph Long
Anne Carol Love
Millicent Dolores Luck
Richard L. Lyon
Jane Frances Barrett McEvoy
Charles Keith McLendon
Joanne Elizabeth McPherson
Frank Anthony Mahlmann
Michael Bond Mann
Howard Margulis
William Bernard Marker
Michael Lee Marshall
Joseph Matthew Mastuk
Phyllis Dobin Maurer
Joan Ellen Mednick
Robert Byron Mercer
Charles F. Meyers
Louise Bruce Michaux
Michael Gregory Middleton
Nathan Aaron Miley
Kathleen Lewis Montgomery
Daniel Ross Mumford
Susan Sody Myerberg
Alfred Nance
Stuart Milton Nathan
Robert Thomas Newman
William Ober
Kevin Patrick O'Donnell
Thomas William Osborne
John Henry Otto
Albert Walter Palewicz
William Rowe Phelan, Jr.
Georgia Stephanie Pournaras
Margaret Lee Quinn
F. Thomas Rafferty
Margaret Evelyn Rawle
Susan Merrick Rittenhouse
Peter Barr Robb
Brian David Robertson
Matthew Aaron Rosenblatt
Martin Stanley Rosenthal
Jeffrey David Ross

Paul Edward Samuels
Richard Lawrence Schaeffer
William Kress Schapiro
Lawrence Hunt Schattner
Robert Francis Scholz
Stephen Robert Schreiber
Phyllis Glass Schultz
Philip Samson Shapiro
Marcus Zellick Shar
Michael William Shay
William Thomas Shockley
Judith Jane Shur
John Neilson Sigler
Steven Robert Silberman
Madeleine B. Simborg
Gail Randy Smith
Joel Allen Smith
Ronald Herbert Smith
Van Doran Smith
George E. Snyder, Jr.
Joseph Bussy Spillman, Jr.
Joanne Kramer Stadfeld
Arthur David Starr
Barry Charles Steel
George Yukita Sugiyama
Raymond Franklin Sullivan, Jr.
Shelley Beth Sweren
Gregory Allan Szoka
Frank Todd Taylor, Jr.
William White Taylor
John Robert Tennis
Stephen David Terman
Kenneth Lyle Thompson
George Edward Tindal
Jo-Hanna G. R. Tobias
Margaret Graue Torrito
Mark Carew Treanor
William Joseph Trozzo
Martha G. Vilmoare
Lawrence Irwin Wachtel
Linda Lucille Wade
Stephen Michael Waldron
Robert R. Weed
Bowen Pattison Weisheit, Jr.
Charles Hammond Wheeler
Andrew McGill Whelan
Katherine Russell White
Russell Alan White
Daniel Joseph Wiles
Benjamin Lee Willey
Steven Mark Wishnow

Carla Stone Witzel
Mark Edwin Woodhous
Richard Worobec, Jr.
Martha Wyatt
Carl S. Yaller
Louis Alexander Young
Saul Erich Zalesch

January 30, 1976
Sandra Doles Boteler
Monna Gayle Clark
Harold Dowling Jopp, Jr.
Dianne M. Kienlen
Robert Bruce Lyons
Carol Long McCulloch
Judith R. Shub
James Charles Swartz
Susan Steffina Hoffman

August 29, 1975
Frank Fredrick Hertsch
Deborah Fontaine Maury

The Order of the Coif
National Law School Honor Society

June 4, 1976
Cary M. Adams
John D. Bates
Dorothy Anne Beatty
Wesley D. Blakeslee
Joyce Rosemary Branda
Harold Hubert Burns, Jr.
Graeme W. Bush
David Earl Bushong
Franklin Joseph Eppig
Nelson I. Fishman
David Marc Fleishman
Minda Susan Frahm
Jerome G. Geraghty
Stephen Alan Goldberg
Daniel Karp
Daniel Ross Mumford
Margaret Evelyn Rawle
Matthew Aaron Rosenblatt
Judith Jane Shur
Mark Carew Treanor
Daniel Joseph Wiles
Carla Stone Witzel

January 30, 1976
Monna Gayle Clarke

Scholastic and Special Awards
Sam Allen Memorial Prize:
Graeme W. Bush
Joseph Bernstein Prize:
John D. Bates
Joel Allen Smith
Elizabeth Maxwell Carroll Chesnut Prize:
Wesley D. Blakeslee
Roger Howell Award:
Cary M. Adams
Alumni Association Prize:
Michael Gregory Middleton
Morris B. Myerowitz Moot Court Awards:
Jane Frances Barrett McEvoy
Margaret Evelyn Rawle
Susan Merrick Rittenhouse
John L. Thomas Prize:
Minda Susan Frahm
William Strobel Thomas Prize:
Stephen Alan Goldberg

Academic Honors
With Honor

June 4, 1976
Henry R. Abrams
Cary M. Adams
Pamela Baldwin
Kathleen Elizabeth Barry
John D. Bates
Dorothy Anne Beatty

Wesley D. Blakeslee
Samuel Stansbury Brady, Jr.
Joyce Rosemary Branda
Robert George Brewer, Jr.
Harold Hubert Burns, Jr.
Graeme W. Bush
David Earl Bushong
Edward Tripple Callahan, Jr.
Janet Flenner Catalonia
Robert S. Chabon
Jonathan Everett Day
Natalie Rosenbaum Dethloff
Michael Patrick Donnelly
Franklin Joseph Eppig
Angus Robert Everton
Vincent Joseph Festa
Nelson I. Fishman
David Marc Fleishman
Marianne Patricia Flood
Minda Susan Frahm
Alvin Ira Frederick
Jerome G. Geraghty
Sally Barbara Gold
Stephen Alan Goldberg
Diane Gayle Goldsmith
Keith Howard Gordon
Ann Clay Graham
Robert Lamar Green, Jr.
Gregory Keith Hare
Frank Osborne Heintz
Joseph Barry Hughes
Nicholas John Kallis
Robin Faye Kaplan
Daniel Karp
Robert William Kaufman
J. Brooks Leahey
Robin Mary Lee
Katherine Ann Lewis
Thomas Basil Lewis
Charles Joseph Long
Joanne Elizabeth McPherson
Michael Bond Mann
Phyllis Dobin Maurer
Robert Byron Mercer
Louise Bruce Michaux
Daniel Ross Mumford
Albert Walter Palewicz
Georgia Stephanie Pournaras
F. Thomas Rafferty
Margaret Evelyn Rawle
Peter Barr Robb
Matthew Aaron Rosenblatt

Martin Stanley Rosenthal
Paul Edward Samuels
Lawrence Hunt Schattner
William Thomas Shockley
Judith Jane Shur
Steven Robert Silberman
Madeleine B. Simborg
Gail Randy Smith
Van Doran Smith
George Paul Stamas
Arthur David Starr
Gregory Allan Szoka
William White Taylor
Jo-Hanna G. R. Tobias
Mark Carew Treanor
Robert R. Weed
Charles Hammond Wheeler
Daniel Joseph Wiles
Steven Mark Wishnow
Carla Stone Witzel
Richard Worobec, Jr.
Saul Erich Zalesch

January 30, 1976
Monna Gayle Clarke
The University of Maryland had its beginning on the Baltimore campus with the founding of the fifth oldest medical school in the country, the School of Medicine, in 1807. In the ensuing 169 years, six other professional schools have been added to the Baltimore campus.

In 1812, the Maryland Legislature charged that law be one of the four colleges constituting the University of Maryland. The first faculty of the School of Law was chosen in 1813 when David Hoffman was elected professor of law.

Eleven years after the addition of the School of Law to the Baltimore campus, the University of Maryland Hospital, then known as the Baltimore Infirmary, was established in 1823. Serving as a teaching unit of the School of Medicine, senior students in the medical school lived in the hospital and helped to care for the patients—the first intramural residency training offered in the United States.

Founded in 1840, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Dental School of the University of Maryland, occupies a unique and important place in the heritage of dentistry. It was the first dental school in the world and represents the first effort to offer institutional dental education to those anticipating the practice of dentistry. Horace H. Hayden and Chapin A. Harris were the co-founders of the school.

The School of Pharmacy was incorporated in 1841 as the fourth pharmacy college in the nation. The school has made many noteworthy contributions through the years including the establishment of the first professorship in pharmacy in the United States.

The School of Nursing was established in 1889 by Louisa Parsons, a graduate of the Florence Nightingale School at St. Thomas' Hospital in London. Located in the old University Hospital building on Lombard and Greene Streets, it was originally called the University of Maryland Training School.

The Graduate School, established by the university in 1918, awarded its first master's degrees in 1924 on the Baltimore campus. The first Ph.D. was awarded in 1933.

The newest professional school on the Baltimore campus, the School of Social Work and Community Planning, was established in 1961. One of the largest schools of its kind in the country, the school's community affiliations include agencies with service traditions reflecting the notable contributions of Baltimore's outstanding philanthropic and social welfare leaders.

Today, the University of Maryland at Baltimore is recognized internationally for its outstanding educational, research and training programs. The 16-square block campus provides a unique opportunity for interprofessional study and the delivery of health care to the citizens of the state of Maryland.

More than 4,000 students are enrolled in degree programs within the seven schools and more than 6,500 faculty and staff members are employed on the campus.
COMMISSION

COMMITTEE

DR. DONALD V. FANDETTI, Chairman
Assistant Professor
School of Social Work and Community Planning

AMRIT P. BARUAH
Assistant Professor
School of Social Work and Community Planning

WALTER T. BROWN
Director
Office of University Relations

DR. ANN M. CAIN
Associate Professor, Psychiatric Nursing
School of Nursing

JAMES F. FORSYTH
Director of Student Financial Aid

DR. MURRAY M. KAPPELMAN
Associate Dean for Student Affairs & Medical Education and Professor, Pediatrics
School of Medicine

HARRY C. KNIPP
President, Senior Class
School of Medicine

VIRGINIA H. LaPORTE
President, Senior Class
School of Nursing

JAN LASSETTER
President, Senior Class
Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing

DR. JAMES LESLIE
Associate Professor of Medicinal Chemistry
School of Pharmacy

DR. BERNARD A. LEVY
Associate Professor, Oral Pathology
School of Dentistry

PATRICK A. MURRAY
President, Senior Class
School of Dentistry

GEORGE M. REGAN
Assistant Dean
School of Law

CHRISTOPHER L. SHAWYER
President, Senior Class
School of Pharmacy

WAYNE A. SMITH
Director of Admissions and Registrations

CLAUDE W. SPENCER
Director of Public Safety

GAIL B. WOLIN
Representative, Senior Class
School of Social Work and Community Planning

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JUDITH S. SACHWALD

JOHN C. SCARBATH

JOSEPH D. TYDINGS
The seven separate circles represent the seven schools—dentistry, law, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, social work and community planning, graduate and the University of Maryland Hospital. The interlocking pattern they form represents the total identity of the University of Maryland at Baltimore.