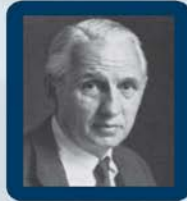


# History at a Glance

## 1960s Country Forums

The Institute on Man and Science was officially founded in 1963 with Everett Clinchy serving as the founding president.



Notable figures come to Rensselaerville, including United Nations Secretary General U Thant, ambassadors to the United Nations, as well as experts on space, science, history, philosophy, medicine and current social issues.

## 1970s Community Renewal

The dedication of The Guggenheim Pavilion in the summer of 1971 included an extraordinary program called "The Trial of Technology"

A 1972 program, "Man in the Media", featured three influential women: Lenore Hershey, Duncan McDonald, and actress Geraldine Fitzgerald.



Isaac Asimov began his long relationship with The Institute as a stand-in for someone else who couldn't make it in 1972. The early affinity led to eighteen years of summer programs at The Institute that became known as "Asimovia." As one of the most prolific writers of all time Isaac had a lot of ideas and knowledge to share with the people who came each summer. The thinking generated there often led to new ideas for action on the part of The Institute.

Hal Williams was named President of The Institute in 1972. Hal's focus was to stop talking about problems and start tackling them. Hal put into practice many of the ideas generated by the Institute's early programs.



*One Small Town  
For Sale, Fully Occupied*

### 1973 – Stump Creek

In 1973, the New York Times advertised the sale of a dying company town called Stump Creek in Western Pennsylvania. The Institute purchased this town in which 90 of the 100 homes did not have indoor plumbing. The Institute engaged the citizens and worked alongside them as they rebuilt homes and created a viable water source. Following the rebuilding of the community with the help of grants, The Institute sold the homes to the tenants, enabling them to become homeowners.

### 1977 – Corbett

In 1977, following the successful Stump Creek demonstration project, The Institute purchased and facilitated self-help rehabilitation efforts in a second dying town—Corbett, New York.

