Reunion - Commencement Weekend

June 6, 7, 8... 1958

University Activities for All Alumni and Alumnae

- College Reunion Events
- Class Reunions
- Fraternity Reunions
- Commencement Exercises

Rooms will be available in the River Campus Residence Halls for all three days for alumni, alumnae, and their families at a nominal cost.

Complete Reunion-Commencement information and reservation forms will be mailed to all alumni and alumnae in April by the Office of Alumni Relations.
On The Cover

The youthful pie-baker shown here with Dr. John Romano, chairman of the Department of Psychiatry, is one of eleven normal children attending the nursery school of the Department's new child study center. The center is one of the new facilities of the Department made possible by the completion last fall of previously unfinished areas of Wing R. See picture story on pages 4-6.
THE LITTLE GIRL, busy with her house-wifely tasks in the miniature kitchen, equipped with a stove, refrigerator, minuscule kitchen cabinet filled with dishes, and replicas of her mother's broom and dustpan, was learning and having a good time at her nursery school.

She was also making a contribution to medical science as one of eleven bright-eyed, normal children attending the nursery school of the child study center, opened this fall in Wing R, psychiatric division of the Medical Center, to permit the study of emotionally healthy children. This study will in turn help the Wing R staff members and students to identify and understand behavior in emotionally sick children. The nursery school, located on the ground floor of Wing R, will also be used for the study and treatment of children with psychiatric problems. Observation units have been built in the schoolroom so that simultaneous study may be made of separate groups of children.

The child study center, of which the nursery school is a part, is one function of the new division of children's work of the Department of Psychiatry, which was established in response to a long felt need of the Department for additional facilities for the care, study and treatment of emotionally disturbed young children, both as a service to the community and to afford teaching and research opportunities for medical students, nurses and psychiatrists at the Medical Center.

The children's work division, which is headed by Dr. Dane G. Prugh, Associate Professor of Psychiatry and Pediatrics, also includes an in-patient unit for school-age children with emotional illness, an urgently-needed service previously unavailable in the Rochester community. A teacher, employed by the Rochester Board of Education, conducts a daily school classroom for those patients who are able to attend.

An outdoor play area, for the use of the preschool and school-age groups, has been fenced off.
Patients may try out a variety of craft projects ranging from wood-working to weaving in the new fifth floor occupational therapy rooms.

Problems of Children

to the west of Wing R, where eventually shrubs will be planted and a play-house will be built.

Facilities of the children’s work division are located in previously unoccupied sections of Wing R. When the wing was opened in 1948, the second and fourth floors and part of the ground floor were left unfinished, to provide for later expansion of the psychiatric division. These areas were completed last fall, and a new fifth floor was erected. The completion of the $700,000 construction project, financed by a generous anonymous gift and with partial matching government funds, was marked with a public open house in November, the first in the history of the clinic.

(Please turn to next page)
Service, Teaching, Research Go Together

New facilities, in addition to the child study center and the school-age children's in-patient unit, which were made possible by this construction and by the development of the professional staff of the Department of Psychiatry in the eleven years of its operation include: offices for the division of clinical psychology in the east wing of the second floor; an additional hospital floor for adolescents and adults on the fourth floor, and facilities for occupational and recreational therapy on the fifth floor.

Another innovation to increase the service of Wing R was the recent appointment of Miss Laura Davidson as assistant director of nursing service, in psychiatry, in the Medical Center to supervise the nursing service in the three in-patient units for children and adults in the department.

"All of the new divisions are woven intimately into the fabric of the University Department of Psychiatry, not only in terms of service, but also in teaching and research," says Dr. John Romano, who as Professor of Psychiatry and Chairman of the Department supervises the work of the psychiatric clinic.

Expanded teaching, research and clinical services to both children and adult patients has led to an increase in the staff of the clinical psychology division, headed by Dr. Norman I. Harway, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry and Psychology. New facilities for the division on the second floor include new offices, observation and interview rooms, and diagnostic infants' and children's testing rooms. One-way screen observation rooms are used to teach students methods of interviewing and psychological testing.

The new fourth floor hospital unit will supplement the third floor in-patient unit which has been in operation since 1948. It has been designed so that it can be divided into two separate divisions in order to group patients by age or by the nature of their illnesses. Dr. Robert W. Atkins has been appointed clinical director of R-4, in charge of patient care and teaching.

The fifth floor is the only new exterior construction, built on the existing roof area. It houses the patients' activities program, designed to help patients maintain and if necessary regain interest in creative individual and group work and play and includes facilities for occupational, recreational and music therapy, with a gymnasium for both child and adult patients and rooms for occupational therapy where the patient may try his hand at basketry, metal, leather, and wood crafts, and in weaving, painting and sculpture.

To be completed in June are the West Wing of the first floor, housing the research laboratories and offices of the department, and the basement of Wing R, which will provide laboratory work rooms, a playroom for school-age children, and storage space for medical and brain wave records, equipment and supplies.

Community Inspects Clinic in Wing R

Wing R staff members showed off new facilities of the psychiatric division at the public open house held in November, the first in its history.
**Scientific Freedom — Key to the Soviet Challenge**

By Robert E. Marshak
Harris Professor of Physics and Chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy

Excerpts from a speech delivered to the Rochester City Club.

The end of World War II saw the United States in a position of world leadership and American science the mighty bastion of a victorious and powerful nation. . . .

Twelve years later, on October 4 of 1957, while the United States was in deep trouble at Little Rock, the USSR hurled its first Sputnik into outer space. Within a month, a second and larger Sputnik, with a live dog and weighing more than a half ton, was fired to a height of 600 miles. From a state of devastation and inferiority in 1945, the Russians had forged ahead of us in the very important field of missiles. This is an extraordinary and ominous development and the fact that it was not surprising to some of us scientists does not make it any less remarkable nor challenging. . . .

What had my colleagues and I seen during our brief visit to the Soviet Union (in May, 1956), and what were we trying to impress upon all Americans who would listen to us? Despite the brevity of our visit, only two and a half weeks, we were able to obtain rather detailed impressions of the status of Russian science and technology. Since we were the official guests of the USSR Academy of Sciences, many of the senior Soviet scientists felt free to entertain us in their homes and to engage in many informal discussions concerning science and the character of their educational system. In addition to Moscow, some of us visited Leningrad and Kiev while other members of the American delegation visited Kharkov, Soviet Armenia and several other centers of scientific research. We constantly checked each other's impressions and pooled our information.

**Scientific Studies Given Top Priority in USSR**

All of our observations added up to one overwhelming conclusion: the Russians were determined to outstrip the United States in science and in all the arts of peace and war which are based on modern scientific developments. As my colleagues and I toured the nuclear research laboratories in the USSR, we noted the same personal dedication to the task at hand, the same emphasis on speed rather than cost, the same unlimited financial support for facilities and equipment which we ourselves had known at Los Alamos during World War II. It was clear that scientific research in the Soviet Union was being pursued with an urgency which was reminiscent of a
Dr. Marshak, an internationally known theoretical physicist, has been a leading spokesman on the need for sweeping changes in U. S. education to stimulate interest in science and is one of sixty-two physicists named last winter to a national committee to visit colleges and universities to encourage interest in the study of physics.

war-time operation and that the objective was to overtake American science in its great diversity, its high quality and its magnificent sweep. If this great sense of urgency prevails in such basic research fields as high energy nuclear physics, with which I am connected, how much more intense must be the crash programs in the atomic weapon and missile laboratories? . . .

The USSR is certainly sparing no effort to induce the most talented youngsters to prepare for scientific and engineering careers. The stipend of a Russian university student equals the salary of a worker. All students who show talent in the sciences are encouraged to receive more advanced training. Those who become professional scientists are handsomely rewarded both with material benefits and status in the community. . . .

USSR Scientists, Engineers: How Good Are They?

Granted that the Soviet Union is turning out large numbers of scientists and engineers, the next question is how good are they? The answer is that their quality is generally high and in certain fields superior to the U. S. The fact is that the Soviet Union has developed an educational and technical training system which maintains high standards. Students enter a university at seventeen to nineteen years of age, after completing a ten-year course of study. Of the applicants for admission to a university like Moscow, only the top 25% are chosen, 90% of whom graduate. The 75% of the applicants who are denied admission go on to the technological schools. A student who holds certain awards from high school can enter a university automatically; all other applicants must pass an entrance examination. The high school course covers Russian, Marxism, mathematics up to trigonometry, physics (three units for five years), chemistry, biology, geography, history and a language (either German or English, the latter being chosen by 80%). . . .

While it is true that the University of Moscow is a superior university, many of the other Russian universities and engineering schools have very high standards. For example, the Bauman Higher Technical School in Moscow with 4,000 students gives a five-and-a-half-year engineering program and is considered to be the best engineering school in the USSR. As a matter of fact, the Bauman School claims that MIT is patterned after it. Dr. Julius A. Stratton, acting president of MIT, agrees that there is some truth to this claim since the Russians brought a special display on engineering education to the Philadelphia Exposition in 1870 which impressed the then president of MIT so much that some of the Russian methods and ideas were incorporated into the MIT program. Indeed, there has always been a strong engineering tradition in Russia and at the present time, in some areas, the educational standards in engineering are higher than in the United States. For example, the average Russian electrical engineer takes more mathematics and basic physics in his curriculum than his American counterpart, and as a result, appears to be more independent, creative and critical than the average American electrical engineer. . . .

Freedom of Criticism Nourishes Independent Research

And now we come to the crucial point. Basic research in science cannot flourish without full scientific freedom. Scientific freedom implies that the scientist is free to choose the subject matter of his own research and is not compelled to work on problems in which he has no interest. Scientific freedom means that the scientist can draw the conclusions to which his investigations lead without subjecting them to the requirements of some non-scientific authority. Scientific freedom requires openness of communication, through books, periodicals and personal contacts. Now the interesting thing, and in many ways I consider this the most challenging of all the developments which have taken place, is that scientific freedom has essentially been reestablished in the Soviet Union since Stalin's death.

This last statement is a strong one and it should certainly be documented. We obtained direct evidence for a marked improvement in the scientific climate in the Soviet Union during the course of our visit in 1956. The first and obvious change was that all scientists formerly in disgrace or under arrest had been rehabilitated and that all the brilliant scientists who had been in trouble had been returned to positions of leadership. The second change was that the rigid mobilization of Russian scientists to work on war projects had apparently been discontinued. We were told that since 1954 Soviet physicists were no longer required to work on radar, rockets or nuclear weapons and it was evident that many of the luminaries in Russian physics were working on the basic problems at the frontiers of our science. It was also evident from our discussions with the Russian physicists that not even lip service was being paid any longer to the role of dialectical materialism in the development of modern physics. Finally, insofar as openness of communication is concerned, it was clear that a very liberal policy of declassification of basic
research had been adopted, that the usual exchange of scientific and technical information with foreign scientists was allowed, and that freedom of scientific criticism was regarded as a virtue. . . .

It is this fundamental change in the scientific climate in the Soviet Union which is the most challenging aspect of the entire situation. Suddenly to be given the moral and spiritual conditions for independent and creative research has filled Russian scientists with optimism and self-confidence for the future. It is the combination of this post-Stalin re-emergence of scientific freedom plus the continuation of strong financial support for scientists and engineers, their laboratories and their education which constitutes the nature of the Soviet scientific challenge. . . .

Coordinated Effort A Must
To Correct Inadequacies

It is clear that the weaknesses which have developed in the scientific and technological picture within the United States are so formidable that all levels of government, industry, education and the general citizenry will have to undertake a coordinated and sustained effort in order to correct the situation. It will be necessary to raise the salaries of the science and engineering professors so that they will stay at the universities. It will be necessary to train better teachers of mathematics and science and to keep these teachers in the high schools and in the colleges by financial and other inducements. It will be necessary to provide funds to colleges and universities so that they may enlarge and improve scientific and engineering facilities in the form of buildings, laboratories, and equipment. It will be necessary to provide large numbers of scholarships for science and engineering students on the undergraduate and to a lesser extent on the graduate level so that all young people who desire, and are qualified to embark on scientific and engineering careers, may do so. It will be necessary to set up more government laboratories on the pattern of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (which is run by the Atomic Energy Commission through a contract with the University of California) so that Civil Service regulations will not interfere with the recruitment of the necessary scientific personnel. It will be necessary to set up a reasonable number of technical institutions (in the form of junior colleges or through other mechanisms) which will train the many students with science aptitudes who, for one reason or another, either do not wish or are unable to undertake a four-year curriculum. This additional technical manpower will release a sizable number of more highly trained scientists and engineers for responsible positions. And finally, it will be absolutely essential to provide the increasingly large sums of money which are required to carry on basic research in the sciences and engineering in this, the latter half of the twentieth century (even if the Sputniks were non-existent). This means at least a doubling of the annual operational budget for basic research in science and engineering. In addition, capital expenditures must be made for some rather large facilities in science and engineering such as high energy accelerators, astronomical observatories, computational laboratories, specialized engineering laboratories and so on. These major facilities must be provided so that American scientists can forge ahead in their conquest of nature's secrets, the unraveling of which will undoubtedly make significant contributions to our national welfare and security. . . .

Pioneering Spirit Needed
To Attain Our Destiny

But apart from the measures which must be taken in order to maintain our scientific and technological supremacy over the Soviet Union, we must realize that there are bigger issues at stake. We must realize that scientific equality with the Soviet Union is only a means to an end. It will not secure the peace, it will not guarantee the survival of our democratic institutions and it will not assure our moral leadership of the world. Wise political, economic, and military decisions will still be required to achieve these desired goals. Unfortunately, the inverse is true. If totalitarian Russia achieves a decisive scientific and technological supremacy over us, we shall almost certainly lose the peace, our democratic society and our position of leadership in the world. And so let us get on with the task at hand. The early American pioneer had a sense of high adventure, but he was of a practical bent. Let us inculcate in our children a new pioneering spirit, a sense of novel and exciting intellectual domains to conquer and we shall not have to fear for our scientific, cultural or political leadership. It is only by reeducating ourselves to the values of the mind and spirit that we shall be equipped to achieve our true national destiny.

In 1956 Dr. Marshak took part in a history-making conference on physics of high energy particles in Moscow, as one of fourteen U. S. physicists invited by the Soviets. He is shown here (center) at a conference session.
Howard Hanson: American Music Maker

By John M. Conly, '34, '38G, Editor of High Fidelity

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Howard Hanson is one of the rather rare people in the world who seem always ready and waiting for what they are called upon to do. Born into a Swedish-American clan in Wahoo, Nebraska, he had proceeded as a youth to prove, without compromise, that music rather than dry-land farming was where his talent lay, and it had taken him only a year in New York to make his enduring mark on the musical world. When he came from Rome [where he was studying as first winner of the Prix de Rome] to Rochester [to head the Eastman School of Music at the age of twenty-seven] he seems to have impressed people as looking too youthful, benign, and abstract to promise much as an administrator, but his grip on the School’s operation must soon have dispelled any doubts. Since his tenure began, the School never has exceeded its budget and, despite this, has thrust its way firmly into the forefront of musical education—in the very broadest sense—in America and, indeed, in the whole world. The only visible evidence of hazards in this progress may be something which is still noticeable about Dr. Hanson—a small, defiant chin-beard, which once may have helped a rather young artist-executive talk unabashed across tables to tycoons and musicians of global fame. Now it has acquired a decidedly care-free tilt, along with a touch of gray, and has become a sort of symbol. Wherever American musicians strive to make Americans accept American music, Howard Hanson’s beard is as welcome as an advance pennant of the U. S. Marines, landing in force.

Of the American music making in Rochester, the School is nucleus, defraying much of the expense from endowment funds, furnishing many of the performing artists, and, indeed, graduating year by year many of the music’s composers. It is now one of the two largest music schools in America (the other being the Juilliard, in New York), with 600 collegiate-level students.

The Eastman-Rochester Orchestra was formed by Hanson in 1925, as part of a project to play annual series of American Composers Concerts. (These now are called American Music Festivals, and last a full week each spring and fall, offering symposia as well as performances.) This orchestra also embodies the Civic Orchestra as nucleus, with members of the School’s artist faculty and advanced students to bring its numbers up to about seventy-five players. It is interesting that some of the faculty’s leading virtuosi regularly play at rear desks, lending, so to speak, a sort of strength in depth.

Hanson says of the group, with fervor: “Isn’t this a fine little orchestra? I think it may be the best at sight reading in the world. It pretty near has to be. Sometimes I throw twenty-four new symphonies at it in a season!”

“Another thing about these people,” he adds. “They’ve played so much American music that, whether it’s Gershwin, Griffes, or Wallingford Riegger, they get right inside it. It’s helped convince me, if I needed convincing, that there is a style common to American music.”

[In the mid-1930’s Hanson decided that a recording project should be begun to carry American music to a wider audience. A contract was signed with RCA Victor and in 1939 the first album came forth. Seventeen compositions had been recorded when, in the early 1940’s, the ASCAP and AFM strikes halted proceedings. Hanson went next to Columbia Records, and as a result four Hanson-Columbia LPs came out.]

In the early 1950’s Mercury Records had come newly into the classical field and was on the prowl for American recording orchestras. Musical director David Hall approached Hanson, and they found themselves in immediate agreement. Hanson, an intensely practical man, knew the difficulties of selling American music as well as anyone in the country. But both men knew, too, that a new entry to the American ear had been lately discovered—high fidelity.

It was not unfitting that against obdurate American listeners should be brought American music in a guise they could not possibly resist; to wit, something that would test to the utmost the power and precision of their shiny new audio equipment. Help-
ful reviewers, seeing the point, ecstatically focused their praise on the castanets and bass drum in Morton Gould's "Latin American Symphonette," first product of the Eastman-Mercury collaboration, and the project was rolling again.

There was nothing reprehensible in this approach. For one thing, there is small doubt that many folk who then bought Gould's fanciful "Symphonette" for its sonorities have been led straight into listening—now—to Walter Piston's Third Symphony for its musical content. For another, many an American composer, past and present, has taken a very serious interest in sonic effect and innovation, a notable example being the late Charles Ives. (Hanson recorded the Ives Third Symphony last spring; it may be available by the time you read this.)

Parenthetically, and apropos of high-fidelity appeal, Mercury's exploration of the Eastman School netted them another bonanza. This was, and is, the Eastman Symphonic Wind Ensemble, led by Frederick Fennell, faculty member and author of "Time and the Winds." He assembled the group (and, in fact, reassembles it periodically, since it is a hundred per cent students) and has made it now the best selling of all recorded concert bands. It—together with its effect on musical education—deserves an article to itself.

Mercury has gone readily along with Hanson's theory that the recording project should embody historical perspective. There has been a preponderance of latter-day works, and a goodly sprinkle of music not too serious, but the research reaches into the past, too. In October, when this article was in preparation, sessions were being devoted to recording the Victor Herbert Cello Concerto, the Gershwin "Cuban Overture," and Hanson's own Suite from his opera "Merrymount," the latter accompanied by an instrumentally illustrated lecture from the composer on how one contrives orchestral coloration. Two other works recently recorded—the Ives symphony and the Quintet (arranged for string orchestra) by the Carolina Moravian J. F. Peter (1746-1813)—give some idea of the temporal scope of what has been undertaken. Hanson describes the association with Mercury as ideal. They never have insisted on his playing anything he seriously objected to, nor seriously objected to recording anything he really has wanted to play. In return, he has acceded readily to such things as their titling a disc of four contemporary American compositions "Fiesta in Hi-Fi." The joint point is that people should buy and listen. . . .

All concerned feel a real devotion to American music, though Hanson eschews sentimentality about it. No special merit is conferred on a composition by the fact of its being American, so far as he is concerned. It has to be good, too. And if it is good, it is likely to be performed.

"In the present day and age," he puts it, "I think the chances of a flower's being born to blush unseen are less and less. If a composer has the normal urge to communicate—which most of them have in abundance—the likelihood of his escaping notice is slim. "It's a fact, though, that some of the younger composers today are impatient. They object to the historical process, you know. And they have awfully big ideas. Only a performance by the Boston Symphony or the Philadelphia can bring their work to life. They bypass the community or conservatory orchestra that might be delighted to give them a performance. "They're the same way about recording. When they've written something, they want it recorded immediately; soon as the ink is dry. It doesn't make sense. When I write something, I don't want it recorded right after the concert. I want to live with it a while, see if I'm happy about it. Maybe it could be improved. It should be played again, passed around, evaluated. Then, perhaps, if it seems worth it, it can be recorded. Recording's a major project."

From people also devoted to contemporary American music, there are a pair of charges sometimes brought against Hanson: that the repertoire of the Eastman-Rochester includes rather a lot of works by people who have been at Eastman, either as students or as faculty, and, secondly, that it includes very little experimental music.

Hanson brightens at the first charge with a wicked, Mephistophelian twinkle. When, he explains, a school has by far the largest department of composition in America, it is not at all unnatural that, at one time or another, it should attract a good many of the people likeliest, in subsequent years, to compose American music. To avoid Eastman names in building a repertoire would be almost impossible.

As to experimental music, he claims a completely open mind, but he has a theory about it. There are more kinds of music than one. There is music written to be played for the public and music written to be put in the library, for the instruction and stimulation of students and professionals. People who write the latter, he says, shouldn't complain because it isn't mistaken for the former. No one mistakes dictionaries for novels.

He considers himself (in this context) lexicographer as well as novelist. Part of the reason he has not composed a major work since his Fifth Symphony (1954) is that he has been finishing a book, which he hopes will come out this spring. It is a sort of dictionary of musical rhetoric, offering among other things a chart of all usable tonal combinations implied by the musical alphabet of Western civilization.

"Always the problem," he says, "in any creative field that advances, is that there is a language that must be learned before you really can understand what you're doing. Experimenting should be backed up by knowledge, not conducted as a wild trial. A word shouldn't be used until it's been looked up in the dictionary."

"And, even then, it isn't enough to use just what the technicians give you. You have to use what the Lord gave you."
Cost of Sponsored Research Rises to $4,339,715 in 1957

IN THE Department of Physics and Astronomy Dr. Morton F. Kaplan, Associate Professor, is heading a research project undertaken in connection with the International Geophysical Year under a grant from the National Science Foundation in order to study some specific properties of the primary cosmic radiation from outer space, which they hope will give important information on the origin of cosmic radiation and its average lifetime in our galaxy.

In the Department of Psychology researchers are working on a project on "human engineering," an effort to gain a full knowledge of human response characteristics so that complex machines and instruments may be designed to fit the men using them rather than the conventional method of designing and building machines and then trying to adapt operators to them. This work is being supported by the U. S. Office of Naval Research, the Air Force, and the Army Office of the Surgeon General.

And at the Atomic Energy Project at the Medical Center, one of the biggest medical research facilities of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, a research and development staff of 250 people is working on forty-seven different research projects, funds for which are provided by the AEC.

These are three examples of the 250 sponsored research projects currently underway at the University. The cost of these investigations for the 1957 calendar year was $4,339,715, more than one-fifth of the University's total operating costs. This figure represents an increase of more than half a million dollars over the 1956 total. Ten years ago, in 1947, sponsored research totaled $913,033. Support for these projects came from Government sources, $3,804,223, foundations, $339,166, and industries, $196,326.

Major Government grants include support of the annual budget of over $1,500,000 of the Atomic Energy Project, $795,000 to the Department of Physics and Astronomy in support of the nuclear physics program, and $794,047 from the National Institutes of Health for research in sixty-seven projects, primarily in the Medical School.

Foundation support comes from the National Science Foundation, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Jane Coffin Childs Foundation, Smith, Kline and French Foundation, and the Life Insurance Research Foundation, among others.

Typical among the thirty industrial sponsors throughout the country supporting research at the University is E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., which in January announced the award of grants totaling approximately $20,000 to the University for the 1958-1959 academic year for fundamental research and for strengthening the education of scientists and engineers. Others are American Cyanamid, American Optical Company, Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Eastman Kodak Company, Monsanto Chemical, Procter and Gamble, Union Carbide, and a number of leading pharmaceutical firms, to mention only some.

During 1957 fourteen departments in the Medical School and eight in the College of Arts and Science and University School were engaged in some form of sponsored research. In addition, numerous other research projects, both in the liberal arts and the sciences, were carried on at the University, with support coming from University funds.

Friends of Dr. Gilbert
Raising Memorial Fund

Friends of Dr. Donald W. Gilbert, '21, Professor of Economics at the time of his death last August, and former Vice President in charge of University Development, are making plans for an appropriate memorial for Dr. Gilbert to which his friends, associates and former students may contribute. The precise nature of the memorial has not yet been determined.

Dr. Gilbert had been on the faculty of the University since 1922, when he began his teaching career as an assistant in economics. He made major contributions to the University as Provost, Vice President and Director of the Office of University Development, and first Director of the Canadian Studies Program.

Friends wishing to make contributions may send checks, payable to the University of Rochester Donald Gilbert Memorial Fund, to the University of Rochester Fund Office, River Campus, Rochester 20, New York.

Business Manager Heads National Committee

KURT M. HERTZFELD, Business Manager of the University, has been named chairman of a committee of the National Federation of College and University Business Officers Association which has been appointed to strengthen the working relationship of the Federation with the American Council on Education.

The National Federation of College and University Business Officers Association, of which Hertzfeld is vice president, represents the business officers of 2,500 colleges and universities. The Federation, with the American Council on Education, an independent organization of all colleges and universities in the country, aims to work toward coordinating the policies of government agencies with the business procedures of educational institutions, particularly in government sponsored research.

Sociology Chairman Editor Of New Book on Research

DR. JOSEPH B. GITTLER, Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, is editor of a new book, "Review of Sociology: Analysis of a Decade," published by John Wiley and Sons. Dr. Gittler also is author of a chapter on contemporary social theory included in the 700-page volume.

In the book twenty-two experts from colleges and universities across the country summarize and evaluate the research of the last decade in the field of sociology. Other publications of which Dr. Gittler has been author or editor include "Social Thought Among the Early Greeks," "Social Dynamics," "Understanding Minority Groups," and "Your Neighbor: Near and Far."
Rising Educational Costs Bring Increase in Tuition

Effective in September, tuition will be raised to $1,000 per year in three divisions of the University, the College of Arts and Science, Eastman School of Music, and the School of Medicine and Dentistry. Graduate students will pay the same tuition as undergraduates in their respective schools.

"The most urgent reason for an increase in fees is the maintenance of the highest possible standards of instruction," President de Kiewiet said in announcing the increase. "This depends upon the University's ability to recruit and retain the best available faculty members. The salaries of faculty members are considered as still inadequate. Studies have shown that the costs of education have increased as a result of inflationary tendencies, but that University income has not kept pace with increased costs."

"The University is very much aware of the effect of increased fees upon the finances of students and their families," he continued. "This is one reason why the University of Rochester has consistently been slower than other institutions in advancing its fee scale."

Among the many other universities forced to make tuition hikes recently are Harvard, from $1,000 to $1,250, Columbia, from $900 to $1,100, and Cornell, which also upped its tuition to $1,100. According to a survey published by the United States Office of Education most colleges now charge twice as much for tuition as they did ten or fifteen years ago but are still barely keeping out of the red. The tuition pays for less than fifty percent of the cost to the college of educating a student.

Last previous increase at the UR Arts College and Eastman School was in the fall of 1956 when tuition was raised to $850 a year. Tuition at the Medical School was last increased, to $900, in September, 1955.

Under consideration is an adjustment in the tuition rates of University School and Summer Session, based on the increase in the College of Arts and Science.

Graduate Fellowships

At the same meeting at which the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees approved the tuition increase, the Committee also redefined the conditions for the establishment of graduate fellowships at the University.

Under this action the minimum amount of an award to be given the title of "Fellowship" will consist of full tuition and fees, plus the minimum stipend for graduate students in their respective schools. Awards in lesser amounts will be called research or training grants.

The standard amount of an award to establish a fellowship providing the costs of the training of a graduate student will include: tuition and fees of the school at which the fellowship is to be set up; $750 for departmental funds for additional cost of research and instruction, including supplies and equipment; $200 for University general administrative expenses, and a stipend for the fellow, amounting to $1,500. If the fellow is married and has other dependents, an additional allowance is often made to assist the student in meeting expenses.

This action by the Trustees is an attempt to establish a formula that will recognize the various costs that are a part of a graduate student's education.

Rare Stradivarius Violin Presented to Music School

One of the rarest and most valuable of musical instruments, a Stradivarius violin, has been given to the Eastman School of Music by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Livesey, of Wakefield, R. I., music patrons and art collectors, who have owned it for the last twenty years. It is understood that the Eastman School was selected for the gift solely because of its outstanding position.

The violin is known in the records as the May-Jaquet, the name of a German family which acquired it in 1890 and held it until 1927. Its earlier history has not been traced. It bears the date 1714, the peak period of the career of the great Cremona violin maker, Antonio Stradivari.

The number of Stradivarius instruments still in existence is estimated at around 600, with about half of them in the United States. Of these a few are identified by names as having special value and historical interest.

After minor repairs to the case and the addition of new strings, the Eastman School Stradivarius, which has an estimated value of between $35,000 and $50,000, will be kept at the School for use by skilled players, including advanced students, for occasional recitals.

Eastman Singers Make First Concert Tour

The Eastman Singers, a choral group of Eastman School of Music students organized and directed by Dr. David Fetzer, Eastman School faculty member, broke precedent when they embarked on a concert tour the latter part of January. Because of the demanding study routine at the School, tours by any Eastman School students have been unusual events, and the Eastman Singers' trip was the first ever made by a choral group.

The tour, which included Bath, N. Y., Severn Park, Md., Williamsport, Pa., and two appearances in Washington, was the result of growing interest in the work of the group, which has appeared a number of times in church concerts in Rochester, and has also won a place the last two years on the program of the Festival of American Music at the School. Originally called the Cantata Singers, it specializes in sacred music of a type somewhat more elaborate than is suitable for most church choirs. The group has a personnel of thirty-five carefully picked voices.
Eleanore Neubert Woodstock, '48, shown here with five of her attractive youngsters, provides an appealing picture of a happy young mother.

Picked by Glamour magazine as a "shining example of her own favorite thesis: 'You don't have to be a martyr—or an ox—to have five children,'" Eleanore Neubert Woodstock, '48, was featured with her family in a picture story in that publication.

Described in the Glamour article as possessor of a "crackling wit, a flair for fashion, and a steam-roller technique for getting things done," Mrs. Woodstock "is mad for skiing, swimming, club work, reading ... and the only thing she's mad at is the current popular notion that young mothers of America are tired, bedraggled dears with barely enough energy to load up the automatic washing machine."

Glamour quotes her as feeling that a mother should "provide her children with warmth and affection, tend to their needs cheerfully and willingly, be a companion to them, and enter into their activities, but not shut herself off completely in their world."

Mrs. Woodstock's philosophy is illustrated by a resume of some of her activities during the past year: In the spring she helped to organize and became vice president of the Civic Music Association in Syosset, L. I., where the Woodstocks live; in May she played piano (her college major) on a program with two Eastman School graduates at an American Medical Association convention in New York; in March and December articles which she had written appeared in Glamour; and in December her sixth child was born.

Her favorite project is the Syosset League for Mercy Hospital, which she founded and presided over for two years.
The group now has over 300 members who have given the hospital more than $15,000 in addition to many hours of service.

Mrs. Woodstock admits that her ability to maintain a healthy balance between her family and her community activities is aided by her husband, Joseph, an agent for the Monarch Life Insurance Company, who is "so crazy about those kids that he had his insurance-agent territory changed from New York to Long Island so he could get home earlier." He, too, is active in civic projects, particularly in the local Little League. He is also regional director for the county Mercy Ball, a fund-raising project, which annually raises over $50,000.

The Woodstock's attractive children, who have been in demand as photographic models since their pictures appeared in Glamour, are Mary Wallace (called McGinty by her father), six, Mary Noel (Noly), five, Mary Allison (Allie), four, Mary Virginia (Gina), three, and John Francis, two. The baby, Thomas Darrel, was born last December 18.

With no outside help, except for baby sitters or an occasional professional floor waxing, Mrs. Woodstock manages to combine her job as full-time mother and wife with her other activities without stinting either by the use of numerous time-saving tricks. Every season she makes a clothes-needed chart for the whole family and buys everything at once. She bathes the babies five at a time, with a bath sheet on the floor to save later mopping up. She fills the freezer once a week and bakes in great lots. She uses the five o'clock television show as a baby sitter while she dresses for dinner, and she saves picking up after the children by letting them play outside in the fresh air, or keeping them in the playroom.

Following publication of the Glamour article, the magazine received a number of letters from incredulous readers inquiring, as one letter writer put it, how Mrs. Woodstock could be "the perfect mother, wife, and manager and yet manage to remain cool, calm, and attractive at all times... without household help."

In her reply in a subsequent issue of the magazine, Mrs. Woodstock wrote that she did not consider herself and her way of life at all exceptional, and that she had agreed to the article because she knew that she was only one of a great many women who were happy in their lives.

"I am on no crusade for large fam-
Time Saving Tricks Help
Eleanore Woodstock Keep
Cool, Calm, Attractive

Mrs. Woodstock does all her own housework,
keeps up busy schedule of outside activities.

The children and their father enjoy bath time.
The assembly line technique is fun, saves time.

Mrs. Woodstock, shown here speaking at a club
meeting, is active supporter of local charity.

ilies,” she wrote. "I don't care how many children you have—or if you have none, working or not, true happiness comes from you. . . . You are not given happiness; nor can you find it; you have to make it. . . . No success is easy—you have to work for it.

“I realize that I'm no replacement for Aristotle and I'm not trying to be. But I'm a little overwhelmed at being held up as a 'wonder woman.' Believe me, I'm not. Look around you. The world is full of happy, successful women.”
at presentation ceremonies in Albany, as Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York.

Andrew F. Haynes, principal of the Fillmore (N.Y.) High School, was elected Associate Grand Patron, Order of the Eastern Star, last October in Fillmore.

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

Vincent A. Alleesi is probation officer in charge of adult matters at the Monroe County Children’s Court in Rochester. His daughter, Teresa Jean, is a member of the Class of 1959 at the UR.

Joseph Di Fede is serving as chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board with offices in New York City.

- 1935
  Robert B. Gordon has been appointed project engineer, Sheldon Nuclear Facility, by Atomics International Division of North American Aviation Inc., Canoga Park, Calif. He was formerly associated with the Bettis Atomic Power Division of Westinghouse Electric Corporation as manager of the core engineering department.

Frederick L. Warden was recently elected mayor of the city of Geneva, N.Y.

- 1936
  Harry G. Lyon has been appointed personnel director of the Todd Company, division of the Burroughs Corporation, Rochester.

- 1937
  William H. Webb and Margaret M. Redding were married in Pittsford, N.Y., on November 16.

The Rev. George C. Eichelman, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Lynbrook, N.Y., has earned the affectionate nickname of "Holy Smoke" from fellow members of the Lynbrook Volunteer Fire Department. As well as acting as chaplain of the department, he takes an active role in battling local fires.

- 1938
  20th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

Elmer Batzell, a Washington, D.C., attorney, is one of a growing group of consultants helping foreign countries write, or revise, their oil laws.

Dudley T. Cornish has been promoted to professor of American History at Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburgh. He is currently a member of the national advisory board of Phi Alpha Theta, national honor society in history, and last year served as president of the Kansas Association of Teachers of History and Related Fields.

- 1940
  Albert A. Materia, member of the economics department of the International Monetary Fund, has been appointed by the United Nations to serve as an adviser to the finance minister of Indonesia.

- 1942
  Eugene F. Richter has been appointed manager of technical and scientific information of the Public Relations Department, Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester.

Dr. William S. Edgecomb was appointed in November to the post of acting director of the Erie County (N.Y.) Community Mental Health Board.

- 1943
  15th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

A daughter, Susan Elizabeth, was born on October 22 to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Wheeler in Rochester.

Robert Q. Stopeck, staff manager of Prudential Insurance Company in Rochester for the past four years, has been promoted to Western New York training consultant with offices in Buffalo.

- 1944
  J. Woodrow Brown has been appointed to the staff of Esso Research and Engineering Company’s newly-established liaison office in The Hague, Netherlands.

- 1945
  Vincent A. Corsall was elected mayor of Oswego, N.Y., in November.

- 1947
  Thomas S. Tiff, director of the Museum of Contemporary Crafts, New York City, served as a juror of the Ninth Annual Texas Crafts Exhibition which was held in the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts in December.

- 1948
  10th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

- 1949
  Richard E. Hawes has joined the faculty of

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### ACTIVITIES CALENDAR FOR REGIONAL CLUBS

#### MARCH

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#### APRIL

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Alumni residing in areas where Regional Clubs are organized will receive special announcements containing full details of each program sponsored by their clubs.
Pennsylvania State University as an instructor in English.

- 1950
  FRANCIS A. SULLIVAN, Jr., has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the general accounting department at the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation.

Dr. ROBERT D. NEWTON was recently awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia University Graduate School. He is currently employed as a contract specialist with the Department of the Army in the research and development branch of the Rochester Ordinance District.

JOHN S. GEIL has been appointed health physicist under the Nuclear Fuels Division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New Haven, Conn.

- 1951
  A second daughter, Diana Kathleen, was born on February 20, 1957, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM F. BEVERIDGE in Wilmington, Del.

  JOHN K. OBRELLIES and Mary Rogers were married in Rochester on November 25.

- 1952
  CAPT. ARNOLD K. BRENNAN, U. S. Army, has been transferred to San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he is serving as a pediatrician at Rodriguez General Hospital.

  PETER D. HANSEN is an instructor in the dynamic analysis and control laboratory at M.I.T. where he is also working for an advanced degree.

  S. GERALD DAVIDSON has recently become an associate in the law office of Sidney Z. Davidson, Rochester.

  THOMAS P. SARRO and Mary B. Darke were married in Jamestown, N. Y., on September 15. They are residing in Washington, D. C., where Sarro is attending Georgetown University and is employed in the law firm of Adan, Foreman & McLean.

- 1953
  NORBERT D. GREENE, Jr., was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Ohio State University in August.

  FREDERICK S. QUIN has been appointed a career Foreign Service Officer, U. S. Department of State, with the rank of vice consul.

  THE REV. RICHARD NEILL was chaplain during the summer of 1957 for the migrant labor camps in Monroe County, N. Y. He is a graduate of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School, where he taught Greek and Hebrew.

  GILBERT A. ABER and Diane L. Baldwin were married in Rochester on September 15.

- 1954
  MICHAEL SILVERBERG received an LL.B. degree from Columbia University recently and has been admitted to the bar. At present he is an associate in law at Columbia Law School.

  MORTON D. SHULMAN was admitted to the New York State Bar Association in July and is now associated with James T. Vigor, attorney, in Schenectady.

  ROBERT E. MATTHEW and Elizabeth A. Aschner were married in Webster, N. Y., on November 28.

- 1955
  JOHN L. TAYLOR has accepted a position in the parish department of Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York City.

  ROBERT J. KEMP and Marjorie H. Basanam were married in Rochester on November 2.

  JOHN SHANTZ and his wife, the former Margaret Stephanoff, '45, are residing at 16020 Van Aken Boulevard, Shaker Heights, Ohio, where he has joined the government bond department of the National City Bank of Cleveland.

- 1956
  2nd Lt. ROBERT J. ZAPP, U. S. Marine Corps, recently completed the thirty-four week Officer's Basic Course at the Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.

  LT. WILLIAM D. GRAHAM, U. S. Air Force, was recently awarded his silver navigator wings in ceremonies at Haleting Air Force Base, Texas.

  Marriages:
  DEMETRIO P. ERRIGO and Helen J. Dalba in Rochester on July 4.

  ENS. RICHARD D. SHERWOOD and Cynthia A. Bost were married in Auburn, N. Y., on October 12. They were residing in Woodbury, N. J., while Sherwood is stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Base.

  LEONARD D. PANNONE and Carolyn Pecipelli were married in Schenectady, N. Y., on August 24.

  HENDRIK H. PLUYN and Dolores C. Moran were married in New York City on September 21.

- 1957
  ROBERT CRAIG BROWN is pursuing graduate studies in history at the University of Toronto.

  EDWARD M. GRANGER and Mary Kathryn Duncan were married in Villa Park, Ill., on August 31.

  ARTS AND SCIENCE—WOMEN
  • 1903
    55th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

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

  • 1910
    Nineteen members of the class were present for a luncheon at the A. A. U. W. Clubhouse in Rochester on November 22. PEARL OLOOMES and KATHERINE BOWEN GALE were hostesses.

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

  • 1918
    40th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1923
    35th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1928
    30th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  The sympathy of the class is extended to ALICE BARK KNUBEL whose husband died on October 26.

  • 1932
    25th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1935
    CHALICE INGELLOW WEISS has been elected president of the P. T. A. of the Lincoln School, Westfield, N. J.

  • 1936
    VIOLET RENTSCHLER BLAZEY has been elected president of the P.T.A. of Jefferson School, Westfield, N. J.

  • 1937
    HELEN ABRAMOWITZ WILNER has recently moved to Levittown, Pa., where her husband, Herbert, has accepted a pulpit.

  • 1938
    20th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  A second son, David John, Jr., was born on July 2 in Syracuse, N. Y., to David and ELAINE VOCK AUDLIN.

  A second son, David John, Jr., was born on July 2 in Syracuse, N. Y., to David and ELAINE VOCK AUDLIN.

  • 1940
    ANNA P. WYEN THOMAS and her husband, both professors of international law at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, write that they have been working on a study of the feasibility of an interstate compact governing the regulation of nuclear energy. The Southwestern Legal Foundation was requested to make this study by the Southern Governors Conference, and somehow a major part of the work landed in the Thomas' office.

  • 1944
    A third child and second daughter, Margaret Ann, was born on November 18 to Abe, '54U, and SYLVIA ABRAMOWITZ LEVY.

  • 1945
    A fourth daughter, Amy Barrett, was born to Clarence and BETTY ROWE NOYES on October 14 in East Palo Alto, Calif.

  • 1947
    ELIZABETH MCLAIN RICHMOND has been named assistant to the executive secretary of the Mamoroneck (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce.

  • 1948
    15th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1949
    10th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1950
    5th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1951
    4th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1952
    3rd Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1953
    2nd Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1954
    1st Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1955
    The P. T. A. of Jefferson School, Westfield, N. J., while Sherwood is stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Base.

  • 1956
    LEONARD D. PANNONE and Carolyn Pecipelli were married in Schenectady, N. Y., on August 31.

  • 1957
    HENDRIK H. PLUYN and Dolores C. Moran were married in New York City on September 21.

  • 1958
    N. A. W. Clubhouse in Rochester on November 22. PEARL OLOOMES and KATHERINE BOWEN GALE were hostesses.

  • 1959
    40th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1960
    35th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1961
    30th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1962
    25th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1963
    20th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1964
    15th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1965
    10th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1966
    5th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1967
    4th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1968
    3rd Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

  • 1969
    2nd Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.
A daughter, Lisa Edris, was born on August 13 to Fritz and Joanne Kevin Heidmann. A son, George, Jr., was born on October 2 to George and Mary Form Bobinski. A daughter, Dorothy Gail, was born on November 21 to Douglas, '50U, and Barbara Henderson Cope.

• 1952
• 1951
Anne Ciancosi and Frank Viggiani were married in Rochester on October 5. They are residing in Rochester where they are members of the faculty of Jefferson High School.

Ann M. Igoe and Robert J. Frederickson were married in Schenectady on October 12.

Annie M. Stewart and Richard G. Frost were married in Rochester on December 14.

• 1953
5th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

C. Eileen Ealy, former assistant editor in science and mathematics at World Book Company, is teaching English composition at the University of Idaho.

A son, Daniel Richard, was born on November 10 to Edward and Carolyn Beams.

• 1955
Grace M. Angle was recently admitted to the New York State Bar.

Bernice Kamola and Walter J. Rybacki, Jr., were married in Rochester on November 29.

Barbara C. Flanagan and Lt. (j.g.) Charles S. Ingersoll, Jr., '55, were married in Schenectady on November 23. They are residing at 549 Cook Avenue, Sooch Plains, N. J., where Lt. Ingersoll is stationed at the Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, N. J.

A second daughter, Leslie Marsha, was born on May 13, 1957, to Murray, '53, and Cecile Flannagan Roseenthal. They are residing at 10880 National Boulevard, Los Angeles 64, Calif.

• 1956
Mary B. Boat and Douglass G. Miller were married in Upper Red Hook, N. Y., on August 31. They are residing at 101 Waverly Avenue, Watertown, Mass. Miller is engaged in research in the physics department at Harvard University.

Ann Stevenson and Arthur G. Goeds, Jr., were married in South Pasadena, Calif., on October 26.

• 1957
Florence T. Miskin and Lewis B. Grenis were married in New York City on September 29. They are residing at 27 North Clinton Avenue, Trenton, N. J.

Roberta A. Beckman is a first-year medical student at The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Kay Hatton and Richard Ryder, '56, were married in Pulaski, N. Y., on December 7.

Mary Jane France and Robert A. Mathews, '56, were married March 23, 1957, in the First Baptist Church, Rock Hill, N. C.

Eastman School

• 1923
35th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

• 1924
Mary Jo Bell, a student in the former Opera Department of Eastman School, has set aside her concert and opera career to devote her interest to drama. Her most recent roles on stage have been as Miss Wingate in "The Shrike" and as Big Mama in "Cat On A Hot Tin Roof."

• 1925
Jerome Diamond, formerly on the faculty of Miami (Fla.) Conservatory of Music, is back again at Eastman School on the piano faculty.

Arthur Hitchcock is pianist-organist with the Portland (Ore.) Symphony Orchestra.

Harriet Sager Ott, a member of the School Board in Rochester since 1955, was re-elected a school commissioner for another four-year term beginning January 1.

• 1927
Atta Bartlett was married last summer to Clarence Tuite, a member of the faculty of the Rochester Institute of Technology.

• 1928
30th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

Catherine Borden Rader Swayne is now working with the Getta Strok Concert Management, 119 West 57 Street, New York City.

Thankful Spaulding was married in Rochester on October 4 to Dr. Francis G. Sebold of Auburn, N. Y.

• 1929
Hunter Johnson was honored last spring by Illinois Wesleyan University when a whole program of his works was performed at its Annual Symposium. Johnson also has won the Prize de Rome and two Guggenheim Fellowships.

Raymond Hasenauer, Sr., has been appointed to the faculty of Greece Central School, Rochester.

• 1932
Frances Dunlap Alterman is teaching voice and ear training at Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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

Lydia Cortese has something new in recordings — singing classics and other foreign language songs in the original language on one side of a record and in English on the other side. The recordings have been used on many radio programs. She also has been active in the theater, having appeared with Henry Hull in "The Gay Fox," and performing the role of Mamzelle Figaro in the opera of that title.

• 1936
Richard Duncan, conductor of the Omaha (Neb.) Symphony Orchestra, was guest conductor of the fourth annual South Dakota All-State Chorus and Orchestra meeting held in Mitchell, S. D., last fall. He recently was the subject of an extensive article in the Omaha World-Herald which outlined his eighteen years of work in building the city's orchestra from a small string group to the present eighty-piece organization.

• 1938
205th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

Ray Berry is owner, editor and publisher of The American Organist, the only organ publication in the Western Hemisphere.

• 1939
Charles Flax was director of the 1957 Choir Directors and Organists Guild Workshop in which a special concert of the Hampton (Va.) Institute Ministers Conference was performed by the organists and choir directors of all denominations throughout the United States.

George Kever gave a piano recital in Elma, N. Y., in late October and a piano program for students and faculty of the music department of Fredonia (N.Y.) State Teachers College in November. He has resigned his position as junior high vocal teacher in East Aurora schools to devote extra time to private piano teaching. While in Rochester at the State Music Teachers Convention, he served with Helen King, Crane Music School, Potsdam (N.Y.) State College, to establish technical requirements for all grades of piano in the NYSSMA manual.

Ted Petersen, a member of the faculty of Fredonia (N.Y.) State Teachers College, was supervisor of a band workshop in Grand Rapids, Mich., last summer. The session featured concert band releases, including compositions by Petersen.

• 1940
Dr. Leon Dallin, associate professor of music at Long Beach State College, has recently had a new book published entitled "Techniques of Twentieth Century Composition." The publisher is Wm. C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa.

• 1941
Sylvia Muehling was the piano soloist on February 24 with the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Symphony Orchestra. She is frequently heard in recitals and on television and radio in the East, and has recorded for the "Voice of America." Recently she established her own private piano studio in Kalamazoo.

James E. Smith, assistant professor of music at the University of Minnesota, Duluth branch, and assistant conductor of the Duluth Symphony, had his three-movement concerto presented by the University Symphony Orchestra last November. He has a number of compositions to his credit and has written a textbook for college violin students, "Technical Control Through Enforced Ear Attention."

• 1942
John Golcz, a member of the faculty at the University of Redlands, San Bernardino, Calif., has appeared frequently in recital including
performance on the USC Symposium for the contemporary music program.

John La Montaine had the first performance in New York City of his "Songs of the Rose of Sharon" performed by Leontyne Price at Carnegie Hall in her concert December 6. Lilli Ehrlich Webb, organist at the Hammond Avenue Presbyterian Church, Duluth, Minn., was one of the guest organists at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Duluth in their series of recitals on the newly installed Moller organ.

* 1943

15th Class Reunion, June 6, 7, 8, 1958.

Virginia Farmer is director of music for stringed instruments at Guildlerd (N.Y.) Conservatory. It is only she has been playing violin with the Albany (N.Y.) Symphony Orchestra.

* 1944

A son, Christopher Vincent, was born on December 5 in Meadowbrook, Pa., to Mr. and Mrs. Aloys J. Tlush.

Betty Chidlaw Phibosian and her husband, Arthur, moved to Denver, Colo., this fall when he became pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church.

Shirley Ainsworth Hellrich has been appointed as voice teacher at the Emma Willard School, Troy, N. Y.

* 1947

Nicholas Poccia is a member of the faculty of Miami (Ohio) University and plays French horn with the Dayton (Ohio) Philharmonic Orchestra.

Leon Raper, a member of the Baltimore Symphony, appeared on the Dave Garroway "Today" show in November with the Windy City Quartet of the symphony.

Paul Solley is assistant professor of music at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. He is president of the Southern Coaches League this year; last year he won the Ohio University chamber opera competition with two operas.

Lawrence Rosenthal's composition, "Ode," was given its premiere performance by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Leonard Bernstein last year. He also conducted the music for the Broadway production "A Clearing in the Woods," which received high praise from the critics.

* 1948

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

Karl Leffertz, pianist with the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra, was presented in his fifth consecutive solo appearance with the orchestra during the past year's subscription program.

De Vere Moore is the first oboist with the Buffalo (N.Y.) Philharmonic, and his wife, Brull McKinnny, is a member of the oboe section.

Eleanor Reeves, one of the twenty blind students to win a scholarship of $500 for study during 1956-57, is studying for a master's degree in social work at the University of Connecticut. She has been a director of the Home of the Good Shepherd and conducted choral and children's groups in Hartford, Conn.

* 1949

Sarah Hellen Baker, who formerly served on the faculty of Mary Hardin Baylor College, the Knox School, Cooperstown, N. Y., and Hockaday School, Dallas, is now the organist for the First Presbyterian Church in Dallas.

Audrey Hach is a member of the faculty at the Willoughby (Ohio) Fine Arts Association, a non-profit corporation.

Stanley Maret is teaching in the Allen (Neb.) consolidated schools.

Bernadette Wyroughe is teaching in Frankfort, Germany, for the Army.

* 1950

Joan Chandler MacDonald, violinist, is a member of the College-Community Orchestra in Plattsburg, N. Y.

Duane Voth is now solo oboist with the Havana (Cuba) Philharmonic Orchestra.

Clinton Norton has been appointed manager of the Columbus (Ohio) Symphony Orchestra. He and his wife, Doris Palmer, '51, have two children and are residing at 366 South Richardson, Columbus.

* 1951

Herbert Butler, a member of the University of Arkansas faculty, was featured soloist during this season's programs of the Joplin (Mo.) Civic Symphony Orchestra. He is also a member of the faculty trio.

Carol Langner Cox and her husband have returned to the United States after three years in Switzerland and are now residing in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Mollie Davis is assistant conductor of the West Main Street Methodist Church.

Wilma Hoyle Jensen is now under management of Colbert-Laberge Concert Bureau in New York.

Suzanne Ailman Meninni has joined the University of California's new College of Letters and Science in Riverside, Calif., as an instructor in English. She received her M.A. degree from UCLA this year.

Howard Vogt, a music librarian of the Northern Illinois State College at De Kalb, Ill. At present he is also baritone soloist at the First Church of Christ, Scientist in Sycamore.

* 1952

Joyce Berglas was married last fall to Morton Slate of New York City. They are residing in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marcia Foster Houseman was married last fall to Burt Stephen Haft of New York and White Plains.

John Heard is playing oboe in the Atlanta (Ga.) Symphony Orchestra.

* 1953

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

Ellen Mary Arrigo plays cello with the Springfield (Mass.) Symphony Orchestra. She is developing a children's chamber music ensemble in Brattleboro, Vt. Another unusual assignment she has undertaken is opening a recording machine on which Marcel Mosel, celebrated Franchi flutist, is recording a series of lessons to enable a student to learn to play the flute without a teacher.

Karen Keys and Keith W. Bryan announce their marriage on October 1 in Washington, D. C. They are now living in Alexandria, Va.

Lois Murray is now violinist with the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra and also plays with the Amberth Symphony Orchestra.

Donald Rupert, instructor in piano and music history at Central State College, Stevens Point, Wis., was featured soloist in the opening concert of the Stevens Point Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Henry, '52E, conducting.

A son, William Dennys, Jr., was born on November 14 in Vestal, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Lockwood.

* 1954

James Keene is instructor in the music department of the Oleum (N.Y.) schools, and is doing graduate work during the summer at Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.

* 1955

Barbara Agee is supervising the new department at Bethany College, Lindsey, Kan., offering preparatory work in piano for students of grade and high school age. She was married in August to Roy Henry Johnson, instructor in piano and theory at Bethany College and assistant conductor of the Bethany Messiah Choir.

Janet Ann Harcourt was recently married to Richard A. Sollmann. They are residing in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nona Faye Pison has received a graduate study award under the International Educational Exchange Program of the State Department of California for study at the Conservatory of Music in Munich, Germany.

* 1956

Waldo Comfort is director of the Community Band in Honeye Falls, N. Y., and assistant music director of Music Theater, Inc.

Doris M. Nicol and William D. Gaver, '54E, were married in Ludlow, Mass., on August 10. They are residing in Houston, Tex., where Gaver is teaching at the University of Houston.

Dorothy K. Payne left for Vienna, Austria, in September to spend a year studying voice.

Martha Zepp and Joe Salzman were married on June 8 and are currently residing in Urbana, Ill.

Robert Greenberg has been assigned to the First Training Regiment at Fort Dix, N. J., for five months active duty.

Rodger Kramer is instrumental supervisor at Grand Ledge (Mich.) High School.

Gordon Peters is instructor in theory at Geneseo (N.Y.) State Teachers College. Last summer he was first percussionist with the Grant Park Symphony Orchestra in Chicago, Ill., and also attended the conducting classes of Pierre Monteux.

Carolyn Skoby has been appointed as instructor in music at Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

* 1957

Edward C. Hankenson, Jr., and Frances Joyce Hall were married in March, 1957, in Rock Hill, N. C.

Janice Morgan and Gary Smith were married in Rochester on November 20, 1956.

Phyllis Rochow and George McWorther appeared in the production of "Pajama Game" in Tonawanda, N. Y., and are now permanent members of the singing ensemble of the Niagara Melody Fair.

Robert Spellman is the official pianist with both the Rochester Philharmonic and Civic Orchestras.

Grace A. Wescott and Bernhard Hoffner were married in June, 1957, in Ypsilanti, Mich.

Mary M. Shaffer and Jan Blankenship, '58E, were married in Lock Haven, Pa., on September 7.
Office in of Defense Mo- general education at New York at the Institute for Defense Analysis. Two UR Graduates Appointed to Science Advisory Committee the President's Science Advisory Commit- T an effort to speed scientific and technical initial under the effort, Dr. Albert G. Hill, '37G, technical director at the University of California, and Dr. Harold L. Kimber, recently appointed principal of the new Longridge School, Roch- ester. Dr. Herbert Gehr, recently appointed assistant professor of music at Southern Oregon College, Medford, is the director of the Southern Oregon Little Symphony. Lucyle Harwood, who has appeared in musical comedy, opera, TV and radio, was guest soloist in a concert at Sterling College, Lyons, Kan., last spring.

A daughter, Janis Mora, was born on Octo- ber 2 to Raymond and Cecelia Koresky Michael in Rego Park, N. Y. Mrs. Michael is guidance counselor in the Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, New York Board of Education.

Edward C. Steiner has been appointed to the music faculty at McNeese State College, Lake Charles, La.

Galway Kinnell, director of the liberal arts program at University of Chicago, has been appointed research associate in general education at New York University's Division of General Education.

Edwin Blanchard has been promoted to assistant professor of music at Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

George Dickerson was conductor of the Greensboro (N.C.) Orchestra in a concert at the Women's College of the University of North Carolina in November. Philip Morgan was guest pianist on the same program.

Arthur Frackenpohl, associate professor of music at State Teachers College, Potsdam, N. Y., was awarded the degree of doctor of music at McGill University in June.

Waight North, a former member of the Robert Shaw singing group, is voice instructor at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. He was bass soloist for the annual production of Hand- del's "Messiah" performed by the Erie (Pa.) Philharmonic Orchestra recently.

Lucrecia R. Kaslag, dean of the College of Music and Arts, Philippine Women's Uni- versity, is one of the eleven charter members of the League of Filipino Composers which was organized in October 1955 under the auspices of the Regional Music Commission of Southeast Asia. Their first major project was a music festival which featured compositions by five charter members. Miss Kaslag's "Love Songs" was one of the compositions played.

Alfred Mazzocchio is teaching at Mercy High School, St. Louis, Mo.

Betty Thomas was promoted to associate professor of music at the University of Dayton, (Ohio) last May. In November she appeared in a program sponsored by the Guild Service of the American Guild of Organists.

Two UR Graduates Appointed to Science Advisory Committee

Two of the five new members, both physicists, appointed in December to the President's Science Advisory Commit-tee are UR alumni: Dr. Herbert F. York, '43, director of the Livermore Laboratory at the University of California, and Dr. Albert G. Hill, '37G, technical director at the Institute for Defense Analysis. Formerly called the Science Advisory Committee, the group was organized ini- tially under the Office of Defense Mo- bilization. Its name was changed late last year when it was decided that it would work directly with the White House in an effort to speed scientific and technical developments.

Dr. York has been director of the Liv- ermore Laboratory since 1952, supervis- ing its growth from a fifty-man operation to one which now employs about 2,000 persons. He has served as a consultant in Atomic Energy Commission research at Los Alamos and was a leader of the A.E.C. project, "Operation Greenhouse," in the South Pacific.

A graduate of Washington University, Dr. Hill received his Ph.D. degree at Rochester in 1937. At the time of his ap- pointment last year to the Institute for Defense Analysis he was director of the Lincoln Laboratory and professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a position he had held since 1952. In 1948 he was appointed the Presi- dent's Certificate of Honor.

Class Notes / 21
A daughter, Mary Louise, was born on August 25 in Yokohama, Japan, to Paul and Helen Bihorn Baumgartner.

**1956**

SISTER M. MARK, pianist member of the Trio of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Los Angeles, and her two natural sisters have recently completed a ten-week tour of concerts in public and private schools.

The sisters, who are all members of the same order, started their careers in Seattle over a radio network when the youngest was only five years of age. As "ambassadors of music," the Sisters demonstrated on their tour that a religious vocation does not inhibit artistic activity and achievement.

KENNETH J. MONTY was recently appointed assistant professor in the department of biology in the McCollum-Pratt Institute at Johns Hopkins University.

RICHARD HOWE has been appointed assistant professor of music at Grinnell (Iowa) College.

A daughter, Laura Beth, was born on August 20 to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Lidial.

ANNE COLEMAN MORGAN has been appointed acting instructor in piano at Tarleton State Teachers College, Stephenville, Texas.

**1957**

Marilyn Brust is a member of the music faculty at Dr. Martin Luther College, New Ulm, Minn.

**1948**

Dr. William G. Wason has been appointed physician and surgeon in charge of medical affairs for the Timken Roller Bearing Company, Canton, Ohio. In addition he is a staff member of Aultman Hospital and has a private practice in chest and general surgery.

**1949**

Dr. Harold F. Knight, thoracic and cardiovascular pulmonary surgeon, has been appointed director of the newly-established cardio-vascular pulmonary section of St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

**1950**

Dr. James J. Ferguson, Jr., has been named one of four recipients of the new research fellowship program of the Cleveland (Ohio) Area Heart Society. His research will concern how cholesterol is made in the body and the part diet plays in the process.

A son, Douglas Brayshaw, II, was born on December 5 in Washington, D. C., to Dr. and Mrs. Douglas B. Hansen.

A son, Jeffrey Michael, was born on November 7 in Chicago, Ill., to Dr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Anders.

**MEDICAL RESIDENT**

**1957**

Dr. Jean F. Dickman is a medical missionary at the Baptist Hospital in Gaza (Egypt).

**1949**

Florence McKerrow, formerly assistant director of nursing at the U. S. Public Health Hospital, Lexington, Ky., has been appointed director of nursing service at the Fort Worth (Texas) Hospital.

Joan M. Weis and Cameron C. W. Jameson were married in Rochester on October 26.

**1950**

Marguerite Gere and James J. Axtell were married in Elmirah, N. Y., on November 28. They are residing at 84 Scottsville Road, Rochester, where Axtell is employed by Eastman Kodak Company.

**1956**

Thomas Griffith is named manager of Central Soya's Buffalo office. He is formerly assistant buyer at the Ft. Wayne (Ind.) office.

In Memoriam

EASTUS FOX LOCKEY, '31, died on October 20 in Danville, Ill. At the time of his death he was more than 100 years of age and the oldest living UR alumnus. He had served as principal of the Jeantette and Braddock High Schools, and the Barkeyville Academy in West Pennsylvania. He was later professor of Greek and Latin at Findlay College, Ohio, from which he received an honorary doctor's degree.

HOMER W. CLOUGH, '95, died in Arcade, N. Y., on October 27.

ALBERT STREANS, '97, died in Rochester on November 22. He had practiced law since 1900.

Dr. Raymond B. Scofield, '02, died in Tulsa, Okla., on November 17. Since 1907 he had been identified with the medical profession in New York and Maryland until his retirement in 1933.

Arthur Raynford, '05, died in Teaneck, N. J., on July 20. He was a retired engineer with the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York City.
Geographical Distribution of UR Alumni

REGIONAL CLUBS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER

- Binghamton (N.Y.)
- Philadelphia (Penna.)
- Boston (Mass.)
- Rocky Mountain (Denver, Colo.)
- Buffalo (N.Y.)
- San Francisco* (Calif.)
- Detroit (Mich.)
- Schenectady (N.Y.)
- Los Angeles* (Calif.)
- Syracuse (N.Y.)
- New York (N.Y.)
- Wayne-Ontario (N.Y.)
- Niagara Falls (N.Y.)
- Washington (D.C.)

*Currently being organized

TOTAL ALUMNI IN THE UNITED STATES 22,421
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