On the Cover
Claude B. Smoyer, '59, student at the Institute of Optics, inspects fused silica prism in an ultraviolet monochromator. Light from lamp in foreground enters slit and is spread out by the prism so that any wavelength can be selected at the exit slit at far end of the tube (not shown). Since neither glass nor air transmits ultraviolet light, the silica prism is necessary. Air tight cover allows the use of nitrogen gas inside. See story, pages 10-13.
Where Do Great Ideas Come From?

From its beginnings this nation has been guided by great ideas.

The men who hammered out the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were thinkers—men of vision—the best educated men of their day. And every major advance in our civilization since that time has come from minds equipped by education to create great ideas and put them into action.

So, at the very core of our progress is the college classroom. It is there that the imagination of young men and women gains the intellectual discipline that turns it to useful thinking. It is there that the great ideas of the future will be born.

That is why the present tasks of our colleges and universities are of vital concern to every American. These institutions are doing their utmost to raise their teaching standards, to meet the steadily rising pressure for enrollment, and provide the healthy educational climate in which great ideas may flourish.

They need the help of all who love freedom, all who hope for continued progress in science, in statesmanship, in the better things of life. And they need it now!

If you want to know what the college crisis means to you, write for a free booklet to: HIGHER EDUCATION, Box 36, Times Square Station, New York 36, N.Y.
SPECULATION on what the Venus of Milo was doing with her arms when she had 'em has long been a favorite diversion of archaeologists. Was she resting on a pillar, holding and gazing into a mirror? Was she writing on a tablet, or maybe holding an apple? These are some of the possibilities scholars have advanced almost from the time Venus, the most famous extant Greek statue of antiquity, was discovered in 1820.

The newest theory, as put forth by Dr. Elmer G. Suhr, the ebullient Associate Professor of Classics at the River Campus, is that Venus—properly known by her Greek name of Aphrodite of Melos—was originally carved in the attitude of a woman spinning flax or wool. He has devoted considerable time in the last two years delving into the subject, and is convinced that his is the correct version. Although in a scholarly sort of way he considers Aphrodite attractive, he allows that he can "look up from the hallowed tomes of classical lore to admire the charms of Marilyn Monroe, who is a paragon in her own particular department."

Professor Suhr and his theory were the subject, not long ago, of a lengthy piece in "The Talk of the Town" section of The New Yorker. From here on we quote from The New Yorker report:

"The latest of a long series of archeologists' theories as to the original position of the Venus of Milo...is that of Elmer G. Suhr, Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Rochester...His thesis on his research hasn't yet been published, but various learned colleagues have expressed interest in what they have heard of his findings, and when the professor was in New York City recently on a research trip, we went up to the Museum of Contemporary Crafts, where he had borrowed an office, to have a talk with him.

"We found him a dapper man in his early fifties, with a small mustache, who was wearing a pepper-and-salt suit and a red tie, and who fixed us with a piercing eye. Immediately we wrested from him the confession that, like so many people's absorbing interest in the female form, his in the Aphrodite's had begun accidentally. 'I had been studying the classical significance of spinning long before I began studying her,' said the Professor. 'You see, the goddess Aphrodite wasn't an original Greek creation; she came from the East, by way of Mesopotamia, Syria, and, ultimately, Cyprus. Well, according to Plutarch and Diodorus, the Mesopotamians had some knowledge that the moon's shadow, cast on the earth by the sun, was cone-shaped. They put cone-shaped objects in the walls of their cities; nobody knows why for sure, but I maintain it was to invoke the moon and bring fertility.

"Gradually, the fertility symbol changed from a cone to a spindle. We find Mesopotamian carvings of a goddess as an anthropomorphic spindle. Fertility again. Now along comes Aphrodite, who was conceived of as very close to the moon and capable of forming a distaff of clouds and spinning the thread of life out of hot air and clouds. It was supposed to come to the earth in the form of rain. What could be more natural than for the goddess of fertility, and a lady known to be a skilled spinner to be spinning?'

"Nothing, we said. Professor Suhr nodded, handed us several photographs of Greek vases on which Aphrodite is shown in what he described as a spinning posture—left arm raised to hold the distaff, right arm extended downward to twirl the spindle—and, getting to his feet, assumed the spinning posture himself. 'Notice the slight swelling of the muscles of my left shoulder,' he said, glaring at us. 'Dr. Sidney Mauer, of the University of Rochester Medical School, with whom I have consulted at length, points out that the Aphrodite has exactly the same swelling. Greek sculpture in the second century B.C. was highly naturalistic anatomically, so we must assume that her left arm was raised at a right angle to her body. Right arm: extended down, Mauer says; slightly bulging chest muscle. Right shoulder: bent downward and forward, as it would be in spinning.' Releasing his distaff arm by executing a left hook, Professor Suhr abandoned the spinning posture, sat down, and said, 'Next, her facial expres-"
sion, which is characterized by a pleasant, happy contentment, like a goddess in the process of creative activity. That expression was also characteristic of all housewives when spinning, because they were so familiar with the process they didn't have to pay any attention to it. Like running a washing machine. That takes care of that. Finally, she has bare feet, an attribute of all classical rainmakers.

'Professor' Suhr then showed us photographs of several well-known restorations of the Aphrodite, including one in which her left hand, with an apple in it, rests on top of a pillar at waist height; one in which her arms are roughly in the spinning position but her hands are holding wreaths; one in which she holds a spear; and one in which she stands in a sort of rumba posture with her husband, Ares. 'Much has been made by certain Victorian scholars of the fact that her draperies appear to be slipping down,' he remarked. 'I will state positively that she is not grasping her clothes.' We asked the Professor if he found the Aphrodite attractive, and he shrugged elaborately. 'As she stands, of course, she's very much off balance,' he said. 'She's beautiful, but she's not the most breathtaking thing in the world. Her beauty has been absurdly exaggerated by romantic fellows like Heine and Rodin. Right now, I'm on my way up to the Hayden Planetarium to consult with some astronomers on exactly how much the Mesopotamians could have known about that cone-shaped moon shadow. I'll pin this thing down yet.'

3 UR Graduates Fill Posts On Dental School Faculties

Under its unique postgraduate dental training program to help meet the national need for dental researchers and teachers, the Department of Dentistry and Dental Research at the Medical Center has provided three more of its graduates to dental school faculties.

With their departure from the University of Rochester, four new dental research fellows have been appointed, all of whom have taken their D.D.S. degrees at other schools and will engage in postgraduate research and training in the basic sciences for master's or Ph.D. degrees at the Medical Center. Of the more than sixty graduates of the program, 85 per cent have remained in dental teaching and research.

The three who have received dental school faculty appointments are Dr. Baldev R. Bhussry, '56G, who was named an assistant professor of anatomy at Georgetown University School of Dentistry; Dr. Howard M. Myers, named assistant professor of oral medicine at the University of California College of Dentistry, and Dr. Alvin L. Morris, assistant pro-
A generous contributor to the University, and particularly to its library collections, Mrs. Charles A. Hoeing, wife of the late Dean Hoeing, has given a fund to provide annual lectures by outstanding contributors to the field of nursing, in memory of her long-time friend, Miss Clare Dennison, Director of the School of Nursing from 1931 to 1951.

Income from the fund, designated as the Clare Dennison Fund, will be used to bring distinguished members of the nursing profession to the Department of Nursing for lectures and meetings with staff and students. The fund will be administered and lectures chosen by Miss Eleanor Hall, Chairman of the Department of Nursing at the School of Medicine and Dentistry, and by Dr. John Romano, Chairman of the Psychiatry Department.

One of Three Freshmen Hold Scholarships
Nearly one-third of this fall's freshman class of 500 students at the College of Arts and Science are scholarship holders. The awards to the 176 freshmen vary from a few that are honorary awards up to a maximum of full college expenses, depending on financial need, and are based on scholarship, character, personality and promise.

At the Eastman School, forty-one out of an entering class of about 110 men and women are also scholarship winners.

The University has budgeted $240,925 for scholarship aid to undergraduates in the College of Arts and Science for the 1957-1958 academic year, and the total scholarship budget for the University, including Eastman School of Music and the Medical School is $386,665. Of this amount, $143,375 is supported by gifts or specific endowments, and the rest is provided from general University funds.
Sailing down the river are these University Sailing Club members. The club has moved its fleet of fourteen-foot fiberglass dinghies from the Yacht Club basin on Lake Ontario and for the first time this fall intercollegiate sailing races were held on the Genesee River. Afternoon sailing lessons are offered to all interested students. Student coach is Benjamin Baldwin, '58. Richard Thallacker, also a senior, is captain. Established in 1953, the Sailing Club is a member of the Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Sailing Association and the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association. The boats are kept on the river bank, opposite the fraternity houses, where students have built a dock.

Soap Operas and Bridge
Replaced by Lecture Series

Designed for Rochester area homemakers who feel that daytime television and afternoon bridge games do not provide sufficient intellectual stimulation, a new series of afternoon lectures open to any women interested has been instituted at the University this fall.

The lectures, informal in nature and providing opportunity for discussion by class members, are conducted by University faculty members, and are identical in content with those regularly offered in the University, modified only by the limitations of time and the non-credit nature of the course.

The program, sponsored jointly by the Alumnae Association and University School, offers three separate courses of twelve lectures each, scheduled once a week during the fall semester. Dr. Vera Dean, Director of the University's Non-Western Civilizations Program, is conducting the course in "The Nature of the Non-Western World." Other courses offered are "Interrelations of Art, Literature and Philosophy," with Dr. Elmer Suhr, Associate Professor of Classics, and "Introduction to Reflective Thinking," led by Dr. Frances Hamblin, Assistant Professor of Philosophy.

Scholarships, Fellowships
Enable Study Abroad

A score of Rochester graduates and faculty members have won Guggenheim, Fulbright, Woodrow Wilson and other fellowships and awards for study abroad in their respective fields.

Two UR graduates were among only nine in the country selected by the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council to be awarded National Research Fellowships in the Medical Sciences, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. They are Dr. Glen B. Haydon, '53M, who for the past three years has been doing postgraduate research at Stanford University, and Dr. Robert S. Edgar, '57G, a geneticist who studied for his Ph.D. degree under Dr. August H. Doerrmann, Professor of Biology. Dr. Doerrmann himself received a Fulbright grant to spend the 1957-1958 academic year as a lecturer in genetics at the University of Cologne, Germany. Dr. Haydon is investigating the inflammatory reaction in the hamster cheek pouch at the University of Freiburg, and Dr. Edgar is studying the mechanism of recombination in bacteria at the Institut Pasteur, Paris, France.

Guggenheim Fellowships were given to Dr. Lewis W. Beck, Chairman of the Philosophy Department, who is at the University of Cologne and other German universities completing work on his book on philosopher Immanuel Kant's ethical theory; Dr. Peter Mennin, '45E, '48G, now on the faculty of the Juilliard School of Music, in musical composition, and Dr. George T. Walker, outstanding pianist, who received his Doctor of Musical Arts degree at the Eastman School in 1956. Dr. Walker is studying piano at the National Conservatory of Music in Paris.

Also named winners of Guggenheim Fellowships are Dominick Argento, '57G, and Earl George, '46E, '47G, advanced students in composition at the Eastman School. Argento, who had two of his compositions performed in this year's Eastman School American Music Festival, is studying in Florence, Italy, where he went in 1951 on a Fulbright scholarship. George, who also plans to study in Italy, taught in Oslo, Norway last year on a Fulbright Fellowship. He is working toward his Ph.D. degree in music.

Dr. Sanford M. Siegel, Assistant Professor of Biology, has received both a Fulbright scholarship to spend the 1957-1958 academic year at the University of Bergen, Norway, and a Guggenheim Fellowship that will enable him to spend several months visiting a number of European laboratories after he has finished his research at Bergen, where he is doing fundamental research on the problems of evolutionary formation of organic matter.

Rochester received a little more than its share of national Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for graduate preparation for college teaching in the humanities and social sciences. Three of its seniors in the College of Arts and Science won the coveted awards: Ronda de Sola, New York City, a philosophy major who is spending this year at Johns Hopkins University; Judah Landes, Brooklyn, social psychology major, who is at Stanford University, and William L. Holland, North Tonawanda, sociology major, now studying at Yale.

The University
Fulbright Fellowships went to six Eastman School students: Ruth L. Corwin, '57G, who went to Austria to study at the Mozarteum in Salzburg; John C. Perry, '56E, '57G, brilliant young pianist, at the Vienna Academy of Music; Myron H. Kartman, '57G, violinist, at the Music Academy at Cologne, Germany; William Duvall, baritone, a student of Julius Huehn for the last three years, in Rome, Italy; Paul D. Freeman, '56E, '57G, in Berlin, and Joseph Henry, '52E, '53G, in Vienna.

Louis Hawes, Jr., '53, who has studied for the past four years at Princeton University as a fellow in art and archaeology, also has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship for a year's study in England.

William E. Dooley, '54, baritone, has been engaged by the opera house in Heidelberg, Germany, for the 1957-1958 season, and Richard Ferrin, '50E, '51G, violist, has been given at the Sibelius Academy in Helsinki. He is believed to be the first American to receive the award.

**Lt. Col. Maffry Assigned to AFROTC**

A graduate of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1942 who has seen duty in many parts of the world, Lieut. Col. Richard W. Maffry, U. S. Air Force, is the new Professor of Air Science and commanding officer of the University's Air Force Reserve Officers' Training unit.

During World War II, Colonel Maffry flew fifty-three missions over Europe between 1942-1945. For the next four years he was on the War Department's Journal staff, and his next assignment took him to Brazil from 1949-1951, when he was assigned to guided missile work at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida for three years. From 1954-1957 he was stationed in Germany and France, most recently as director of operations and chief of maintenance at Drenx Air Base outside of Paris.

Colonel Maffry replaces the able and well-liked Maj. Vincent R. LaBerge, as Professor of Air Science at the University. Major LaBerge left this summer to take over his new duties as operations officer at Sembach Air Force Base in Germany. Colonel Maffry and his wife have three children, Dorsay, eight, Douglas, six, and Chris, four.

**New Astronomy Program Will Benefit Physicists**

Expanded teaching and research programs in astronomy will help meet the need for well-trained physical scientists with a knowledge of astronomical problems and techniques under the new Department of Physics and Astronomy, formerly the Department of Physics.

In cooperation with the University's Institute of Optics, the department, under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert E. Marshak, Harris Professor of Physics, is offering a Bachelor of Science program in astrophysics and a Ph.D. program in physics and astronomy in addition to the courses in physics.

New undergraduate courses in the solar system, stellar astronomy, and astrophysics have been introduced as well as graduate courses in stellar interiors, stellar atmospheres, stellar systems and optical and radio astronomy.

Dr. Malcolm P. Savedoff and Dr. Nelson Limber have been appointed to the new combined department and are responsible under Dr. Marshak for teaching and research in astronomy. Dr. Savedoff, who came to the University in 1953 as a post-doctoral fellow of the National Science Foundation, and has for a number of years studied variable stars and the interstellar gases, has been appointed Assistant Professor. Dr. Limber is a research associate and part-time Assistant Professor. He came to Rochester from the Princeton College Observatory where he was a Higgins Post-Doctoral Fellow, and holds a Ph.D. degree from the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. His researches have been in statistics of galaxies, and more recently the physics of red dwarf stars.

The University does not plan the construction of an astronomical laboratory, Dr. Marshak says. Although the research of Drs. Limber and Savedoff will be principally in theoretical astrophysics, observational facilities of the National Astronomical Laboratory and the new National Radio Observatory will be used. As one of nine eastern institutions in Associated Universities, Inc., the University of Rochester will help to operate the National Radio Observatory, which is being constructed in West Virginia.

**Dr. Hanson Again Heads National Music Council**

His re-election as president of the National Music Council, a position he has held since 1944, is only one of many new national and international honors that have come to Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles announced Dr. Hanson's appointment for a three-year term to the U. S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The commission advises the State Department on American affairs in relation to UNESCO. Dr. Hanson served on the commission from 1946 to 1950, representing the National Music Council.

In recognition of his services to American music, the American Composers Alliance gave him its Laurel Leaf Award at a ceremony in New York City. In making the presentation, Robert Ward, president of the Alliance, said: "Howard Hanson's crusade for our native music began with the first Eastman School Festival of American Music over twenty-five years ago. The music of his compatriots has been the staple of the many programs he has conducted all over the world. Of recent years his recordings of American music have become widely known as models of technical precision and perceptive interpretation."

Dr. Ernest Marboe, director of the Vienna Opera, awarded Dr. Hanson a commemorative medal for "invaluable cooperation" during the former's visit to the United States this spring.
Twenty UR students are spending the current academic year abroad under a University program which allows college credit for one year of study in a foreign institution in either the junior or senior year. The number of students participating in the program has increased rapidly since its establishment in 1952 as a project of the Department of Foreign Languages, when one woman student spent a year in Mexico.

The group of eighteen juniors and two seniors includes economics, English and history majors, as well as language concentrators, who will study at colleges in Belgium, Switzerland, France, Spain, Germany, England, Scotland and Mexico. Two of the students have scholarships at the University of Madrid in exchange for two men who are now at the University as assistants in the Language Laboratories, and several others have tuition, board and room paid by the host schools.

Buildings on Prince St. Sold

First home of the College for Women, Catharine Strong Hall at University Avenue and Prince Street, and the adjoining Anthony Hall, former women’s gymnasium, have been sold by the University.

Included in the sale was Castle House, next door to Catharine Strong Hall, used until the merger of the Men’s and Women’s Colleges in 1935 as a cooperative dormitory for women, and before 1930 the home of Sigma Delta Epsilon women’s fraternity.

The transaction marked the transfer of the last of the three buildings on the Prince Street Campus marked for sale by the University when the Women’s College was moved to the River Campus. The structures were bought for $87,500 by the Trabac Corporation for conversion to commercial offices and educational purposes.

Built in 1914 by the late Henry Alvah Strong in memory of his mother, Catharine Strong Hall until 1930 held classrooms, an auditorium and social quarters for the Women’s College, and later was the headquarters of the Extension Division, which became University School in 1944.

Anthony Hall was named for Susan B. Anthony, the great woman’s rights leader, and her sister, Mary S. Anthony, and was built, also in 1914, by their friends in tribute to their work in establishing the College for Women. It was connected with Strong Hall by a covered passageway that the male students always referred to as “the chicken run.”

In all, the University disposed of twelve buildings on the Prince Street Campus, including old Anderson Hall, the University’s first building, erected in 1861, Sibley Hall, the women’s library, built in 1874, Reynolds, the chemistry building, and Carnegie Hall, once the engineering building and later a women’s dormitory, all on the College Avenue side.
A WHOLE NEW ERA in motion pictures has been opened up, according to experts on that industry, by the new, big-screen process known as Todd-AO, with its almost flawless reproduction of color and sound, and amazing photographic quality that makes the viewer feel part of the picture.

If that is so, the University of Rochester's Institute of Optics can take a share of the credit for this much-needed shot in the arm for the movie business. Probably the most remarkable achievement of the process is the huge aspheric lens, capable of taking panoramic shots over an angle of 128 degrees, designed by the Institute's director, Dr. Robert E. Hopkins, '45G, in collaboration with Dr. Brian O'Brien. Di-
Graduate student Ab­bott Smith, '55, '57G, tests the resolving power of a complex telephoto lens on 35mm. motion picture film. The ability of a lens to image closely spaced lines is often used as a criterium of the performance of a lens.

Looks to the Future
Through Research Today
Physiological Optics

rector of the Institute from 1938 to 1954, now vice president and research director of the American Optical Company.

Said to be a phenomenal job of designing, the lenses permit wide-angle photography, and now promise to be useful for military aerial photography and other important applications.

The enthusiastic millions who have seen "Around the World in Eighty Days" and "Oklahoma!", the first two productions made in Todd-AO, are proof of the enormous success of the new techniques, first conceived by the fabulous Mike Todd of Broadway and Hollywood, who enlisted the aid of Dr. O'Brien in developing his idea. The one-camera aspect of Todd-AO, which experts thought was impossible, also was developed by experts at the Institute of Optics.

This improbable alliance between the cloistered campus laboratory and Hollywood is one of the Institute’s more spectacular ventures, but it is only one of the many significant contributions it has made since its establishment in 1930. Under the brilliant direction of Dr. O’Brien for sixteen years, and since 1954 under Dr. Hopkins, his star student, who has been on the Optics faculty since 1945 and who did his master's and doctorate work under Dr. O’Brien, the Institute’s work is now reflected in some of the world’s finest telescopes, microscopes, camera lenses, spectrographs, filters and light sources, and photoelectric devices.

The Institute pioneered in new applications of infrared light, invisible to human eyes, by making it visible with the aid of various chemicals. Infrared devices developed at the Institute for the armed forces in World War II were used in many secret operations by the Army and Navy and helped, as a magazine writer phrased it, to “put the finger on our late enemies,” enabling our forces to move rapidly and efficiently in the darkest night. The Institute was, in fact, the U. S. center for much of the development of identification and detection devices in the war. Today they are being modified and perfected by industry for use in medicine, photography, industry, television, and navigation.

An ultra high speed drum-streak camera, providing continuous streak exposures and separating events one ten-millionth of a second apart, was another of the remarkable achievements of the Institute’s research and development program. It was used to photograph certain critical aspects of the first post-war atom bomb test at Bikini Atoll in 1946, with Dr. O’Brien operating the camera on the gun turret of a destroyer. Image dissection cameras patterned after it have been used at subsequent A-bomb tests in this country and in the Pacific, and also for the Naval Research Laboratory to photograph the impact of projectiles traveling at 10,000 feet per second. Dr. Gordon G. Milne, '50G, Research Associate in Optics, who was with Dr. O’Brien at Bikini, added a new
feature two years ago, the spectrograph, to photograph rapid changes in the nature of the light coming out of the bomb test last year at Eniwetok. Called time-resolved spectroscopy, it provided valuable scientific information on the A-bomb and its behavior, and also on the atmospheric effects.

Dr. Hopkins is nationally known for his work in geometrical optics, and work in this field has been greatly facilitated by the use of large and fast digital computers at the University's new Computing Center. He has made notable contributions to new methods for the design of lenses and has applied them in the development of high speed cameras, aircraft sights, periscopes for viewing atomic explosions, and a submarine training periscope, among many other research projects, and has studied the production and use of aspheric surfaces in lens systems, in which the Institute of Optics is considered the nation's foremost research center.

Other specialized optical instruments and devices developed by the staff of the Institute are large-aperture, curved-film cameras, special wide angle lenses, periscopes for specific purposes such as examining the combustion process in jet engines, interiors of oxygen cylinders or the lining of the human gastronomical tract; equipment and techniques for determining the quality of optical images with a correlation to actual picture quality in the case of photographic lenses, and work on polarization and ultraviolet microscopes for biological work to extend the ability of the histologist in differentiating animal and plant cells.

A research field of growing importance in the Institute of Optics is the optical study of the solid state of matter. Here the interaction of photosensitive and photoelectric materials with light and radiation outside the visible spectrum is studied. Metals and metallic compounds are studied, using soft X-rays. These investigations and their theoretical interpretations help to untangle the fascinating details of the structure of solids. With a better understanding so obtained eventually will come more reliable photoelectric detectors, improved fluorescent and phosphorescent materials, and other developments as yet not conceived.

The Institute is the only university optical teaching and research department in the United States offering complete training in geometrical, physical and physiological optics. A staff of twenty professors and research associates is engaged in instruction, research and development in all branches of optical science. Six European countries—England, the Netherlands, France, Italy, Spain and Sweden—have optical institutes, all located at universities, which are sponsored by government support. Another is being established in Japan.

Applications of the principles of optics are many and varied, and industry requires a considerable number of optical physicists and optical engineers in research and development. The demand for graduates in optics in industry and government greatly exceeds the supply. Most graduates of the Institute of Optics are employed throughout the industry in the design, manufacture, testing and sale of all manner of cameras, lenses, telescopes, binoculars, microscopes, interferometers, spectrosopes and optical-mechanical or optical-electrical instruments. In recent years graduates have been in demand in the aircraft and electronic industries working on instru-
mentation for rockets, missiles and television. Some have gone into the chemical and film industry where they work in spectroscopy, color specification, photographic measurements or physics of materials.

Students are attracted to the Institute's undergraduate course by the opportunity it affords for a first-rate, four-year training in a basic field of science. Those entering industry after receiving their B.S. degree find that they have been well-trained, and are enthusiastic about careers in optical engineering. On the other hand, during their junior or senior year they come in close contact with researchers and research problems. If during this period they develop a flair for research they can alter their program and work toward a graduate M.S. or Ph.D. degree. Optics undergraduates who have gone on to their Ph.D. in optics, physics, biophysics and psychology have found that their undergraduate training has given them a unique advantage in their fields.

The Institute of Optics was established to help meet the need for adequately trained men and women not only in the optical industry but in many branches of science and industry which depend for their data upon optical instrumentation and optical data. The Bausch & Lomb Optical Company and Eastman Kodak Company made substantial contributions to the Institute's establishment and have continued to give it financial support.

At present the Institute receives about $265,000 a year in support, including $55,000 in grants for general and research purposes from B&L, Eastman Kodak, Corning Glass, American Optical, Elgeet Optical and Argus Camera Division of the Sylvania Corporation, $175,000 in government contracts, and $40,000 from the University.
President deKiewiet

Defines the Problems And Potentials of Today’s Universities

First written as a report to the University’s Board of Trustees, this article was published in the July issue of THE EDUCATIONAL RECORD of the American Council on Education, an organization of the presidents and other officials of U. S. colleges and universities. It immediately won national and favorable attention in both educational and industrial circles, many hailing it as a landmark in the effort to induce society to multiply its spending for higher education. In response to the great demand for copies, 17,000 reprints were made by A. C. E. and all were quickly used up. The requests came from such organizations as the Council for Financial Aid to Education, the National Association of Manufacturers, New York State Board of Regents, National Research Council, and Office of Scientific Research, as well as from educational institutions and organizations, fund-raising groups, industries, and from college officials.

This is not just an essay on American higher education. It is a very serious effort to set down some background against which any university must consider its plans for the next five years.

From now on it will be increasingly impossible to withhold from scholars and teachers the payment and standard of living which are properly commensurate with their skill and their social usefulness. Unlike American workers in other fields they have not sought to redress their underpayment by professional organization. In fact, they have contributed to the education of American youth and to the stability of the American educational system by a direct subsidy out of their own standard of living.

But they are now acquiring the most potent method of securing an adjustment. They are becoming one of the scarcest commodities in the American economy. This is true when we consider them merely as an undifferentiated group. It is startlingly true if we make the differentiation between the best scholars and the sustaining rank and file. For the top group, American education is entering upon a sellers’ market such as it has never known. The projection of this latter fact is very easy. For every university this projection is a matter of deep concern. These men are going to regroup themselves in those institutions where the reward and professional environment are most favorable.

Consequently, the distinction between levels of universities is going to be drawn more sharply than before. Any institution that fails through inability or delinquency to attract and hold its share of the best academic minds of the nation is accepting one of two consequences. The first is a sentence of inferiority and decline, indeed an inferiority relatively so much greater and a decline so much more intractable that trustees, alumni, and friends can only react in distress when they finally see the truth. Administrators who are concerned about their own prestige and reputation will be wise to give public expression to predictions such as these lest an undiscerning later generation blame them for not hoisting the proper signals at the proper time for the heavy weather that was so clearly on the way.

The second consequence of failing to maintain and improve faculty is the heavy cost of rehabilitation once the damage has been done. In education as in business there is no economy more foolish than poor maintenance and upkeep. Staffs that have been poorly maintained can be rebuilt only at far greater cost. There is a Gresham’s law in talent as there is in currency. The bad drives out the good. A reform in academic departments is just like
a currency reform—disturbing, costly, and difficult. Since even less-qualified and inferior people are going to be in short supply, institutions content to jog along will certainly be denied even the solace of doing a moderate job at a moderate cost. It is going to be disturbingly expensive to do even a bad job. Quality and true economy are therefore inseparable.

Costs for plant and equipment bring the biggest gap. It has been estimated that the new space needs for American higher education in the next decade will cost approximately $8 billion. This sum does not include expenditures for obsolete or run-down buildings. The $250 million bond issue proposed for the State University of New York will go mainly for deferred needs and replacement, and should not therefore be included in the $750 million which is New York State's share of the capital costs for the next decade.

This is all absurdly too much. Or is it? In the past ten years American industry has spent some $250 billion on new plant. A single major corporation like American Telephone and Telegraph will spend $1 billion next year for plant and equipment. This plant is put at the service of the best talent provided by the universities. There is a discrepancy here which should be clearly set up for people to see. University employment officers are demanding more interviewing rooms to accommodate the representatives of industry who come more numerously and urgently each year to hire the engineers, scientists, and accountants they need to make profitable use of their billions of dollars' worth of new plant. I am saying nothing about lawyers' offices, hospitals, and government departments which add their quota to the demand for graduates. But the people they hire in our interviewing rooms are trained in crowded classrooms, inadequate laboratories, which grow more inadequate and crowded each succeeding year.

It is not the crowding or inadequacy that needs stressing so much as the silliness of giving a second-rate education to people who are going to be given first-rate equipment to handle for the rest of their lives. When the bill for educational plant is mentioned, we acquire a depression mentality, as if $8 billion were absurdly beyond our financial powers. Here are some of the true facts. In order to produce a dollar of the goods and services we call the gross national product, we spend less than a cent on education, and have held to that figure for the past five years. Eight billion dollars at the rate of less than a billion dollars a year is a minor sum in the list of national expenditures.

Let us be broadminded and assume that it is perfectly all right for us to go on spending four times as much for tobacco and alcohol as for education. What will happen? For a while nothing much. Nothing much that will look too serious. The universities will behave as they did immediately after the war. They will accept more crowding and pressure. But not for as long nor as patiently. In those days they felt they had no choice. Today they are more realistic, and maybe a little more cynical. They have some real choices they can make.

In any event the time would come by 1960 or not long thereafter when we would have to reverse America's historic commitment to give the best education possible to as many as possible of its talented youth. Quite soon we would be turning away 750,000 applicants per year of the quality of those whom we now accept. It takes no higher mathematics to add up the sum of individual frustrations, lost skills, and public resentment that would turn this outcome into a political and economic disaster. Our real choice obviously lies between an orderly and provident preparation undertaken now, and waiting till the accumulated tensions force us to take action under far less favorable conditions.

We might let these tensions accumulate just for the sobering experience if all we had to worry about were the explosion in the birth rate. Unfortunately, we have two more explosions to deal with. To understand these explosions America's leaders in business and government are going to have to take a hard look at what has been happening to their society.

Our generation is experiencing a major explosion of knowledge. We are dealing with forms of knowledge which we hardly knew existed before World War II. One-third of the total labor force of General Electric today is producing goods that were not on the market in 1939. The explosion has not reached its peak. In the new areas of speculation which have been opened up there are more problems to be solved than have been solved. We have already seen how great is the shortage of the qualified men whose business it is to solve these problems. But it is a leading characteristic of America that it goes farther than any other nation in producing the people whose business it is to apply knowledge by turning it into tools and commodities, applying it to health and amusement, incorporating it in our laws and our systems of defense. That is why the professional and technological components of our universities are far more pronounced than in other modern communities—schools of medicine, engineering, agriculture, law, forestry, and so on.

The explosion of knowledge inevitably produces another explosion of demand for the people whose function it is to apply knowledge to the conditions of human life. Of all the impediments to national growth and prosperity—shortage of investment capital, adverse labor union practices, exhaustion of raw materials—none is more menacing than the new chronic undersupply of high-level skills. This has become the greatest bottleneck in the national economy. In 1956 nine large industrial concerns announced that on the average they each needed 620 additional engineers and scientists. Each conducted 5,500 interviews, made 2,150 offers, and came out with 550 graduates, 170 short of their quota in each case. What will they do in 1965 when there will be a shortage of over 450,000 in the top-level technical labor force?

There is more knowledge than the human means of applying it. In fact, we are suffering from a secondary bottleneck. There is a growing lack of men who are competent to use the complex mechanisms we have already produced. The application, for example, of electronic computers to commerce and industry is handicapped because there are too few people who are competent in their use. Recently the management of IBM announced that 100,000 skilled men need to be trained to use the electronic computers that will be in operation by 1965. The whole field of electronic and nuclear engineering is being held back because the nation needs thousands of trained specialists who do not exist and,
what is worse, are not even being trained. In 1900 industry used one engineer for every 400 workers. Today a company is not in the first rank if the ratio is worse than one in forty.

It is just as disturbing to know that we have the same sort of shortage in other fields. In foreign policy, for example, we have had an explosion of problems with too few people studying those problems and still fewer competent to deal realistically in the affairs of Russia, Asia, and Africa. What kind of tribute is it to a nation of 170 million people to know that there are not even half a dozen people who have the qualities, experience, and training to make them really first-class ambassadors to Russia?

Tightness of money and credit rates newspaper headlines and stimulates top-level management conferences and congressional investigations. Raw-material shortages provoke an outpouring of risk capital to bore holes in the earth, to drain lakes, and push aside mountains. But a shortage of human talent gets handled in the jobs section of the back pages of the New York Times.

There is even reason for saying that the universities are ahead of society in their efforts to prevent a bad situation from getting worse. They are buying graduate students, still further draining money from salaries and maintenance in order to have the privilege of training the nation’s scientists and high-level talent.

After a couple of years of subsidized training, the student goes away with a salary sometimes higher than that of the people who trained him.

Seen from the standpoint of those agencies in society which cannot function effectively without skilled workers, the university carries out the most effective process we have of screening and evaluation. Quite apart from the major task of education it separates out from the millions of young men and women of the nation the group of 500,000 each year from whose ranks the selection of the most promising talent can be most safely and profitably made. The importance of this selective function has not been clearly enough stressed. Until it is more clearly understood, people will not see that one of the pillars of the effective and prosperous functioning of the American economy is the identification and segregation by the universities of a special group or class based upon talent.

One can see more readily what this means by taking a look at certain other societies which have used or are using different methods of education. In a society based on the principle of aristocracy by birth such as the France of Louis XIV, there takes place an automatic reduction of the number of people from whose ranks talent is chosen, and for whom advanced education is provided. Consequently higher education in those societies is modest in proportion and cost. Part of the explanation of the restrictions placed upon higher education in Great Britain or France today is the persistence of this habit of mind originally formed in a highly class-conscious period of national history. It is illuminating to notice that by a violent physical and psychological rejection of the principle of aristocracy and class, the Russian revolution produced a similar situation to that which has been produced in this country, namely a great expansion or enlargement of the population from which talent is drawn. Consequently Russia now has the conditions for an educational system based on the identification and development of talent.

One of the greatest problems facing India is whether the population base from which talent selection is made is 300 million, 100 million, or 50 million. It probably still is a very, very small percentage of her total population.

In returning to America, and resisting the temptation of talking about fascinating special aspects of this problem in places like Ghana, the next point for me to make is that where there is no automatic and restrictive technique, established by birth, wealth, or sharp social discrimination, of segregating the group which is to be drawn, the major share of that task falls upon education.

It is possible to get a better idea of the great responsibilities involved here by noticing that the burdens of American education are swiftly increasing because of four closely related factors. The first is the historic tendency for legislation and the courts to eliminate the force of social distinction based on class, creed, or color. What this tendency effectively leads to is a situation in which the entire nation is the manpower pool. The effect of the Supreme Court decision in education is to add the Southern Negro population to this pool. The second factor is for this pool to expand because the total population expands. The third factor is the striking multiplication of areas in which education is necessary. Finally there is the growing demand from society that the highest standards of excellence be reached. Society has become dependent upon education for the maintenance of its relatively classless social system, for the fresh mobility of each generation according to attainment, for the establishment of professions, and for the identification of top-level talent. Education is growing horizontally and vertically.

It is good sport to talk of the unbusinesslike practices of academic institutions. The small part of the outside criticism that is valid (and that part is really small) is trivial by the side of the really bad economics of universities. This is the chronic habit of underpricing their product, rendering more services than they get adequately paid for, draining from salaries and supplies the money upon which morale and efficiency depend. There is something irritating in being offered advice on sound management and business procedures when this major piece of bad economics is passed by... (The) fault of the colleges is asking too little and giving too much... It is impossible to convey any impression of what it is like to live and work within an organization which is fully exposed to the effects of creeping inflation but which has totally inadequate means of protecting itself by adjustments in costs and prices. It costs the College of Arts and Science at the University of Rochester $70,000 a year just to stand still. Only those within the universities can appreciate and applaud the manner in which, after ten years of inflation, faculties still manage to rise above the frustration of being underpaid and never having all they need to do a good job.

Those who criticize the practices and procedures of universities would be a little more sympathetic and humble if they recognized that one of the major administrative accomplishments in the nation is the maintenance of the stability and morale of institutions in spite of the great strains which they endure. Words like "service to
"society" and "dedication" lose their meaning when they are too freely used, but they recover their full charge of meaning when we place side by side the urgent and increasing pressure of society for more training in more fields for more people and the quality and the quantity of university effort in spite of inadequate support and discouraging conditions. If there were a Nobel prize for institutions, the universities would get it . . .

With all the help they have been given, and with all the efforts they have made, universities are staggering under the burden they already carry, and yet the load is about to be increased two and three-fold.

There is no irritation or malice in these words, but rather an urgent reminder that the time has come to go beyond the charitable vocabulary of how fine and democratic it is to educate our young men and women. Instead the time has come—it is really inconveniently late—to take a hard look at the national economics of underdeveloped talent and talent shortage and at unapplied knowledge, to insist on raising the question of whether human brains do not warrant as much investment and development as copper ore in the Andes.

What really needs explanation and emphasis is a new understanding of the university. There was a time when the primary function of universities was to produce teachers, ministers, civil servants, and lawyers, who were the auxiliary personnel of an active commercial and industrial society. Toward such institutions a charitable disposition was not unnatural and, since we are a very charitable people, not too unacceptable or unrewarding. But a charitable disposition to a modern university is beginning to make a lot less sense. The shoe is on the other foot. It is not the universities who are unbusinesslike. It is the people who need and use their product who are unbusinesslike. This remark applies most especially to the very limited number of true universities.

There are over 1,800 institutions of college or university rank in the United States. Of these, however, fewer than fifty are responsible for the major proportion of the most highly qualified professional and scientific men of the country. It is not the prestige of belonging to this group that is stressed, but the burden. And the burden is stressed not because it is onerous, but because it is imperative and cannot be laid down. Failure to carry it as it increases will profoundly affect the conduct of the most essential activities in American society. As soon as one recognizes that American society cannot continue to grow in its position of political and technical leadership in the modern world unless it solves the problem of talent shortages by upgrading its population, then it becomes quite clear that the universities and society are conducting the wrong sort of debate.

At the moment the universities are saying: "Look, we would like to educate twice as many young men and women. Would you please give us some money? Look, we notice that there is a shortage of engineers and doctors and psychologists. Would it be all right if we expanded our facilities and offered more scholarships in the hope that somebody will notice that we are doing a good job?"

Surely the following conversation is also possible and more realistic. This is society speaking and the universities listening. "Look, Mr. President, we're in trouble. We are driving up our salary budgets by competing for engineers in short supply. We cannot staff our public health services because there are not enough doctors. We cannot outpace the Russians in the arms race unless there are more people working on fundamental principles. We can't staff our foreign missions with people who know enough of their business to earn the respect of Asians and Africans. What, Mr. President, do you need so that you can help us out? Helping you is the cheapest way of helping ourselves."

The fifty-odd leading universities are in a sellers' market, but their words and behavior seem to be predicated on exactly the opposite assumption. The truth of the matter is that the universities and society are being altogether too coy with one another, whispering and hinting to and fro without ever getting the full and necessary facts on the table so that realistic and practical discussions can take place.

The representatives of one great national company last year visited 200 campuses, looking for trained men. You can see these men tiptoeing past the office of president and treasurer to the employment office in the hope of picking up a bargain or a windfall. Since there are no bargains in high-level talent, and not enough windfalls to go around, they pay a stiff price for what they find, or go away shaking their heads at the folly of not recognizing how bad it is for the university's public relations when it does not produce enough engineers or accountants. They need not have tiptoed past the president's office at all, because that gentleman was probably out of his office gumshoeing in Washington, the state capitol, or maybe in the corporation head-offices of the talent scout, looking for support for his faculty and plant. The tiptoeers and gumshoers should get together. They can help one another.

The universities and the major institutions of American society each are engaged in related forms of solicitation. Industry, commerce, and government are engaged in solicitation for qualified men. Universities are engaged in a solicitation for the means of selecting and training these men. The dependence of the one upon the other is the discovery that is about to be made. If it is not made, society's frustrated seekers for talent will in a few years show the same clinical signs as the university's seekers for support. Victims of the solicitation syndrome are principally recognizable by what is known as supplicant curvature, or sometimes mendicant stoop. The corresponding mental condition is sometimes called tincup blues. It is not a desirable affliction, but the methods of treatment are becoming well known—men in the one case, money in the other.

To those who are very attentive to the problems of the universities some caution should be given. Legislators and businessmen are often inclined to reason that the proper response to either the problem of the student bulge or of talent shortages is to provide more scholarships. To be against scholarships is like being against virtue. Nobody is against scholarships provided it is clearly understood that scholarships as such do nothing to solve the problem of inadequate space or overburdened faculties. Indeed, since most scholarships do not pay the true costs of education, the scholarship programs being worked out in Washington, the state capitals, and industry can even make the situation worse.

The student, the classroom, and the teacher must not be
separated from each other. To legislators, scholarships or cheap tuition is good politics; to corporations, it is good public relations. To universities, without help for classrooms and faculties, it is bad business.

There is an obstinate conviction that colleges are trying to do too many things and should impose restraints on themselves. This is true and yet not true. It is true in the sense that the best American universities feel very close to their society and have a great eagerness to satisfy its needs. It is, however, seriously untrue because it is society in its varied activities that lays the burdens upon the universities.

The enduring relationship between university and community is one of mutual respect and cooperation. It would be a distortion not to admit freely that both have given to each other in a fashion that no other society can equal. But respect and confidence must today be rounded out by a practical and hardheaded understanding that the laws of supply and demand operate in education as in all business. The price must be adequate to the quality of the product. If not, the product will decline in amount or in quality.

All I am saying is that the picture, the proportion, and the power of the university must be seen in practical and not charitable terms. A good educational system has the indispensable quality of a dependable security system, or a sound monetary system, or a successful foreign policy. Its success is worth the price that has to be paid. I think there will be a more realistic picture in the minds of responsible people ten years from now. It is going to be interesting for those of the present generation to be around when the new facts and figures begin to have their effect.

Arnold of Rugby said that no man should meddle with a university who does not know it very well and love it very dearly. I would add the phrase, "and is greatly optimistic about its future." The proper corrective for the fiscal funk that people get into when they look at the next ten years is a sense of excitement at beholding the new formations and horizons in knowledge and human events. If we ask a medical man what is likely to be the capital event in this generation, his answer is likely to be the conquest of cancer, which does indeed seem to be imminent. If we put the same question to a physicist he is likely to emphasize the safe and controllable production of energy through the fusion of the isotopes of hydrogen, helium, or lithium. For the military man it might be the controllable intercontinental ballistic missile, or for the psychiatrist the establishment of a series of clinically accurate relationships between mental disturbance and body chemistry. But there is one possibility that transcends them all. It is the possibility that the pendulum that carried Marxism to a point where it appeared to millions of the world's population as the most favorable force of emancipation and progress has passed the top of its long swing.

This would mean the rediscovery of America as the liberal and emancipating force of the world—a great breakthrough into hope. This is a very real possibility and worth all the effort needed to realize it. To realize it, we must not relax any effort to cultivate the mental and spiritual resources of the individuals who compose the nation. We must break the bottleneck between knowledge and its application to health, wealth, and human satisfaction. Education is the first weapon in the war to establish a new balance in human relationships. Milovan Djilas, Vice President of Yugoslavia, was sentenced to imprisonment for saying something that is profoundly true, that satellite unrest has "placed on the agenda the problem of freedom in communism—that is to say, the replacement of the Communist system itself by a new social system."

We stand at one of the great crossroads of history. The possibility of a counterrevolution against communism has arisen. It is now possible for communism to lose in the eyes of the world the appearance of being a progressive, liberating, and revolutionary force. Instead it stands an excellent chance of becoming identified with reaction. Before the blatant veil of lies and propaganda was snatched from the face of Stalinism, the only available revolutionary ideal for students behind the iron curtain and in Asia appeared to be communism. But the path which leads from the death of Stalin to the frontiers of Khruushchev, and on to the tragedy of Hungary, leads away from communism. Students are the first to see this.

It is an old saying that revolutions are made by students and by sufferers. Behind the iron curtain are many students and many sufferers. In lifting up their eyes, as they are now doing, beyond their own frontiers, it will mean much if they read answers to their questions that attract and satisfy them. The substitution of the image of America as the force of liberal progress for the image of America as naked power or reaction would be the capital historical event of the century.

Community College Effort Lauded

For his work on the problems connected with the possible establishment of a community college in Rochester—when it should be built, how, whom it should serve, and how it should be related to existing institutions—President de Kiewiet has received high commendation from an officer of the New York State Education Department.

"Thanks for all your assistance and stimulation in the past," the official wrote to President de Kiewiet. "You obviously know that I look to you more than to others as one of the most articulate and rational spokesmen for and in higher education. I expect this year to report continued progress in solving our problems in higher education."

President de Kiewiet is one of a group consisting of presidents of several institutions of higher learning and representatives of Rochester and Monroe County administrations and the Board of Education that has been studying the matter of a community college in Rochester, which has made good progress. As a leading spokesman for higher education he served on the New York State Committee for the White House Conference on Higher Education in 1955, and this year is a member of the Commission on Non-Tax Supported Colleges and Universities, Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York.
"Garage Lights" by Stuart Davis is one of the highlights of the University's growing collection of contemporary American art. A provocative and striking example of modern abstract painting by one of the outstanding leaders of present-day art in America, it was in a group of fourteen important canvases acquired by the Gallery in 1951 from the famed Encyclopedia Britannica Collection. That collection was assembled by former Senator William Benton, then publisher of the Britannica interests and a close friend of the University's former President, Alan Valentine, who negotiated the sale of the paintings to the Gallery. In "Garage Lights" the form and shapes of nature—trees, docks, gasoline pumps, ship masts and harbor buildings—are all simplified, abstracted and even rearranged to make a colorful and dramatic design. Stuart Davis, who long has ranked as the most daring and experimental of American moderns, is represented in leading museums throughout the country and recently was honored with a one-man show in Venice's great international Biennale.

Garage Lights

by Stuart Davis

Contemporary American

From the Permanent Collection of the University's Memorial Art Gallery and purchased through the Marion Stratton Gould Fund. This is the first of a series of illustrations the REVIEW plans to run on the University's art collections.
Another Look at the National

COLLEGE ADMISSION PROBLEM

by Charles R. Dalton, ’20
Director of Admissions and Student Aid, College of Arts and Science
(The first of two articles)

Periodically the country is exposed to a rash of news items, editorials, articles and commentaries on some new threatened emergency. Now we constantly read and hear about the difficulty of “getting into college.” The rash is reaching epidemic proportions. There is danger that this symptomatic rash may be more damaging than the malady which causes it.

It is true that the problem of admission to college exists and promises to become more acute. Yet much of the frightening copy written on the subject is based upon misinformation, misinterpretation of figures, and lack of understanding of admission procedures that result in a kind of student and parental panic which is neither justified nor helpful. It is important that we not blind ourselves to the problem. It is just as important that we see the problem in its true proportions.

In the limited space allotted for this article I can only touch upon some of the misunderstood and ignored factors in this situation that is causing such public alarm. The comments, moreover, will apply primarily to the undergraduate College of Arts and Science. It is upon this group of undergraduate colleges throughout the country, which enrolls a high proportion of college entrants, that national admission attention is being directed.

One reads that X College has 2,500 applicants and can accommodate only 500 freshmen. The reader is then led to the conclusion that only one in five of the students clamoring for admission to that college can be offered a place. Nonsense! Here are some of the factors ignored:

(1) While a relatively small group of “name” colleges and universities have many more qualified applicants than they can accept, many of the 2,000 accredited colleges and universities are offering admission to poorly-qualified candidates to fill their quotas. As late as July of this year many had vacancies in their classes entering in September.

(2) Many of the candidates refused by all college are not qualified for admission to those institutions and should not, in their own interest, be encouraged to enter, irrespective of the amount of room available. They may be qualified for some college or advanced program but not for the college to which they seek admission.

(3) Because of the number of students applying to two, three, or even a dozen colleges (the multiple application problem), these colleges offer admission to nearly twice the number of applicants that they can accommodate.

(4) There are certain critical areas like metropolitan New York, which, if cited to portray the problem, distort the national picture. The thousands seeking admission to colleges outside that area present an admission problem for those applicants which cannot be regarded as typical of the country as a whole.

But let me be more specific by giving you the admission picture at our own College of Arts and Science for the class entering this September—and Rochester is a relatively popular university which enjoys an unusually high quality of applicants.

The Admission Office had 3,000 individual folders representing completed and partly-completed applications for admission from men and women. We could accommodate only 540 in the freshman class. Did this mean that we offered admission to less than one in five of the students who were qualified and ardently desired to enter Rochester? By no means! Here’s what happened to the 3,000 so-called “applications”:

A total of 2,300 applications were actually completed in detail and acted upon by the Committee on Admission. The remaining 700 applicants undoubtedly changed their college plans for one reason or another and decided to drop their applications to Rochester.

Of the 2,300 total, 1,745 were applicants for straight admission whether or not a scholarship was granted. The rest were applying as scholarship applicants and indicated that they were interested in admission only if a large scholarship award could be made to them. Most of this group were applying to at least five or six institutions.

Of the 1,745 applicants, 1,457 were qualified for admission. We could have offered admission to all of them if there were no limitations in the size of the class. The remaining 288 were, in the opinion of the Committee on Admission, definitely unqualified for the work of this college.

Knowing from past experience and careful computations about what percentage of admitted students we would lose because of their acceptance to other colleges of their first choice, we offered admission to 1,018 of the 1,457. This is approximately seventy-three per cent of the qualified applicants for straight admission (many of whom also were granted scholarship aid). This is the real ratio of acceptances—not the “one in five” figure referred to earlier.

At the time this is written 545 applicants have accepted admission and paid deposits to assure their acceptance—almost precisely the number estimated. A very few withdrawals and admissions during the late summer should not significantly change this picture.

To offer 1,000 admissions for a class of 540 is a terrific gamble. We are constantly asked, “What if they all accept some year?” My answer is that in such a contingency my address will become “unknown.” The real point, however, is that no college offers admission to the number that it can accommodate but to nearly twice that figure.

The picture I have presented here of the admission situation in the College of Arts and Science is typical, with minor allowances for differences existing in different institutions, of the privately endowed colleges and universities in the East today. Since most public tax-supported institutions accept all high school candidates within the state there is much less of a problem of college admission in those institutions. Many of the figures you hear quoted about the ratio of acceptances to applicants are completely misleading and unrealistic if not actually inaccurate.

Here I must reiterate that this is not an attempt to deny the existence of an admission problem. It is merely an attempt to bring this problem into focus. The situation can be relieved by encouraging students to be realistic in their choice of colleges to which they make application. The better they match that choice to their own qualifications, the better their chance for acceptance, and the better their chance for success and a satisfying experience, once admitted.

If you suspect that the picture I have presented is a false one, ask the principal of the high school nearest you how many of his qualified seniors were unable to obtain admission to an accredited college this fall (not necessarily the college of their first choice). I'll make a wager that he will not name one!
Goddard Lieberson, '35E —
Long Hair Ideas Make Money

Goddard Lieberson, '35E, composer, top banana in the recording industry as president of Columbia Records, and at various times in his career a music critic, teacher, lecturer and writer, is, according to Newsweek magazine, "a living refutation of the notion that an egghead must be cracked before it will stand up in the business world."

Three years ago, the versatile and imaginative recording executive, who says "you have to keep producing new ideas even if you lose money," came up with one of his most daring "creative" approaches in the form of the off-beat and highly successful Columbia album, "The Confederacy," arranged and conducted by another Eastman School graduate, Richard Bales, '36E, conductor of the National Gallery Orchestra, Washington, D. C. The whole project was Lieberson's brain-child, and he spent a year in research on the Civil War that took him through libraries and across old battlegrounds in preparation for the album.

In its article on Lieberson, who has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Music degree by Temple University, Newsweek described him as "an out-and-out long-hair who drifted into business in 1939 as a $50-a-week assistant director for Columbia records and wound up a year ago as $75,000-a-year president of that division of Columbia Broadcasting System."

"Of ideas," reported Newsweek, Lieberson has had more than his share—and most of them money-makers... Trade circles estimate Columbia's share of the $250 million record market at $50 million.

"Lieberson's ideas have had much to do with Columbia's gains. As a vice president in 1948 he hustled the long-playing 33 rpm record onto the market, saw it capture the serious music field. As executive vice president in 1952, he sold near high-fidelity sound to the less gadget-conscious with the relatively low-price Columbia 360.

"Lieberson's album of 'Porgy and Bess,' first full-length musical recorded entirely with stage sounds, led to a 'South Pacific' album whose sales topped a million. His 'Pal Joey' recording inspired the 1952 Broadway revival of that show. Latest Columbia release in this field: Judy Holliday and the Broadway cast singing 'Bells Are Ringing.' He gambled and won with Edward R. Murrow's 1948 'I Can Hear It Now' (sales: $400,000) and a package of music, pictures and text called 'The Confederacy.' Out of 'The Confederacy,' Lieberson's contemporary at the University of Rochester's Eastman School of Music, Columbia 'pops' director Mitch Miller ('32E), plucked 'The Yellow Rose of Texas' and sold more than a million single records.

"All these successes were but a warm-up for Lieberson's greatest coup to date. It was on his advice that CBS put $350,000 into the smash Broadway production of 'My Fair Lady,' an investment that has grossed about $4.4 million to date, not to mention the sale of more than a million 'Fair Lady' albums at around $5 apiece. For many of these special projects, and all the musical shows, Lieberson himself mans the recording booth. 'A guy who runs a company,' he says, 'should know its functions.'

"His own functions include composing (of first-rate modern music), writing (a novel, 'Three for Bedroom C,' which became a movie), being husband to actress-dancer Vera Zorina and declaiming on almost any musical subject that may come up. On Elvis Presley (who records for RCA Victor): 'A good artist.' On opera: 'It's dead in America.' On high-fidelity sound: 'I should much prefer to hear great music badly reproduced than to hear bad music superbly reproduced.'

"Lieberson, a darkly suave figure who has been known to wear Madison Avenue's pink shirt but never its short hair, was born forty-six years ago in Staffordshire, England. His Russian immigrant father, a prosperous rubber-heel maker, moved first to Canada and later to Seattle, where Lieberson attended the University of Washington before going on to Rochester. Between school and Columbia Records, Lieberson taught, wrote, and composed, learning something that has softened his attitude toward the artists with whom he deals. He puts it bluntly: 'A composer can't make a living in America.'

"But, as Lieberson would concede, a president of Columbia Records can.'
Western Alumni Meetings Renew Interest

Today more Rochester alumni live in California than any state except New York. Indeed, over two-thirds of the University's 24,300 alumni now reside beyond commuting distance of the campus.

This dispersion of alumni coupled with the recent rapid growth of the corporate alumni body (approximately 1,000 annually) has dictated the evolution of new methods not only for maintaining contact with the alumni, but also for providing the alumni with a means of expressing their sustained interest, affections, loyalty, and support.

During this summer, alumni receptions were held in Denver, Pasadena, and San Francisco. Old acquaintances were renewed and new friendships started. A slide projector gave many their first view of the University's many new building additions.

The fine attendance and the enthusiasm so much in evidence at each reception presage a new trend in Alumni-University relations. With increasing frequency, representatives of the Rochester mountain will be visiting the alumni Mohammed.
ARTS AND SCIENCE—MEN

- 1997  
  Dr. William A. Petzoldt of Lodge Grass, Mont., retired Indian missionary, was the guest speaker at the Saginaw Valley (Mich.) Baptist Association meeting in May. Dr. Petzoldt began his work with the Crow Indians in 1903. He and his wife built the first mission school of hewn logs in the Little Big Horn Mountains. The area developed into a modern community with a religious education and social program for Indian young people.

- 1998  
  60th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

- 1999  
  The Rev. Robert B. Patton of Ossining, N. Y., observed his fiftieth anniversary in the ministry in June. He is pastor emeritus of the First Baptist Church in Ossining.

- 1901  
  The Rev. John B. Whiteman of Greenfield, Mass., was the principal speaker at the semi-annual board meeting of the Berkshire district and South Berkshire branch of the Massachusetts SPCC in June. For the past forty-five years the Rev. Mr. Whiteman has been rector of St. James Episcopal Church in Greenfield.

- 1903  
  55th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958. Frederick Wiedeman died in Rochester on June 25. An attorney for more than fifty years, he specialized in real estate law. He was a former officer and trustee of the Rochester Bar Association and a director of the Monroe Abstract & Title Corporation.

- 1905  
  The Rev. Le Roy Halbert has retired after fifty-one years in the ministry and is now residing at 31 South 6th Street, Lewisburg, Pa. He was formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church, Sharon, Pa.

- 1906  
  Clarence M. Platt, former corporation counsel for the city of Rochester died in Rochester, N. J., on June 28. He was a well-known Rochester attorney and had been living in Rochester since his retirement in 1941.

- 1908  
  50th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

- 1910  
  C. Boyd Ireland, a retired New York Central Railroad superintendent, died in Ionia, N. Y., on June 8. Mr. Ireland came to Rochester in 1913 as superintendent of the Rochester station and until he moved to Buffalo in 1929 was active in railroad "Y" circles and Democratic politics.

- 1911  
  Dr. Albert B. Helmkamp and Dr. Ralph W. Helmkamp were presented fifty-year keys during Alumni Day activities at Wagner College, Staten Island, in June. Both brothers were graduated from Wagner in the class of 1907. Albert is the retired principal of the Elmira (N. Y.) Free Academy and Ralph is Professor of Chemistry at the University. Albert was recently elected to the Elmira Board of Education for a five-year term.

- 1913  
  45th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

- 1915  
  Gordon C. Baird, dairy farmer, World War II veteran and a former director of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, died at his home in Brighton, N. Y., on July 30. Mr. Baird was a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

- 1918  
  40th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958. Milton R. Whitmore retired in April from the Wright Air Development Center, Dayton,
Ohio. He is known as the Air Force's senior scientist in the materials field, and upon retirement he received an honorary award for meritorious civilian service.

- 1921
- Richard P. Curtiss, former news editor of the Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester, and former publisher of the Salisbury (Md.) Times, died in New York City on June 21. He was a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.
- 1922
- 33rd Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- 1925
- Edwin J. Gohn, a vice president of the Esso Research and Engineering Company, recently marked two important milestones with the company. In May he celebrated his thirtieth anniversary with the company and also the fifteenth anniversary of the day when he drew the first sample of oil from the world's first fluid catalytic cracking unit. Today the process is the world's most widely used method of making high-quality gasoline and other oil products.
- 1926
- Edmund Claude Fisher died in Holliston, Mass., on July 22. Following his graduation from the University Mr. Fisher joined the Dennison Paper Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts. He advanced from sales representative in Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and New York to manager of new product development at the home office.
- 1927
- Jacob Koko, advertising executive, died in Binghamton, N. Y., on June 13. He was proprietor of the Kokis Advertising Agency in Binghamton and formerly was co-owner of the Johnson City Journal, as well as past president of the Binghamton District, Zionist Organization of America, past chairman of the United Jewish Appeal and vice president of the New York State Zionist Organization.
- 1928
- 36th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- 1929
- 1930
- Bert A. Van Horn was elected president of the Rochester Life Insurance and Trust Council in June. He is a member of the firm of Van Horn, Rudman, Miller, McHugh & Belcher.
- 1931
- John C. Urbanik received his master's degree from Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y., in June.
- Dr. Maurice H. Greenhill is the new director of the Community Mental Health Board of New York City. Prior to this appointment Dr. Greenhill was chairman and professor of the department of psychiatry and director of the Psychiatric Institute at the University of Miami School of Medicine.
- 1933
- 35th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- 1935
- Reed H. Harding has been appointed industrial development representative for the New York State Commerce Department. Prior to this appointment Harding was a cost analyst for the Angle Genesee Corporation.
- Dr. William C. Walzer, associate general director of the Joint Commission on Missionary Education of the National Council of Churches, was one of the principal speakers at the five-day school on race relations held at Wittenberg College in June. The school is sponsored by the United Lutheran Church in America.
- 1936
- Dr. William V. Hoffman and Maxine Gordon were married in Rochester on April 27. Dr. Hoffman is assistant professor of Romance languages at DePaul (Ill.) University.
- Dr. Hyman J. Zimmerman has been appointed full-time professor and chairman of the department of medicine at the Chicago Medical School, as well as head of medicine and director of medical education at Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago.
- Dr. John F. Flagg of the General Electric Company was the guest speaker at the May meeting of the Western Massachusetts Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.
- 1938
- 29th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- Dr. Jack E. Thomas was recently elected to the Elmera (N. Y.) Board of Education to serve a five-year term.
- Morton S. Kircher, a member of the staff of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, since his graduation, has been promoted to research manager in charge of inorganic and electrochemical research at the Virgo laboratory, and the boron isotope plant in Model City.
- 1940
- Walter C. Newcomb was elected a member of the Fairport (N. Y.) Central School Board of Education in May for a three-year term. Newcomb is an administrative official in the development and research division at Eastman Kodak Company.
- 1943
- 55th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

McKelvey to Plan Development At Harvey Mudd College

George I. McKelvey, '50, until last year Director of Alumni Relations, has been appointed Director of Development at Harvey Mudd College, a liberal arts college specializing in the physical sciences and engineering, one of the five Associated Colleges of Claremont, California. President of Harvey Mudd College is Dr. Joseph B. Platt, 37, UR Professor of Physics until he resigned a year ago to head the new college, which enrolled its first class of forty-eight students in September.

At Harvey Mudd, McKelvey will direct development plans, fund raising and external relations, and will set up an alumni program four years from now when the college holds its first commencement. For the past year he has been associate director of the American Alumni Council.

Dr. Henry S. Vvverberg, former associate professor of history at Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, Pa., is now assistant professor of history at the University of Akron, Ohio.
- 1945
- Jerome E. Korpeck was chairman of the Cabinet Conference Committee which directed round table discussions with members of the Cabinet in Washington at the tenth annual convention of the National Federation of Young Republican Clubs in June.
- 1946
- Dr. John L. Sawyers and Julia Edwards were married in Nashville, Tenn., on May 25.
- 1947
- Arthur R. Frakenpohl, a member of the Crane music department of the New York State University Teachers College at Potsdam, was awarded the degree, Doctor of Music, in June at McGill University, Montreal.
- Joseph G. Mack and Emma R. Ostermeyer were married in Jamaica, N. Y., in June.
- Dr. Robert P. Plonskowy is interning at Albany (N. Y.) General Hospital. He recently received his medical degree from Lausanne University, Switzerland.
- 1948
- 105th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- Dr. Haydon A. Bailey and Lois B. Martin were married in Dansville, N. Y., on June 19.
- Edwin I. Colodny has resigned from the Civil Aeronautics Board staff to become assistant to the president of Allegheny Airlines, Washington, D. C. Colodny is a member of the New York State Bar, U. S. Court of Claims and U. S. Court of Military Appeals as well as the American Bar Association.
- 1949
- Thomas J. McNinnes was ordained a minister at services held in the First Baptist Church, Newton, N. J., on May 15.
- W. Gary Morrison was appointed director of guidance of the Pittsford (N. Y.) Central School system in July.
- Robert C. Smith has been appointed price redetermination specialist for Tenco Aircraft Corporation, Dallas.
- Roy K. Stephens has been promoted to director of manufacturing of the Alectra Division, Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation, Pasadena, Calif.
- Bernard Schnacky, an electrical engineer at Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation, died on June 26 in Rochester. While at the U. S. R., he played junior varsity softball for two years and was a member of the Engineer's Club.
- Francis J. Hone and Jane Kigley were married in Geneva, N. Y., on June 22. They are residing in Forest Hills, N. Y., where Hone is a patent attorney in the law firm of Brombaugh, Graves, Free and Donahue in New York.
- 1955
- Theodore Pella and Christel Eissom were married in Trinity Lutheran Church, East Rochester, N. Y., on July 20.
- Francis G. Gentile was awarded a Doctor of Medicine degree cum laude from Georgetown University in June. Dr. Gentile is now an intern at the District of Columbia General Hospital.
- William H. Bosworth, Jr., his wife and two sons, have recently moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where he is in charge of a new branch sales office for the Foxboro Company.
- The Rev. Gale E. Tymeson and Mary Elizabeth Thrall were married in Marysville, Ohio, on July 6. They are residing at 1688 Lehigh Station Road, Henrietta, N. Y., where the Rev.
Mr. Tymeson is minister of the Henrietta Congregational Church.

1951

NORMAN A. MILES has been appointed an account executive in the Barlow Advertising Agency, Inc., Syracuse.

JAMES S. MACKAY was graduated from the Cornell Law School in June and has become an associate in the firm of Dudley, Stowe, and Hawes in Buffalo.

A son, John Stewart II, was born on March 22 to Mr. and Mrs. FRANK S. ZAHNISER.

A daughter, Lisa Jay, was born on June 21 to Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT RALPH CARDINO. The Cardinos have recently moved to 129 Well Street, Park Forest, Ill.

DR. WILLIAM C. PARULL was assigned as a counterintelligence specialist with the Fourth Regional Combat Team at Fort Devens, Mass.

A LIEUTENANT J. G., in the Navy and is stationed in Greenland.

R. Y. GUERRA and his wife, the former Jean Foster, '52, have recently moved from Florida to Rochester where Clarke is associated with Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Their new address is 24 South Avenue, Webster, N. Y.

1952

RICHARD E. JOHNSON received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Albany Law School in June.

PATRICK J. BRADLEY and Mary Ann De Lauro were married in Rochester on July 4.

DR. ARNOLD A. BRENNER and Jeanette D. Knecht were married in Philadelphia in July. They are residing in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where Dr. Brenner is serving in the U. S. Army Medical Corps as chief of the pediatrics section, Rodriguez Army Hospital, Fort Brooke.

1954

RICHARD M. ROTHBERG was awarded a $500 scholarship for research and clinical training in the field of allergic diseases during the summer by the American Foundation for Allergic Diseases. Rothberg is a medical student at the University of Chicago.

1956

GERALD LUCYSKY and Roberta Belfor were married in Rochester on June 6. Mr. and Mrs. Lucysky are residing at 114 Bobrich Drive, Rochester.

A son, John Stewart II, was born on March 6, 1957.

MORTON D. SHULMAN was graduated from the Albany Law School in June.

MICHAEL SILVERBERG was graduated from Columbia University Law School in June.

ARMIN LOEB and Rita Feldman were married in Rochester on July 7. They are now residing at 327 South 42nd Street, Philadelphia, where Loeb is studying for his doctorate degree in psychology at the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. PLATON COLLIP, who was graduated from the UR Medical School in June, is interning at Children's Hospital, Los Angeles.

THE REV. WILLIAM R. HOWARD is the new rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Rochester.

DONALD EVANGELISTA received a Bachelor of Laws degree from Cornell Law School in June.

PAUL C. INGRASCI received a Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from the University of Pennsylvania in June. He recently was commissioned a Lieutenant, J. G., in the Navy and is stationed at the U. S. Naval Base Dental Clinic in Long Beach, Calif.

TWINs, Andrea Susan and Jeffrey Stephen, were born on July 19 to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN KNECHT.

WILLIAM J. ADLER and Jeanne FitzPatrick were married in Albany, N. Y., on August 2. Adler is a senior at Albany Medical College.

A RICHARD M. ROTHBERG, orthodontist, has opened his office at 714 Titus Avenue, Rochester.

Sawyer in Buffalo.

1956

DR. DAVID I. MAUDE, who was graduated from New York State University Teachers College, received a Bachelor of Laws at Albany Law School in June. He also has been elected a member of the American Home Economics Association in St. Louis in June.

1958

2ND LT. KENNETH B. BUHLM completed the jet pilot training at Webb Air Force Base, Texas, in July.

FRANK W. ELDER and Jean Carson were married in Livingston, N. J., on June 21. They are residing in Dearborn, Mich., where Elder is an economist with Ford International.

RICHARD M. ROTHBERG was a member of the U.S. Army Medical Corps as chief of the pediatrics section, Rodriguez Army Hospital, Fort Brooke.

A daughter, Lisa Jayn, was born on June 21. They are residing at 166 Evandale Road, Rochester.

LT. ROBERT WILTSIE, U. S. Air Force, is a photo intelligence officer in Wiesbaden, Germany.

1958

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1959

JOHN C. BENNETT and Dolores Engel were married in Rochester on June 9. Mr. and Mrs. Lucysky are residing at 114 Bobrich Drive, Rochester.

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1960

W. BROMLEY CLARKE and his wife, the former Jean Foster, '52, have recently moved from Florida to Rochester where Clarke is associated with Bausch & Lomb Optical Company. Their new address is 24 South Avenue, Webster, N. Y.

1961

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1962

DR. WILLIAM C. PIARULLE, orthodontist, has opened his office at 714 Titus Avenue, Rochester.

1963

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Elizabeth Ehling Ordained Presbyterian Minister

At the Church of the Master in New York City on May 2, Elizabeth Sullivan Ehling, '48, became the first woman minister to be ordained by the Presbyterian Church of New York. She was advanced from the status of Director of Religious Education at the Church of the Master to Assistant Minister.

The Presbyterian General Assembly voted to ordain women ministers at its historic meeting in Philadelphia in 1956.

Mrs. Ehling is now on leave of absence to complete a fellowship for advanced training in pastoral counseling as an intern-fellow at the American Foundation of Religion and Psychiatry, where she participates in all of the activities of the clinic as a full working member of the staff. The interns are assigned a selected number of clients with whom to counsel both individually and in groups, and are under both pastoral and psychiatric supervision. According to the Rev. Frederick C. Kuether, director of clinical pastoral education, Mrs. Ehling is the first woman minister to undertake such intensive training.

She was a pre-medical student at the University and also is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. Before becoming Director of Christian Education at the Church of the Master, an integrated Presbyterian Church in Harlem, she did advanced work at the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, Child Study Association of America, and interned under the Council of Clinical Training at New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and at the American Foundation of Religion and Psychiatry.

One of the many ways the Church of the Master serves the needs of the community is through a psychiatric clinic, where ministers work as counselors on the clinic team. Mrs. Ehling became particularly concerned about the ways the church can work with children and their families through the integrated approach of the combined resources of the varied programs of the church school, the church-related community center and the church-related psychiatric clinic.

Mrs. Ehling's husband, Ernest H., a graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology, is a systems engineer for Vitro Corporation of America, and is an active layman in the Church of the Master.
ELIZABETH BRINKMAN received a Master of Arts degree in English at the University of Wisconsin in June. She is an assistant in the English department at the university and is working for her Ph.D.

SHARON ALTER and E. Leonard Garelick were married in Rochester on June 23.

1957
GAIL THOMPSON and John J. Klein, Jr., '55, were married on May 25 in Rochester. They are residing at 144 Terrace Park, Rochester.

BARBARA FLOYD and Ens. Robert E. Blank, Jr., '56, were married on June 29 at Oneida, N. Y.

1958
SUSAN SKEHAN and Lt. Richard D. Muzdakis, USAF, '55, were married on July 7 at Rochester. They are residing at 1224 East 54th Street, Savannah, Ga.

STELLA PANTAGES and Harry G. Kacandes were married in Westfield, N. J., on June 23.

GWENDOLYN SMITH and Robert D. Lanskj were married in Port Jervis, N. Y., on June 22.

SYLVIA LURIE and Louis Lurie, '57, were married in New York City on June 16.

ALICE ROBINSON and Robert Leigh were married in Lockport, N. Y., on June 29. They are residing at 416 West Center Street, Medina, N. Y.

N. Y. He is also active in the Auburn (N. Y.) chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

1930
DORIS DAVIDSON PATEK, contralto soloist in the Universalist Church, Rochester, was guest soloist in Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in a performance in Geneva, N. Y., in the spring.

1932
KEN FRENCH, a member of the Mutual Broadcasting System news corps, has a daily program originating from Washington.

1933
25th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

1934
PAUL W. ALLEN, professor of music at Wheaton College, Rockford, Ill., was awarded the Fred Waring National Competition Trophy recently.

1936
GARDNER READ's "Prelude and Toccata" was the opening selection performed by the Eastman Chamber Orchestra in its concert on July 18.

20th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

JOHN MCGREGOSS, assistant professor of music and assistant to the dean of the College of Fine Arts, was one of sixteen University of Texas faculty members honored by the Students Association with teaching excellence awards in April.

1939
WILLIS PAGE conducted the Buffalo Schola Cantorum and members of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra in a performance of Bach's "Passion According to St. John" in Buffalo.

1940
HELEN KING was awarded the Sword of Honor by Sigma Alpha Iota recently. This award, one of the highest, is awarded for leadership, outstanding service and upholding the highest ideals of the fraternity.

1941
JOSEPH BEIN, a member of the music department of Miami University, is also the violinist in the Musical Arts Quartet.

1942
FRED DANIEL HINGER is the tympanist with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

ROBERT BAUSTIAN, associate professor of music and conductor of the University of Kansas symphony, had the unique distinction during the summer of being the only American conductor on the permanent staff of a European opera, as the second conductor of the Hessian State Theater in Wiesbaden, Germany, since 1933. For five years before that he was a musical assistant and frequent conductor of the State Theater of Zurich, Switzerland.

1943
DR. AUSTIN TRUITT, director of music at Brighten (N. Y.) High School, was guest conductor at the choir festival at the second annual district conference of Greek Orthodox Youth of America.

1945
RAYMOND BAUBER, assistant professor of music at Central Washington College, Ellensburg, was piano soloist in the first faculty recital of the spring series held in the college auditorium.

1947
WILLIS A. STEVENS, Jr., instructor in piano at the Salem College of Music, and Elizabeth Riegner were married in Philadelphia on June 2. They are residing at 11 East Bank Street, Winston-Salem, N. C.

1948
DOUGLAS P. WARD is music director at Longmeadow High School, Springfield, Mass.

1949
STANLEY D. GAUGER has taken a year's leave of absence from his position as director of music at Allen Stevenson School for Boys to travel and study in Europe.

1950
ADON FOSTER, a member of the Dayton (Ohio) Philharmonic Orchestra, is the violinist in the Musical Arts Quartet.

1958
10th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

EVAN WHALLON, member of the music faculty of Manchester College, was honored by the Springfield (Ohio) symphony orchestra association in May when he conducted the final concert of the orchestra. His farewell gift from Springfield music lovers was a uniquely bound album containing a copy of each program in which he had participated with the orchestra as conductor.

The first performance of W. PARKS GRANT'S "Lyric Overture" was presented by the Southwestern Symphony Orchestra at the University
of Texas on March 29. Another new composition of Grant’s entitled “A Mood Overture” was given its first performance by the Symphony Orchestra on April 27 at the eighth annual Regional Composers’ Forum held at the University of Alabama.

Frank York is still maestro of the famed College Inn at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago. In 1950 he started with a four-weeks’ contract and has been there ever since.

• 1949

An original composition, “Poeme for Orchestra,” by John Armesto, violinist in the Amherst (N. Y.) Symphony Orchestra, was included in a program at the Amherst Central School in April.

• 1950

Zelphra Poli Friedman has been named organist of the Bethany Evangelical Lutheran Church in North Miami, Fla.

Merle Puffer returned to Rochester to play a leading role in “Die Fledermaus” in the Opera Under the Stars series in July.

• 1951

John Edward Price, assistant professor of piano and music theory at Hastings (Neb.) College Conservatory of Music, was granted a Fulbright Scholarship for study in Paris this fall.

Angelo Frascarelli was in charge of the string program at the Summer Music Camp at Mississippi Southern College during July and August.

John Jadilos, professor at the Crane Department of Music of Potsdam (N. Y.) College, was one of the featured soloists with the Crane Symphony Orchestra at its annual spring concert in April.

Norbert Winkler sang the lead role in “South Pacific” in three performances with the St. Paul (Minn.) Civic Opera Company in the spring. He has also completed the leading role in an industrial film, “The Big Change,” for Standard Oil of Indiana.

Norman Paulu was a member of the summer faculty of Rocky Ridge Music Center at Estes Park, Colo.

• 1952

Frank La Cava has accepted a position as band instructor and assistant director in the Texas City High School. The La Cavas’ new address is 1113 9th Avenue North, Texas City, Tex.

Warren Beaman is director of the Mount Clemens (Mich.) High School band.

• 1953

5th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958,

Robert Diehl was social director at the Twin Fork Lakes Cabin Club, West Milford, N. J., for the summer. During the winter he is a vocal teacher at the Robert Treat Junior High School, Newark, N. J.

• 1954

Dora Seresarian was one of the soloists presented in a recital by the Young Musicians Foundation in Los Angeles in June.

Vienna Proietti, a member of the Duke University department of music, gave a piano concert in Durham, N. C., in April.

The Sapio twins, Maurice L. and Edwin H., have been appointed music instructors at East Haven (Conn.) High School. They recently returned from Army service in Europe where they directed the 279th Army Band and Chorus. While in Europe the brothers gave instrumental instructions to Army dependents in Polieters, France, when the band or chorus was not on tour.

J. Richard Szeremay has been appointed minister of the Hereford Parkway Community Church, Bloomfield, N. J. He is a recent graduate of Bloomfield Seminary where he was director of music for two years.

Karen Maesch Hamburg is a cellist in the New Orleans Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Her husband is professor of philosophy at Tulane University.

Nancy Willey was guest piano soloist at the fourth annual Spring Concert of the Teaneck (N. J.) High School PTA Choral.

A four child and first daughter, Marjorie Jean, was born on April 22 in San Diego, Calif., to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mooney.

• 1955

Charlene Chadwick, mezzo-soprano, has signed a contract with the Opera House in Dusseldorf, Germany. Last year she was studying in Germany on a Fulbright Scholarship.

Pana Yalanis was choral director and voice instructor during the summer at Beaupre Summer Art Camp, Lenox, Mass.

• 1956

Martha Zepp, a member of the University of Illinois School of Music faculty, presented a piano concert in Urbana, Ill., in May.

Waldo Comfort was recently recognized by Rochester music critics for his composition of ballet music written for the Junior Chamber of Commerce musical production in April.

Dorothy Katherine Payne, organist at Grace Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, was piano soloist at the sixteenth annual spring concert of the Greater Cincinnati Methodist Chorus in May.

Carolyn Ann Booth and M. Dale Clark, ’48, were married in Fall River, Mass., on June 8. They are residing in Rochester where he is a member of the Rochester Philharmonic and Civic Orchestras.

Mary Ann Wix and Robert T. Haggrave were married in Harrisburg, Pa., on June 22.

Teresa Ballester and Richard Woitach were married in Upper Montclair, N. J., in July. They are residing at 140 West 70th Street, New York City.

• 1957

Mary Margaret Weeks and Ivor Thomas Reday, ’51, were married in Rochester on June 15.

Charles B. Schaffer, Jr., died suddenly in Rochester on July 1.

Kenley P. Ingliffeld has been accepted as a member of the U. S. Army Band at Washington, D. C.

Jessica R. Kramer has been awarded a fellowship to study for a Master of Music degree at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

Dr. Hardy served twenty years as superintendent of schools in White Plains, N. Y.

• 1932

Harrell D. Carpenter, formerly assistant professor of music at Grinnell College, is now teaching music literature, organ and piano at the Glassboro (N. J.) State Teachers College.

• 1935

Dr. Lowell O. Randall, a staff member of Hoffman-LaRoche, Nutley, N. J., addressed the members of the Staten Island subsection of the American Chemical Society in May. Dr. Randall is author and co-author of more than sixty publications in pharmacology and biochemistry.

• 1938

Everett R. Dyer, executive director of the New York State School Boards Association, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Pedagogy degree from Houghton College last year.

• 1939

Darrell Peter, a member of the piano faculty of the Juilliard School of Music, is the composer of “The Parrot,” the first television opera to be commissioned by a commercial sponsor.

• 1940

P. Virginia Rhode, instructor in mathematics and astronomy at the University of Kentucky for the past four years, is now teaching at the University of Florida.

• 1942

Dr. Wendell Rider, conductor of the Arizona State Symphony and chamber players, has been named professor of music and acting chairman of the music department at Arizona State College.

• 1943

Samuel Spurbeck, professor of music at Crane Music College, Potsdam, N. Y., was violin soloist at the annual concert in the spring. In addition to twenty-five years of teaching at Potsdam, he has served as instructor in musicology at Teachers College, Columbia University, and as guest professor at Hartt College of Music, Hartford, Conn.

• 1944

Carolyn Jane Holton, Spanish teacher at the East Rockaway (N. Y.) High School, did graduate study last summer at the Saltillo State Teachers College, Mexico. Miss Holton has traveled widely in Europe, Cuba and Mexico and has lectured extensively. She is also a well-known violinist and studied under Arthur Schuller, concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

• 1945

Wesley Tepley was guest soloist at the annual spring concert of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra at Two Rivers, Wis.

• 1946

Leroy P. Jenkins, head of the science department of East High School, Rochester, attended the Tufts Institute for Secondary School Teachers of Science last summer.

Weldon Hart, violinist, composer and teacher, was appointed head of the music department of Michigan State University in August. Since 1949 Professor Hart has been director of the School of Music at West Virginia University.

• 1948

Robert Townsend is the director of music for elementary schools in Newburg, N. Y. He is also choir director of Grace Church in that city.
named concertmaster of the Metropolitan Opera Company orchestra in 1939. This was the sixth year of his service as a teacher of the Metropolitan Opera Company orchestra, beginning in 1933. The position was held at the University of Texas in May. Williams is a member of the music faculty of the University of Texas.

ELLIN B. HYDR died in Danville, N. Y., on June 5. At the time of his death he was superintendent of schools in Danville where he had been a member of the school system for twenty years.

Dr. Robert A. Emile is teaching violin and viola at the University of Arizona school of music.

1950

WILLIAM E. MCKEE, assistant professor of French horn and history of music at Tulane University, has been appointed a leave of absence for the 1957-1958 school year in order to complete work on his doctorate at North Texas State College, Denton.

GEORGE R. SULLIVAN has been appointed principal of the proposed East Brunswick (N. J.), High School which is scheduled to be completed in September, 1958.

1951

DR. ELMER SCHOETTE joined the music faculty of the University of Houston in September. His transcription of Bach's "Organ Prelude in C Minor" for band was performed at the University of Houston Fine Arts Festival in May.

Concertmaster at Met

RAYMOND GNIEWEK, '53, has been named concertmaster of the Metropolitan Opera Company orchestra beginning this fall. Concertmaster of the Rochester Civic Orchestra for the last two years, he moves up to one of the most important performing posts in the country.

Max Rudolf, director of the orchestra, said that the decision of the five conductors who acted as a board of judges was unanimous in favor of Gniewek for the post. At an audition in which many top violinists of the country participated, the Rochester violinist was said to have "walked away" from the others with his brilliant performance.

Gniewek has also been assistant concertmaster of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

Dr. Paul Swartz, associate professor of psychology at the University of Wichita, has been named editor of the "Psychological Record," a quarterly publication containing theoretical and experimental articles on psychological developments.

Dr. George F. Ebedes has been named assistant professor of music at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.

1952

Dr. LINWOOD DE HOND has been appointed principal of Savannah (N. Y.) High School. For the past seven years he has been vice principal and a teacher in the Marion (N. Y.) High School.

Dr. MILTON MING-DEH LIU has accepted an appointment in surgical service at the Lebanon (Pa.) Veterans Administration Hospital. Dr. Liu was born and educated in Chungtai, China, and served in the surgical units of the Chinese Nationalist Army before coming to the United States.

Dr. BLYTHE OREN, theory teacher at Chicago Musical College of Roosevelt University, was hostess for the Collegiate Musical Summer Tour in Europe. The group spent seven weeks this summer visiting France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Germany, Holland and England, attending operatic concerts, ballets, and music festivals.

KARL E. GREEN, Jr., has been appointed principal of Thurston School, Elmira, N. Y.

H. MERRILL LEWIS, chairman of the music department of the University of Houston, was director of the sixth annual Houston Fine Arts Festival in May.

1953

MARGARET WALSH and Robert Palmieri, '54, were married in Bay City, Mich., on July 27.

1954

Dr. DIMITRI AFONSKY has been appointed honorary associate research specialist in the Rutgers University Bureau of Biological Research, College of Arts and Sciences and College of Engineering. Dr. Afonsky has been a research associate with the Colgate-Palmetto Company since 1956.

P. PETER SACCIO is director of the Aquinas College choir in Grand Rapids, Mich.

DONALD L. CLARKE and Mary Alison Thomas were married on June 26 in Canandaigua, N. Y. The new couple is residing at 658 Meigs Street, Rochester, where he has been named consultant in the office of teacher employment and certification at the Board of Education.

Music for the sixteenth annual Mormon Pageant, "America's Witness for Christ," was written by Dr. Crawford Gates. The music which took three and one-half years to write has been performed and recorded by the Utah State Symphony Orchestra, A Capella Choir, and Men's and Women's Choruses of Brigham Young University in the Great Salt Lake Tabernacle.

BERNARD R. GNURSTRA of Houston, Del., was awarded the Bachelor of Divinity degree at Westminster Theological Seminary in May.

1955

Dr. ROGER G. COOLEY has been appointed headmaster of Hoosac School, Troy, N. Y. Dr. Cooley's appointment makes the first time a layman has headed the Episcopal Church school in its sixty-eight-year history.

Dr. ALex J. HAGG has been appointed to the zoology faculty of the University of Missouri.

1956

Nona Jean Reed and Raymond P. Porter were married in Rochester on June 22.

eteke Buglosi, science teacher at Clifton Springs (N. Y.) Central School, was awarded a National Science Foundation scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania last summer. The composition "Concert for Pipe Organ and Strings" by Dr. ROGER D. HANNAY, teacher at Wyoming University, was performed recently at the Troy (N. Y.) Music Hall.

Betty Wagner and William J. Graf were married at the Colgate Rochester Divinity Chapel, Rochester, on July 7. They are residing at 87 Ontario View Street, Rochester.

Richard A. Holroyd and Donna Thomas were married in Beverly Hills, Calif., on May 11.

Virginia L. Radley has been appointed assistant dean of students at Goucher College. In addition to administrative duties, Miss Radley holds the rank of assistant professor and is an instructor in the English department.

Jean Eichelberger, assistant professor of music at College Misericordia, Dallas, Pa., was granted the month of July in Mexico on concert tour arranged by the Binational Center of the American Embassy in Mexico City. She gave piano recitals in six Mexican cities. In September she went on a concert tour of American Colleges under the sponsorship of the National Catholic Music Educators Association.

Gwendolyn Jenkins and Jack D. Howell were married in Charlotte, N. C., on June 6.

Dr. William Hubbard Baxter is on the staff of the Birmingham (Ala.) Conservatory of Music and Birmingham-Southern College.

Sister Mary Christian Rosner, C. S. J., has been assigned as a teacher of music at St. Mary of the Plains College, Dodge City, Kans.

Ernest Etzweller and Elinor Avery were married in Summit, N. J., on June 29. They are residing in Holland, N. Y., where Etzweller is employed as instrumental supervisor for the Holland Central School.

Sister Mary Theophane, O. S. F., director of music and professor of organ, chants and theory at Alverno College, Milwaukee, Wis., had two of her works played at the fourth annual Wisconsin Composers Concert in the spring.

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1928

20th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

1933

25th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

1938

25th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

1939

Lt. CMED. Carol Louise Dunning, Nurse Corps, USN, received her Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing Education from Indiana University in June. In July she reported to the USN Hospital, Bermuda, where she is serving as chief nurse.

1941

Phyllis Thompson Davis is employed as
medical-surgical supervisor at the Faxton Hospital, Utica, N. Y. She is married and has three children.

- 1942
  15th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- 1948
  10th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- 1949
  A third child, Austen Hugh, was born on May 15 to the Rev. Herbert and Mary Lacy Schauer.
- 1950
  June Neuschele and John D. Allen, '50U, were married in Rochester on June 29.
- 1953
  5th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
- 1956
  Marcia Collins and Robert B. Hayes, '54, were married in Rochester on June 22. They are residing at 215 University Park, Rochester, where he is attending the UR Medical School.
  Mary Jo Gretchen and Dr. Paul N. Spring were married in Canandaigua, N. Y., on June 15. They are residing in New York City where Dr. Spring is an intern in oral surgery at Metropolitan Hospital.
  Jeannette Lieffingwell and Charles R. Shepardson, a student at the UR Medical School, were married in Panama, N. Y., on June 30. They are residing at 188 Raleigh Street, Rochester.
- 1957
  Mary Elizabeth Hawken and Robert Alexander were married in Clinton, N. Y., on June 22. They are residing in Coral Gables, Fla.
  Elizabeth Seberg and Dr. William K. Woodward, '53M, were married in Rochester on May 4.

**UR Men Contribute to Success of Ad Agency**

Charles L. Rumrill, '22, one of the University's most active alumni, quit his job with another firm to launch his own advertising agency in 1933 during the depth of the depression. The company of which he is president and chairman of the board is now the largest independent advertising firm between New York and Cleveland.

This summer, the Rumrill Company opened its handsome modernistic new building in Mt. Hope Avenue, near the Barge Canal, on the outskirts of Rochester, with a party for its 150 employees, and open house for its suppliers, clients, and competitors. The company today has a billing close to $10,000,000, but it had tough sledding in its early days. Two men Rumrill had taken in as partners left him, and he struggled along alone for a time. His progressive ideas, imaginative approach to advertising, and determination finally began paying off, and gradually the business grew until one year it totaled $100,000. That was the beginning of its ascendancy to the present high place it holds in the advertising field.

The new building, although on the edge of the city, is only a short drive to the Rochester Airport, from which the company's officers often fly to New York in the morning and back the same day, is about three miles from the nearest interchange of the New York Thruway, and is about ten minutes drive from town Rochester.

Many Rochester alumni are on the Rumrill staff, including three vice presidents, George R. Darcy, '42, a former Navy pilot who was one of the first men to fly an airplane into the heart of a hurricane; Willis T. Jensen, '28, and Charles N. Gleason, '42, 49G; the treasurer, Herbert R. Hanson, '25; research director, William E. Weller, '43, and several copy writers, including Nisson Lieberman, '49, John E. Rodwell, '51, and Gerard Winterkorn '54.

**1953 Medical Resident**

Dr. Frank Magill, pediatrician at the Children's Medical Center, Boston, has been appointed to the McCard Hospital, Durban, South Africa, by the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Dr. William H. Moretz, professor and chairman of the department of surgery of the Medical College of Georgia, was the principal speaker at the sixty-sixth commencement of Lenoir-Ryne College, Hickory, N. C.
n insight into Happiness

"As I look back over these past seventy years, the most satisfying things to me are those I did for the good of my fellow man. When I have passed on, if I should be remembered as a pretty decent sort of a fellow—a fairly kind individual, and a reasonably charitable man, I shall have left a great and enduring estate...

"Man naturally longs for and seeks happiness. It is the end for which he was created. We cannot gain complete happiness on earth. No matter what we achieve, we are always seeking something further and keep on doing so until our life is over. Happiness is a thing that cannot be gotten by any direct effort toward that end. It is strictly a by-product. A certain degree of happiness can only be gained by rendering service to others without thought of direct or material compensation. I really believe that those men and women who dedicate their lives for the welfare of others are the happiest of all people!"

These wise and reflective words are those of a down-to-earth man of insight and warmth, who has not allowed great material success to blunt his perspective, or dull his sense of humor.

They were penned by Martin F. Tiernan, '06, a Trustee of the University since 1928 and head of Wallace & Tiernan Company of Belleville, N. J., leading manufacturers of municipal water purification systems with branches in Canada, England and Germany. His large benefactions to the University, including substantial scholarship and loan funds to aid talented and deserving young men, exemplify his belief that the greatest satisfactions come from helping others.

Mr. Tiernan, who likes to be called by the nickname he has had since his youth, "Mike," has published his memoirs privately in an attractive, well-illustrated limited edition for his family and friends. It is a modest, unpretentious but nevertheless eloquent story tracing his humble beginnings as the twelfth of fifteen children born to Christopher and Mary Tier nan on a fifty-acre farm in Charlotte, near Rochester, through his college days when he worked at odd jobs to pay his expenses, among them teaching night school at twenty-five dollars a month, to his subsequent pioneering and hugely successful venture with his partner, Charles F. Wallace, in the water purification field. They began with a stake of $1,800, and the firm is now a $20,000,000 organization with nine subsidiary corporations. It is credited with major contributions to the nation's health and welfare, and the partners have been described by health authorities as "among the greatest disease fighters of our time."

This bare outline does not do justice to the author's heart-warming reminiscences and the wealth of detail of his family life in Charlotte as a boy, and his later experiences. It is told with straightforward simplicity, and, as he says in the introduction, with "no attempt to produce anything of literary value." He expresses the modest hope that "my own children and grandchildren, and great grandchildren will take time to read these memoirs," and that "some of my intimate friends may find something of interest here and there." His appreciation of the help that was given him along the way, his deep faith, and his great capacity for friendship are strongly evident throughout his book, although not stated in so many words.

"As a child I was shy and ill at ease with strangers, and even later in life I had considerable shyness," he writes. "I never was one to push myself ahead and never had any desire for publicity."

Of his college days, he recalls:

"I got better than average marks, especially in mathematics and biology, in which I specialized, but I was not too prominent in college activities. I captained the second baseball team, made the dramatic club, and for my work in the college play was given a year's credit in public speaking by the Professor of English. I always had a great dread of speaking in public, and my credit in public speaking relieved me of speaking in the chapel before the student body. Although I had a good voice and sang in the church choir at Charlotte, I never tried out for the college glee club, because I never had a dress suit. In fact, lack of money and proper social attire deterred me from entering practically any college social activities."

He recalls that he asked President Rush Rhees to give him student aid in the form of a scholarship in his sophomore year, which was worth sixty-seven dollars—the student fee. His request was granted.

"Later on in life, when I became more prosperous, I was very happy to repay the college... in appreciation of what they did for me when money meant so much."

He has indeed repaid his college many thousand fold, not only by his considerable financial contributions, but by his service on the Board of Trustees, and his deep love for and loyalty to the University.

"This fall, the beautiful new men's dormitory on the River Campus, named Martin F. Tiernan Hall, in his honor, houses its first residents. His own words at the ground-breaking ceremonies in 1956 are an eloquent dedication:

"It is our hope—it is more than a hope, it's our ambition, it's our prophecy—that this dormitory, in fact all the dormitories here, will always house men and women who will be a great credit to Rochester, and will live it all their lives."

Martin F. Tiernan exemplifies that ideal.
POSTMASTER: Return postage guaranteed by University of Rochester Alumni Federation, Rochester 3, New York.