PERSPECTIVES ON

DR. JAMES P. BAXTER

"Military Deterrence and the Preservation of Peace"

Dr. Baxter is president of Williams College and Pulitzer Prize-winning historian. He was the principal speaker before the all-University Convocation at the Eastman Theatre.

EDWARD B. BENJAMIN

"Music as an Aid to Peace"

Mr. Benjamin is a New Orleans industrialist and philanthropist and donor of the annual "Benjamin Awards for Restful Music" awarded to composers at the Eastman School of Music. He addressed the general assembly of the Eastman School of Music.

JOHN W. REMINGTON

"The Role of the Financial Community in the Preservation of Peace"

Mr. Remington is president of the American Bankers Association and president of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company. He addressed the fall assembly of the School of Business Administration.

"PERSPECTIVES ON PEACE"—as seen by distinguished authorities in the fields of government, banking, communications, foreign affairs, business, and education—was the theme of the UR's first All-University Convocation, October 13, 14, 15.

The Convocation theme was chosen in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The UR was among a number of American colleges and universities invited by the Endowment to engage in an effort to stimulate fresh and imaginative thinking on U. S. initiatives to world peace.

Major addresses were given by John W. Remington, Edward B. Benjamin, and Dr. James P. Baxter.

Leading a panel discussion on "Communications and the Cause of Peace," were The Honorable Frances E. Willis, U. S. Ambassador to Norway and U. S. delegate to the United Nations' 15th Assembly; Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, President Eisenhower's Special Assistant for Science and Technology; and Edward R. Murrow, radio-television commentator and analyst. Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was the moderator for the discussion.

At alumni-sponsored seminars, aspects of peace relating to Asia were discussed by Dr. Vera M. Dean; Latin America, by Professor Dexter Perkins; Africa, by President Cornelis W. de Kiewiet. Excerpts from their talks appear on the following pages.
If the Russians could persuade the free world to scrap its nuclear strength while retaining secretly a nuclear capability of their own, they might count on world mastery. "If the Russians could persuade the free world to scrap its nuclear strength, even at the cost of scrapping their own, they could dominate the world if they retained their present superiority in conventional forces. "If, by a surprise strike with missiles followed up by manned bombers, they could destroy our Air Force on its bases, our cities would then be at their mercy and they could write the peace terms at their leisure. True, they would face very heavy losses at home . . . but we are talking about a nation which killed great numbers of its own people to establish its political system and millions more in order to institute its system of collective agriculture. . . . "Concessions to the Russian proposals would be fraught with graver danger than those France and England made to Hitler between 1934 and 1938. We cannot afford another Munich. . . .

Traditionally, we have sought peace through such mediums as conference, negotiation, treaty, disarmament, the good-will mission, economic assistance. "Nothwithstanding, . . . the last half century has witnessed more violence, more horror, more sheer stark brutality than all the rest of recorded human history put together. "Restful music, as defined by my own experiment and research over a period of years, offers a good approach to the heart of mankind. With it the individual breathes beauty, walks in beauty, lives in beauty, and can know the meaning of a peace on earth that possibly may become reflected in relations between nations."

"We must aid in giving intelligently planned and wisely administered financial support to many of the underdeveloped countries. . . . The so-called neutral nations, . . . are looking both to the East and to the West. They are trying to decide where they stand and what the respective role of Russia and the United States will be in the years immediately ahead of us. Most of them need economic help and trained leadership. . . . Many of the newly formed states in Africa are facing perplexing social and economic problems. Our government and the people of this country have an enormous stake in the outcome of these problems, since growth of communism in large new areas could turn the balance of power. . . . "

The International Development Association, the new Inter-American Bank, and other agencies dealing with foreign financing must "cooperate with the private banking community in making it possible for us to work effectively for world peace. . . ."
At the present stage in history where two great powers can deliver nuclear destruction, large-scale war is seemingly impossible.

But then is peace the complete absence of war?

I would suggest that what we suffer from today are tensions that take shape in struggles which, while they do not spell war, are, nevertheless, creating very grave difficulties. This is the situation in Laos, where a very obscure and complicated struggle for power is going on; and in Japan, which causes us to wonder whether we have been overly optimistic in believing that democracy has been established there.

But the key issue in Asia today is, What will Communist China do in the future?

Without resort to war, the Chinese Communists used force to suppress the Tibetans. The very fact that India gave refuge to the Dalai Lama and other refugee Tibetans contributed to tensions between India and Communist China. China has laid claim to territories in dispute along India’s Himalayan border and has made similar claims about its border with Burma and with Nepal.

What is interesting, however, is that the Nationalist Chinese, no less than the Chinese Communists, also have regarded Tibet as a part of China. So, in this case we find Nationalists and Communists working hand-in-hand in order to advance China’s aspirations on the mainland.

Meanwhile, the Burmese are very satisfied with the border treaty they have concluded this year with Communist China because they feel they obtained more from the Communists than they had expected to obtain from the Nationalist Chinese.

But will it be possible for India to achieve a satisfactory arrangement with Communist China? Prime Minister Nehru recently remarked that he is wondering whether Communist China is purposely being very kind to Burma and Nepal in order to disassociate these countries from India. He believes, however, that two can play at the strategic game as well as one, and has concluded that Outer Mongolia does not like the Chinese very much, and he is the more cultivating the Mongolians and has asked that their country be admitted to the United Nations.

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The fear that China, with its vast population, will try to take Formosa and, in the course of this action, will not hesitate to launch a destructive nuclear war haunts all the peoples of Asia. The Asians are aware of the Chinese Communists’ prediction that they will build on the rubble of such a war what they call “beautiful socialism.”

It is because of this overwhelming fear that Mr. Nehru, in spite of China’s encroachments on Indian territory, continues to urge the admission of Peiping to represent China in the United Nations on the ground that it is essential to have China within the world community where the force of public opinion can be brought to bear on Peiping rather than to leave it outside that community.

In spite of these ominous developments, there are developments in Asia which promise peace.

A most striking example of this is the agreement which has just been concluded between India and Pakistan about the distribution of the waters of the Indus River System.

And India and Pakistan, rising above national considerations, have reached this agreement, which may create a sense of security on the part of both and thus facilitate negotiations about the far more difficult issue of Kashmir.

What, under these circumstances, is the role of the United States in Asia?

The United States has played two major roles in Asia since World War II.

In the first place, we played a stabilizing role in giving economic aid to Asia in increasing volume most recently, with special emphasis on India.

The United States has also led the free world in preventing the South Korean war from developing into a situation where all of Korea might have been occupied by the Communists.

The United States is also regarded as a stabilizing factor because of the military aid it has given through the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) to Thailand, the Philippines, and Pakistan. Many economists, however, fear that an inflationary problem has been created in the countries receiving our aid, since they have to spend more money than they really can afford to support their armed forces in conjunction with this aid.

Another problem is that the neighbors of the countries we aid have wondered whether our military assistance would eventually be used by the recipients against Russia and Communist China or against each other.

The United States has also played a stabilizing role in Asia with aid on an international, rather than on a bilateral basis in such undertakings as the Indus River project and by contributing to the Colombo Plan.

Yet our lack of relationship with Communist China is a disturbing element in the Asian picture.

Can we indefinitely oppose the admission of Peiping to represent Communist China in the United Nations? Over this issue we do not have control.

While we have obtained postponement of the vote on this issue for another year, it will be practically impossible to prevent such a vote in 1961. For the African countries which abstained this year are, for the most part, disposed to act together with the Asian countries in urging the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Thus, we are hampered in reaching a realistic conclusion of any kind about Formosa, except to insist on the maintenance of its status quo.
But the next President will have to review the China situation because so many other countries demand that it be reviewed and also because, if we were forced to take military action about Quemoy and Matsu or about Formosa, it is doubtful that the United States would have European allies to support it; and it is highly doubtful that the Asians would support us.

Why is that?

Because the people of Asia are so aware of their poverty, of their need for time to consolidate their governments, of their need to create some resources out of which they can build a better life for human beings that to them war is much more frightening than it is even to the advanced technologically developed countries.

It is because of this overwhelming fear that the neutralist group, for which Mr. Nehru served as spokesman in the United Nations with great earnestness and urgency, sought to have a meeting between President Eisenhower and Mr. Khruschev. They wanted to prevent the danger of a hiatus in discussions between the two great powers which now control nuclear weapons, a hiatus which they feel might last as much as six to eight months owing to the U.S. elections and to the lapse of time between the people's choice and the change in governments.

And if no discussions are held with the Russians, the neutralists fear that the progress already made with respect to nuclear testing may deteriorate. They realize, too, that within a very short span of time many countries will be producing nuclear weapons at relatively little cost and effort.

The neutrals are therefore begging the United States and the USSR to come to terms now about nuclear tests, and to get Communist China now into the United Nations so as to prevent the emergence of new members aspiring to admission in the nuclear club. And the Asian neutralists are backed up to the hilt by the African and Arab countries. The African countries are afraid of nuclear war and their minds are not fixed on the Chinese; their minds are fixed on France, which has been detonating nuclear bombs in the Sahara Desert. This causes the Africans to feel that in their continent, too, there will be the danger of a nuclear war sooner or later.

Now, even if negotiations are held—even if we do make progress, as many scientists feel we can on detection and inspection of nuclear weapons—this in itself would create a greater feeling of security throughout the world. But even if all this is done, there is no use believing that we can achieve perfect peace in Asia, or anywhere else.

I entirely agree with British Prime Minister Macmillan when, at the end of his brilliant speech in the UN Assembly, he said that we should beware of two extreme dangers; one, extreme pessimism, which he deplores; and the other extreme optimism, which I think should be deplored, too. Extreme optimism could lead us to extreme disappointment if complete peace is not achieved in our time.

I think we might just as well get used to the idea that human beings have always struggled for power throughout the ages, and that we are simply living in a phase when this struggle has been spread around the globe because of the rapidity of communications.

The most we can hope for is that the struggle for power will be confined to economic competition, to propaganda competition, to the struggle for ideas.

I, for one, have always been convinced that the democratic world, if it would only act democratically in terms of race, in terms of economic aid, in terms of understanding of peoples with other traditions, can win hands down over the Communist bloc.
The image of America has suffered immeasurably in the world at large—and will continue to suffer immeasurably in the world at large—from the situation that continues to exist in this country with regard to the colored people.

This problem is not so acute when one views Latin America. It is true, of course, that Latin America is a vast area with a great variety of societies. But broadly speaking, Latin America is not so conscious of the color problem as most be the peoples of Africa, for example, or the peoples of the East.

Although Latin America is a society in which there is an admixture of non-European stock, varying from state to state, it is western in its general outlook. This means that there is a better chance of understanding in the long run.

Our relations with Latin America in the economic field are important. The development of the less advanced area of the world cannot be done in my judgment by public money alone or by private money alone. It will have to be done by both public investment and private investment, by both public aid and private enterprise.

It is in Latin America that American business has a chance to raise the standard of living of the peoples with whom it deals by the free enterprise system, if we want to call it that. And a large part of our trade being with Latin America means that the United States and Latin America are more dependent upon one another than the societies of the East and our society.

I think there is such a thing as "national temperament." There are people with the ability to submit to authoritarian rule. But there is a profound sense of individualism in the Latin American temperament, if one may generalize very broadly. Institutionalized dictatorship has never been characteristic of Latin America. There have been dictators, but really none has ever founded a dynasty, except in Paraguay, where the two Lopez—father and son—dominated the country for a period of about a half century.

The Latin Americans oscillate between submission to authority and disorder. And this oscillation is significant and important.

Institutionalized dictatorship is a very different thing from authoritarian rule, and I feel that there is in Latin America a very substantial body of opinion which is resistant to concentrated authority, and that there is a kind of democratic idealism that ought to be taken into account.

I have not said or wish to say that all governments and all countries in Latin America are equally prepared for democracy. I have merely tried to say that there is a wider area there in which democratic rule may conceivably flourish.

Cuba was a society—one of the most unhealthy in Latin America—in which the distribution of property was outrageous by any standard. It was a society in which government was corrupt beyond almost any conception of corruption which could not be exceeded anywhere in Latin America, except possibly in the Dominican Republic.

To be economically dependent on the United States was bound to be galling to such a society. And in the circumstances of the case, I do not think it is altogether difficult to see why a revolution has occurred in Cuba.

I don't think it has helped us any in our diplomatic relations with Latin American states to send wealthy businessmen to observe a society which they are almost certain not to understand. I don't think our evaluation of the Cuban problem in retrospect was particularly helped by our diplomatic representation in Cuba.

What we must do, then, about Cuba is wait and observe. There are some excited individuals in the United States who would like to see us "spank" the Cubans. And there are moments when I see Fidel Castro on a screen or observe his comments when the impulse occurs to me.
But there are good reasons why we should not do this. We have substituted—and rightfully substituted—for unilateral action and a patronizing spirit in Latin America, embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, the means of dealing by treaty with the Latin American states.

We are pledged by the protocols of Montevideo and Buenos Aires in 1933 and 1936 not to intervene in the affairs of independent Latin American states. And the moral shock to our position in the rest of Latin America that would follow on physical intervention in Cuba would be a heavy price to pay for what we might do.

I do not believe that the Cuban leaders can operate a pro-Communist system in Cuba. I think the complexities of the task, the lack of technical ability they bring to it, the extraordinary violence of their approach, the Latin American temperament—all suggest that we do not mean necessarily to think that the game is up in Cuba for eternity.

And so I suggest that we walk softly with regard to Cuba. I don’t think it was particularly wise to cut off sugar imports from Cuba. I don’t think it was very wise of us to embargo exports to Cuba.

Now, what are the larger issues in connection with Latin America?

On the political side, I think, we ought to be extremely cautious in our encouragement of dictatorship in Latin America. We cannot, of course, abstain from normal conventional relationships with the Latin American countries that are not democratic. But we don’t have to be palsy with dictators. We don’t need to encourage them. We don’t need to decorate them.

We also have to arrive at some kind of entente with the democratic forces in the Latin American states. There are two classes I think we ought to cultivate in Latin America.

I think we ought to see to it that our labor people—a very highly civilized group—know Latin America better. The labor movements in Latin America are oftentimes immature, oftentimes Communist-penetrated, and they are oftentimes difficult to deal with in terms of the rise of democracy. It is necessary to put the emphasis (regarding labor) where the emphasis belongs—and I don’t think it belongs on professors.

The second thing we ought to do in regard to Latin America is to maintain close contact with the rising democratic movement of the military forces there. We’ve got the idea that every Latin American military man was you-know-what. As a matter of fact, this is not so.

The present regime in democratic Argentina, for example, is sustained by the military forces. The present democratic regime in Venezuela was a result of a military coup d’état against a dictator, and it is a democratic regime.

The difficulty with Latin America in the past is that the Latin American soldier has had no truly democratic conception. If we can give him a democratic conception, it will make a difference.

On the economic side we can pursue a civilized tariff policy with regard to Latin America. We can see to it that private investment is facilitated in Latin America by guarantees. We can make and should make public loans, and we should support the new Development Fund.

I look forward with no undimmed confidence to the future of the world society. I am interested now in doing what we can do—in responding to the challenge as best we may. If we fail, we fail. If we succeed, there is glory ahead. And in that spirit, let us face the difficult problems in our foreign policy in 1960.
A

N EXTRAORDINARY ACCELERATION of historical change has taken place in Africa. The clock in Africa, and particularly in South Africa, has speeded up. But the question is: Can the 3 million population of whites in South Africa hold that clock back? This is what Mr. Verwoerd says he is going to do—although he insists that this is not what he means.

To understand the new, emerging Africa, it is important to realize that Africa is not a uniform continent: its peoples—white and black—differ very widely from one another. Unless we fix in our minds the idea of a great diversity amongst the blacks themselves, we cannot understand the changes which are today sweeping Africa.

Something has taken place in the Union of South Africa in the minds of a great number of black leaders that needs special emphasis.

The best of them have developed the point of view of western men. They understand constitutional process, and they are particularly imbued with the finer influences of Christianity that preach fraternity and compromise.

These men have pleaded for consideration within the context of a multi-racial society.

In March of this year, in the violent disorders at Sharpeville and at Langa near Capetown and at Cato Manor near Durban, the police fired upon not rioters but upon men marching in peaceful protest under the legally minded, the politically westernized leaders. They killed between 80 and 90.

When Mr. Verwoerd's police fired upon and clubbed these marchers, he probably threw out of the window all hope of compromise with the intelligent, the moderate, the Christianized leadership of the blacks.

These westernized leaders are under increasing pressure by black leaders of other groups.

One is the Pan-African leadership, men who have put forth the slogan, "This land of Africa is our land, and whoever is white, however he came, is a foreigner; he does not belong here."

THIS IS NATIONALISM based upon an exclusive racial concept. These leaders are becoming increasingly important today, and are unwilling to compromise with Mr. Verwoerd but seek to establish their claims in whatever form they can. Out of the cruel political, social, and economic restrictions imposed upon the black man, another group—the criminal element—has emerged. It is a potent leadership. It strikes at the white man by breaking his laws.

The white population in South Africa can be divided into two racial and linguistic groups—the English-speaking and the Dutch-speaking, or the Afrikaner. But it is a gross error to assume that the white population is divided still further; the Dutch-speaking being the group which has imposed restrictive legislation upon the black population, and the English being the group opposed to discrimination.

There is still a real agreement between the various sections of the white population that apartheid is the proper policy for the Union of South Africa, despite those who have raised their voices against it.

It is not a safe prediction to say that because the tide of change in Africa is rising, it will shortly sweep violently and destructively over the white rule in the Union of South Africa.

First of all, the critical mass of white people in the Union of South Africa is greater than it is anywhere else in Africa and constitutes a very considerable power.

After the recent riots, the government stepped up its firing power, and therefore it would seem to me unlikely that there would be an uprising comparable to the sort of thing that happened in The Congo.

If there is to be a change in the situation in the Union of South Africa, it may possibly take place as a result of two incompatible personality components, particularly in the minds of that aggressive group who are the immediate followers of Mr. Verwoerd.

The Afrikaners are racially self-conscious and have a cultural antipathy towards the Englishman that is quite keen because of their resentment against much that took place in their historical relationship with the English.

They also have an acute racial antipathy towards the blacks. They have a most stubborn feeling that they cannot and must not make any concessions beyond a certain point, else they will lose their identity of race in a great tide of blackness. That is their racial personality.

In contrast is their other personality, born of their pride in their prosperity. These people live in a country that produces rich quantites of diamonds, gold, copper, and uranium.

The white population is tremendously proud of its cities, made modern with their efficient railroads and airlines, and graced by beautiful buildings.

Now, a white population that is deeply in love with its prosperity and standard of living may evaluate its relationship with the black man in an entirely different fashion if the issue is made an economic issue rather than a power issue. It is very likely that events in South Africa may lead in one of these two directions.

Much depends upon how these three groups of leaders whom I have spoken about operate in the future. It is my judgment that the westernized leaders are on the way out. Therefore, it seems a reasonable assumption to say that the Pan-African is probably the leader of the future.

The criminal element will always inject, or always endeavor to inject, itself into any difficult situation, and consequently
may under certain circumstances precipitate events in the direction of violence.

But then, I would predict that violence is likely to be exercised rather by the whites against the blacks than by the blacks against the whites. Mr. Verwoerd and those who follow him are men of extraordinary determination and would not scruple to insist upon a bloody showdown.

Now we may ask why it is that the black man doesn't pull out from under his labors and let the whole house of cards come clattering down, since nothing can be sustained economically without the labor of the black man.

The answer is that he can't. No sooner does he withdraw himself from labor in some form of protest then starvation stares him in the face. He is not permitted to organize himself in trade unions; so he has no war chest to fall back upon. His income is so low that it is the rare individual who can lay even pennies aside at the end of a week.

Consequently, the search amongst the black leaders has to be for methods of pin-pricking, of keeping the economics of the white man off balance so that it slowly bleeds and he is forced to the position where he recognizes that what he is deeply in love with—his economic prosperity—is imperilled.

Mr. Verwoerd and his followers are tremendously sensitive to foreign opinion, to political criticism from abroad, especially from the United States. Consequently, it is my judgment that expressions of political, economic, and social disapproval from abroad may influence them.

Too, something like a crisis in self-confidence, resulting from worsening economic conditions, together with growing moral and political isolation may suddenly cause a change in attitude and decision in South Africa.

But the collapse in The Congo has made the South Africans stronger in their feeling of being right than they were a year ago.

They are looking with acute interest at the help that I think they are certain to get from Southern Rhodesia, a member of the Central African Federation. I am confident that the white population of Southern Rhodesia—terribly shaken by the events in The Congo—will add their critical mass in some form to the white population of South Africa.

We may say, then, that changes will go on and go on rapidly north of Southern Rhodesia, but these changes will not necessarily sweep into South Africa.

When I landed in the Union of South Africa, my first judgment was that the shock of The Congo disturbances would hold back changes perhaps for a fairly long period of time. I believe that both black man and white man in South Africa would all say, "Just a minute. Let's not go so fast."

But it was emphatically not the conclusion that the black leadership of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, or Kenya, Tanganyika, and other territories drew.

They feel that it is absolutely urgent today that the speed of their movement towards independence be hastened in order to prove to the outside world that The Congo is an unusual event and not representative of what will happen in the rest of Africa.

Nevertheless, it is important to bear this in mind: the Africa of the next generation may be more turbulent in the relationship between African and African than turbulent in the relationship between black man and white man. And that circumstance alone may add to the possibility of a longer respite than one might have assumed of security or of stability for the white population in the Union of South Africa.
Perhaps the most tired joke in the world of music is the description of the oboe as "an ill wind that nobody blows good." The clarinet, flute, bassoon, French horn, trumpet, trombone, tuba, and of course, the euphonium have also been the butt of this weary attempt at humor.

It is these "ill winds"—plus percussion—that make up the Eastman Wind Ensemble, one of the healthiest sounding groups at the Eastman School of Music.

Actually, the only thing ill about the Eastman Wind Ensemble is that the idea for its formation came to Dr. Frederick Fennell during an illness in 1950. Confined to bed, he gave thought to the vast amount of musical literature scored for unusual combinations of wind instruments—music that was going unheard because of the lack of suitable playing groups. An ensemble made up of woodwinds, brasses and percussion, he reasoned, would also afford the contemporary day composer a unique group unhampered by the traditions of instrumentation and scoring. The more he thought about such possibilities, the more enthusiastic he became... it would be a student ensemble; it would be completely flexible in size; it would essay everything from baroque brass music to turn-of-the-century marches, to the most contemporary atonal compositions.

As Dr. Fennell’s idea grew, the size envisioned for the wind ensemble diminished, based on the premise that music could be made by a minimum rather than a maximum number of players. The large concert band, he knew, does not transplant well to the concert hall from the open air—where its size and heavy instrumentation are suitable—to the confines of the concert hall. The perhaps less pleasant reactions one customarily associates with a large band would not be present in an ensemble of minimum size; there would be no bloated texture to its sound, but there would be a magnificent range of dynamics plus a beautiful, virtuoso tone quality.

What had been random thoughts—some starting twenty years earlier—had now evolved into plan complete with ensemble seating arrangements. The time had come to put these ideas to the test. With Dr. Howard Hanson’s approval, a concert of original music for wind instruments was presented at the Eastman School of music in the winter of 1951. The program began with a Ricercare for wind instruments by Adrian Willaert (1480-1562), progressed through Beethoven and Mozart, and ended with Igor Stravinsky’s Symphonies for Wind Instruments in Memory of Claude Debussy composed in 1920.

"Right from the very first note," Dr. Fennell recalls today, "we knew we had something." The audience, the press, the players themselves were enthusiastic. That concert was the foundation for the building of the Eastman Wind Ensemble. As Dr. Fennell noted in an article written the following year, "... the time has come to furnish the wind instruments with a home of their own, unmarred by the limitations and traditions of other properties in which they have resided so long."

Once the Eastman Wind Ensemble had been built, it had to be furnished with a repertoire. The scores of music composed for wind instruments in the last four centuries were in the Sibley Music Library or gathering dust on the publishers’ shelves. To obtain works in the contemporary idiom, Dr. Fennell sent letters to 400 composers explaining the purpose of the wind ensemble. The letter said in part, "I submit this widely diversified grouping of wind-brass sonorities to you as a medium which I hope will be attractive enough to interest you as a composer..." The response was quick and it was enthusiastic. In the eight years since the first letter was dispatched, over forty compositions have been written expressly for performance by the Eastman Wind Ensemble.

Now, Dr. Fennell had his ensemble and the music for his players to play. Next, there had to be an audience. At the first concerts the audience was little more than fellow students of the players and a handful of local wind instrument aficionados. Over the years the audience has grown, not only in the concert...
hall, but also in home via recordings.

Not even in his sick bed thinking about the ensemble did Dr. Fennell envision an audience such as the Eastman Wind Ensemble has obtained through its recordings for the Mercury label. The first Mercury recording of the Eastman Wind Ensemble was released in 1953; to date 19 have been issued and additional releases are planned. These recordings have been successful—whether you judge them by the reviews of serious music critics or by the volume of sales. Mercury Records reports that these recordings are particularly popular in England, on the Continent, in Japan, and Australia. Some of the titles on the record jackets give an inkling of the versatility of the ensemble: "Marches," "La Fiesta Mexicana," "Spirit of '76," "British Band Classics," "Ruffles and Flourishes," "Marches for Twirling," "Hindemith, Schoenberg, and Stravinsky," "Winds in Hi-Fi," "Mozart: Serenade No. 10 in B Flat Major, K. 361," "Diverse Winds," "Ballet for Band," "Wagner for Band."

Currently, the ensemble is in the process of recording a complete anthology of marches by John Philip Sousa. Also on the agenda is a recording of Civil War music (see story on following pages) and a recording of the baroque brass music composed by Andrea and Giovanni Gabrieli in the 16th century. "The works by the two Gabriels were written to be performed in two choir lofts, one on either side of St. Mark's Church in Venice," Dr. Fennell notes, "just as if they knew that centuries later it would be ideal for stereo." But Dr. Fennell hastens to add, "We are not recording it simply because it's good stereo music. We are recording it because it happens to be the first great notated music for wind instruments.

For player and audience alike recordings—and programs—such as these provide the opportunity for hearing not only the old but the new in a varied field of musical composition. Dr. Fennell makes his point by observing that "it would be unthinkable for any university to offer courses in drama that included no play written before 1700 (Euripides and Shakespeare) or after 1900 (Shaw and O'Neill)."

The world of the theatre was the impetus of another idea. If theatre in the round gave the audience a greater involvement in the drama and with its characters, would the same follow for a concert in the round? The Wind Ensemble with its smaller instrumentation would be ideal for such an experiment. And so the Eastman Wind Ensemble has added to its busy schedule (which includes concerts at the Eastman Theatre as well as at conferences of music educators, TV appearance and recording dates) a series of informal Sunday afternoon Concerts in the Round in Cutler Union. The first such concert was held last month and attracted approximately 150 people. At the coffee hour that followed—in the Green Room tradition of the theatre—comments indicated that the idea was a success.

In its eight years of existence—actually only its name and conductor are the same each year, since as many as 45% of the players are lost when they graduate from the Eastman School of Music and must be replaced in the Fall—the Eastman Wind Ensemble has stirred up a storm in music circles; in its wake have come many similar groups at other universities and music schools.

"Dr. Fennell has not only helped make wind music respectable; he has also made listening to it an exciting, new experience for thousands." And, as High Fidelity Magazine noted, "It ain't necessarily Oompah!"
CANNONS BOOMED over the Gettysburg battlegrounds... the clop, clop of horses' hooves resounded from Round Top, and from Seminary Ridge you could hear the clatter of canteens and rifles as the men made ready.

The time? Not July, 1863, but October, 1960. The men were not uniformed in gray or blue, but in an assortment of duffle coats, mackinaws and jackets. The general was not Lee or Meade, but the Eastman School of Music's Dr. Frederick Fennell; his "troops" were a small band of recording engineers from the Mercury Record Company; their objective: to capture on recording tape the din of battle as they sounded on a day in July, 1863.

These sounds will be incorporated in a stereo recording of Civil War music by the Eastman Wind Ensemble. Did Dr. Fennell hope to pick up on his microphones echoes of the actual battle? Not really, but he did reason that the sounds, as they reverberated across the Pennsylvania hills, would seem authentic.

Dr. Fennell's quest for authenticity was not limited to sound effects. The music books used by the Salem Brass Band, official band of the 26th Regiment of North Carolina, were the source of many of the compositions included in the recording. The volumes were discovered in Salem where they had been preserved in a Moravian church.

The instruments used by the Eastman Wind Ensemble in making the recording will also be authentic Civil War band instruments.

The search for antique instruments led all over the country only to end right back in Rochester where the Rochester Museum had eight such instruments—the largest collection outside of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. These instruments were reconditioned by Robert Sheldon, curator of instruments for this project.

Most interesting of these antique instruments are the saxhorns, on which the bell or horn is bent over the shoulder of the player. This lets the music go 'round and come out back so that the troops marching behind the band can hear the music. Obviously, Mr. Sax, the Belgian-born designer of the instruments, was more interested in acoustics than in the safety of his players.

The music that comes out of these horns in the hands of the Eastman Wind Ensemble will be played with impartial fervor. Both sides of the "Great Conflict" will be represented on the recording, with selections such as "Marching Through Georgia," "Dixie," and "Marching into Battle, Mother."

FOUR SCORE AND 17 YEARS LATER... band instruments that date back to the Battle of Gettysburg are tried out by three members and the director of the Eastman Wind Ensemble; left to right: Robert Sheldon, Boyd Hood, Norman Schweikert (all of whom worked on reconditioning the instruments) and Dr. Frederick Fennell.
LIKE ANY CIVIL WAR buff, Dr. Fennell feels he must get into the act. Not content with pulling the lanyard of the cannons at Gettysburg, he will be a "drummer boy" in the recording. This is a role to which he is no stranger. As a boy, scarcely big enough to hold a drum, he was the drummer boy at the Civil War encampment where he was born and raised. Like the Gettysburg recording session, everything was authentic except the date.

His father and several of his numerous uncles had built the encampment at their home in Cleveland, Ohio. It was modeled after a typical Union army regiment and was complete with stockade, tents, guns, drill company, and fife and drum corps. It was here that Dr. Fennell gained his early training in drumming as well as an interest in anything pertaining to the Civil War period.

As a Civil War buff true to his colors, Dr. Fennell chose Virginia with a side trip to Gettysburg for his vacation in 1956. In the process of investigating the lore of these historic regions, he came upon excerpts from the diary of Colonel Freemantle of the Coldstream Guards of the British Army. The colonel, as an official observer for the British Army, was the guest of General Lee. With typical British aplomb, he observed most of a three-day battle seated comfortably in a tall tree. His diary mentions that on the second day of the battle he was amazed at the bizarre sounds of a Confederate band "... playing waltzes and polkas amidst the din of battle."

Intrigued by this account Dr. Fennell devoted his spare time for the next four years in acquiring the music and instruments that will go into this recording of sounds of the Civil War—a recording that will turn back the calendar to a day in July in 1863... and you are there in stereo.

For Dr. Fennell this has obviously been a labor of love.
Among the earliest, the most important and most publicized decisions that faced President-elect Kennedy was the selection of his Cabinet. The nation's political pundits did a brisk trade in the advice, speculations and rumors that precede the appointment of each new member of a President's official family. Any understanding of how the Cabinet is chosen must be grounded in an understanding of what the Cabinet does. There is the popular view that glorifies the Cabinet as the national board of directors which consults with and influences the President on all vital matters of national policy. Another opinion, presumably more sophisticated, depreciates the Cabinet as an institutional antique left over from the period of little government and long since superseded by more effective advisory organs. The truth is that the Cabinet does not now and never has merited either its publicly inflated reputation or its designation as the Presidential vermiform appendix. Its value has fluctuated according to the desires of individual Presidents and changing external conditions. But it has always provided some assistance to the Chief Executive; and it has always shared its advisory functions with other individuals or groups. Except for abnormal circumstances, the Cabinet as a group has been and continues to be of very real but relatively modest importance. Cabinet selection commands public attention not just because of the Cabinet's activity as a group, but because a few individual Cabinet members have always wielded great influence in the councils of the President. Calvin Coolidge's deference to Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, Harry Truman's respect for Secretary of State (and later, of Defense) George Marshall, and Dwight Eisenhower's reliance on Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey are examples of a pattern as classic as George Washington's close relationship with Alexander Hamilton. Cabinet members are, after all, the highest ranking subordinates of the President, each one charged with making departmental decisions of enormous consequence. The most powerful among them will, indeed, formulate Presidential policy and set the nation's course in areas within their purview. Secretaries of State—men like Charles Evans Hughes, Dean Acheson and John Foster Dulles—most frequently play historic roles. Herbert Hoover in the Commerce Department, Harold Ickes in Interior, William McAdoo in Treasury, Ezra Taft Benson in Agriculture, Henry Stimson in War and James Forrestal in Defense are examples of others who, within their departmental jurisdictions, converted their ideas, their talents and their energies into vital Administration policy. The function which the collective Cabinet has fulfilled most easily, most continuously and most successfully is that of political sounding board. Before committing himself to a proposed policy, the President needs to have some educated estimates as to the likely range and intensity of public reaction. The heads of the ten major executive departments, the backbone of the Cabinet, are especially well equipped to

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represent the opinions and the interests of various segments of the American public. Lively give-and-take exchanges concerning probable effects of a policy, public reactions to it and group support for it enlighten the President in a way that cannot be matched by a series of conferences with the members individually.

The Cabinet functions importantly, too, to promote unity and morale among the top leaders of the Administration. Cabinet meetings, regardless of their content, inspire the participants with some sense of their being an Administration team carrying out the policies of the Chief Executive.

As a group, the Cabinet has functioned only intermittently in its popularly assigned role as Presidential policy adviser. It has probably influenced fewer substantive decisions than have informal brain trusts, ad hoc committees, confidants like Harry Hopkins and Sherman Adams, and key individual Cabinet members.

Most of the crucial issues of the day do reach the Cabinet, but rarely for the purpose of having policy alternatives thrashed out to an on-the-spot decision. Woodrow Wilson characterized a typically inaugurated Cabinet discussions only after he had practically made up his mind. Franklin Roosevelt’s meetings normally combined a Presidential monologue with purely informational reports from the members. Observers of the Eisenhower Cabinet have claimed that only eight or ten of his weekly meetings occasioned sharp policy debates.

In selecting his Cabinet a President-elect finds five factors uppermost in his consideration.

**Factor 1: Balance**

First, he tries to choose a Cabinet which commands broad popular support. The requisite here is that the group reflect the diversity of American political life—that it be, in Cabinet vernacular, "well-balanced."

Every President is anxious to float his Administration on an early wave of popular approval; he tries to anticipate public reactions while selecting it. If its reception is friendly he has survived a critical test of public confidence.

President Eisenhower’s appointment of Martin Durkin (a trade union president, a Democrat and a Roman Catholic) as Secretary of Labor in 1952 had its importance in precisely this kind of symbolic appeal to organized labor and to others who might otherwise have been less enthusiastic over a Cabinet composed entirely of Republican Protestant business men and corporation lawyers. Taken as a sign of good intentions, the appointment forestalled the criticism of potentially hostile groups, and underwrote a labor relations honeymoon which lasted about a year.

The idea of popular support for the Cabinet involves its function as a political sounding board. Many interested groups—sectional, socio-economic, party—seek assurances that they will have the ear of the President. By bringing their spokesmen to his Cabinet table, the Chief Executive not only helps bind many groups to the Administration but he makes available the kind of political intelligence which he needs to make viable policy.

Herbert Hoover remarked of the make-up of his Cabinet, "I had to choose ten men who represented different parts of the country..." Certain sections, moreover, have been assigned particularly appropriate slots. Because the bulk of their departmental work is regionally concentrated, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior traditionally come from the Middle or Far West. For similar reasons, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor normally reside in the more highly urbanized States.

Organized economic interest groups feel they have proprietary claims to certain positions. The Farm Bureau and the National Farmers Union, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, and the A. F. L.-C. I. O. all covet either a positive voice or a veto power in the selection of the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, respectively.

A President-elect often seeks to consolidate the support of a defeated faction within his party by means of a Cabinet post. Thus, Eisenhower tried to appease the Taft wing of his party in 1952 with the appointment of Taft supporters George Humphrey and Ezra Taft Benson.

Party organization leaders expect at least one appointee to be a political well versed in the party’s internal management and capable of articulating the party’s interests in the Cabinet. Party managers traditionally have become Postmaster General, as did Will Hays, James Farley and Arthur Summerfield, or Attorney General (providing they are lawyers), as did Harry Daugherty, J. Howard McGrath and Herbert Brownell, Jr.

**Factor 2: Talent**

A second factor in Cabinet selection is the search for men with departmental talents. Here, the concern is not with group balance, but with individual attributes—in Cabinet lingo, "the best man for the job."

In part, this prescription calls for men with experience in managing complex organizations, which accounts for extensive Cabinet recruitment among executives of large private enterprises. President Eisenhower explained his appointment of General Motors President Charles Wilson to head the Defense Department by asking, "Who would you rather have in charge of that, some fellow that never did anything or a successful business man? I got the head of the biggest company I could find."

Wilson’s subsequent foot-in-mouth hassles with Congress suggest that experience in some public enterprise may also be desirable equipment. The best departmental executive of recent times was Herbert Hoover, whose experience as wartime food administrator and post-war relief director had accustomed him to the problems of administering in a politically charged environment.

Departmental talent sometimes involves training and expertise in the special problems of an agency. John Foster Dulles, for example, was considered "the best man for the job" of Secretary of State because, in Eisenhower’s words, "He has got greater knowledge in his field than any man I know."

**Factor 3: Experience**

Thirdly, Presidents ordinarily want some members with legislative experience. An individual who understands Congressional attitudes and procedures and who has political allies in the House or Senate is of inestimable value to any Administration. The selection of Cordell Hull as Secretary of State was,
for example, one of the master strokes of modern Cabinet making. The near reverence with which Hull, "the saint in blue serge," was esteemed in Congress and the finesse with which he handled it gave Roosevelt an asset on which he traded to produce numerous legislative victories. Hull's prestige also kept the State Department (and thus the President) free from crippling Congressional criticism that engulfed successors like Dean Acheson.

**Factor 4: Acceptability**

A President-elect may, fourthly, screen candidates in ways that emphasize their acceptability to him personally. Franklin Roosevelt took complete personal control of Cabinet selection, warning his close political associates that "I don't want anybody naming a single one of them." Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, delegated the job practically wholesale to his advisers, Colonel House and Joseph Tumulty.

The result, in Roosevelt's case, was a set of department heads (nine out of ten) carefully culled for their support of F.D.R. before his Chicago nomination. Wilson's Cabinet, composed of four original backers and six virtual strangers, defied prediction.

Some Presidents have appointed intimate personal friends in order to ensure the presence of at least one such in the "official family." Warren Harding pleaded with his Ohio crony Harry Daugherty to accept—"Are you going to stand by me or desert me after all these years? I've never needed you in my life as I do today." Roosevelt selected Henry Morgenthau and Truman picked John Snyder on the similar basis of long-time friendship and mutual confidence.

**Factor 5: Availability**

A fifth factor which an incoming President is forced to take into account is the willingness of individuals to serve. If, for example, he seeks recruits from private life, he then runs into the reluctance of a successful man to take the huge cuts in salary that are involved (estimated at over $500,000 for Charles Wilson). Ambitious public officials know that Cabinet service usually spells the end of a political career. In the past thirty years only one member of Congress (Clinton Anderson) has left to join the Cabinet and returned to the legislature.

William Howard Taft and Hoover are the only members in the twentieth century to have parlayed Cabinet status into Presidential nominations. Indeed, men like William Jennings Bryan and Charles Evans Hughes entered the Cabinet only after they had failed in their bids for the Presidency. The allure of the Cabinet is brightest for Governors or Congressmen who find their own political advancement stymied and who are willing to cap their public careers with national executive service.

The Cabinet survives because successive Presidents have found it useful to them; but the conditions of its survival are that it functions if, when, and in the manner the President chooses. Under Eisenhower, who is comfortable when enmeshed in the routines of staff procedures, the Cabinet, with a newly appointed secretary and an agenda, has been especially active. The machinery installed by Eisenhower could not and would not have been effective with a President like Franklin Roosevelt whose decision-making techniques were essentially intuitive and experimental.

Every President needs to mold the Cabinet to his own desires. Cabinet commentators should leave him free to do so.
The ability to make sound decisions is perhaps the hallmark of a good executive. To help businessmen sharpen their decision-making talents, the School of Business Administration—with a sizeable assist from the man-power and machine-power of the University Computing Center—is currently sponsoring a ten-week course on "Simulation in Decision Making."

Each Tuesday afternoon 46 executives from 31 area firms gather for three hours in the Taylor Hall Lounge to participate in a unique form of laboratory-learning—making the decisions necessary to operate hypothetical business firms over the course of a ten-year period. The class is divided into eight teams unequal in size and resources—representing companies operating in the same competitive market. The teams begin each session by compiling a quarterly statement listing their firms' sales volume, per cent share of industry sales, inventory, production capacity, and profit-and-loss statement. Armed with this material, the participants are required to make decisions on such matters as price, production volume, research and development, advertising appropriations, dividend policies, and investment in plant and equipment.

A key role in each week's "game" is played by the University's half-million-dollar Computing Center Installation. Indeed, as Dr. John Brophy, the School's director, notes, much of the effectiveness of the seminar stems from the ability to electronically compute and relay back to the participants—in a matter of minutes—the effects of their decisions both on their own company and on all other companies in the market. As a result, the "students" can, during

Decisions

Executives from Rochester industry simulate decision-making in unique course at the School of Business Administration
an hour of class-time, make as many quarterly decisions as they
would during the course of an actual business year.

The mechanical procedure that permits this speeding up of
the normal-time sequence involves the use of the 17 machines
in the Computing Center's IBM 650 Electronic Digital Com-
puter System. Working from the teams' decision statements,
a computer operator makes up a set of punch cards recording
the decisions. (It takes him about 30 seconds to make some
30 perforations in a decision card.) These are fed into the com-
puter along with other cards showing the firms' activities to
date—an operation requiring about five minutes for a flow of
some 200 cards. This material is automatically transmitted to
the data-processing machine for recording, calculating, and
evaluating the information. The accounting machine then
prints a brief operating statement showing each firm's current
position.

Total elapsed time (from making the decision cards to com-
pleting the operating statements): 15 minutes.

Estimated time for one person to complete the same process
manually: 2 days.
Meanwhile, back at the "gaming" tables, the executives are busily planning new strategies for the coming quarter . . . trying to estimate the market for the period ahead . . . arguing the pros and cons of raising advertising expenditures, cutting price, increasing dividends, and other pertinent aspects of business "gamesmanship."

Although the sessions can only approximate the decision requirements of a competitive market, there is nothing casual in the participants' attitudes. They are eager, responsive, occasionally baffled (as when they recently found themselves plunged into the '29 Depression), and very much in earnest. Some arrive ahead of class-time and promptly immerse themselves in scholarly works of business theory and practice. Some come equipped with slide rules. Many of them argue vociferously, wait expectantly for the posting of each quarter's results, plunge into the next quarter's decision-making with intensity and enthusiasm, and, to a man, approach their problems with a high degree of competitive spirit.

During coffee breaks, class activity continues unabated as the executives plan their next moves and review the outcome of previous strategy.

The final hour of each session is a give-and-take discussion led by a faculty member or visiting executive who concentrates on a major factor that must be considered in the making of plant or company-wide decisions.

A continuing and cooperative evaluation of the seminar is being made by school and industry representatives. From the start, however, three significant facts have been evident. First, there is genuine management interest in courses on decision-making; class enrollment is, in fact, considerably higher than was originally anticipated, and a number of applicants have already requested admission to a future course. Second, Rochester is in a particularly favorable position to offer such a program, since it can provide the advanced computing facilities needed for optimum use of simulation techniques. Third, several prominent companies in the area are exploring parallel applications to improve managerial ability and cooperate fully with the school in providing teaching faculty as well as developing variations in the model used.

The UR program is one of the relatively few university-sponsored courses of its kind in the country. Actually, such courses are a fairly recent development. Dr. Brophy points out that only in recent years as computing systems and "games" adapted to industrial conditions have become more generally available has it been possible to design programs which enable participants to grapple with many of the variables encountered in "on-the-job" decision-making. The first extensive use of modern game theory was made by the armed forces in World War II. Since then a growing number of corporations and management associations, as well as some universities, have experimented with such programs—usually compressing them into one or more all-day sessions.

The Rochester course is believed to be unique in several respects: the participants attend during their regular working day . . . the programs are scheduled in intensive three-hour sessions once a week . . . and the series is presented over an extended period of time. The UR's approach, therefore, may be of interest not only to the energetic participants themselves, but to educators and managers who are searching for new cues to more effective development of decision skills.

Photographs by Lou Ouster
What is the life of a college professor?

A quiet, peaceful existence on a shaded campus free from the hectic pressures of ordinary life . . . classes a few hours each day . . . occasional faculty teas . . . relaxed evenings of intellectual conversation balanced by long leisurely vacations . . . and now and then, a year's leave to go to Europe.

This is the widely held vision of the life of university faculty members. The reality, as experienced by men like D. Stanley Tarbell, professor of organic chemistry at the University of Rochester, is vastly different.

For Dr. Tarbell, 46, a full professor since 1948 and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the academic life is a crowded, strenuous one. And his busy schedule could be matched by that of many others on the faculty.

With Dr. Tarbell rests responsibility for both graduate and undergraduate students, for research and the reports necessary to support it, for scientific writing and publication, for attendance at scientific meetings and participation in scientific advisory groups to the government and science foundations, and for the recommendations without which no student could get a job or study further.

"I guess it's a little more than a 40-hour week," he smilingly comments.

Far from being free of pressure, Dr. Tarbell says he can't really estimate the number of his weekly working hours but admits he spends at least two nights a week, usually Saturday mornings, sometimes Saturday afternoons, and occasionally Sunday mornings at work in addition to his regular weekday schedule.

Like all UR chemistry professors, Dr. Tarbell teaches undergraduates. One undergraduate course for about 150 students may sound like a small, uncomplicated effort to those outside the University. To Dr. Tarbell his one class means three lectures a week and four four-hour lab sessions. Graduate assistants help supervise the labs, but Dr. Tarbell gives lab lectures two hours a week and spends additional time observing progress and getting acquainted with his students, something he wishes there were more hours for.

Teaching assistants help mark papers in the course, but he himself sits in on the grading sessions for midterm and final examinations and sometimes grades part of them to make sure the assistants are marking according to his standards. He makes up the final grades himself.

Although there is only one undergraduate course by Dr. Tarbell listed in the University catalog, his work with undergraduates doesn't stop here. Last year he directed three seniors in their original research projects and arranged meetings for them with doctoral and post-doctoral students.

Despite the University's excellent placement office, Dr. Tarbell talks informally with graduating seniors, advising them about universities with good training and assistantships for further study and writes letters of recommendation for them to graduate schools.

National Science Foundation scholarships underwrite summer research by promising undergraduate students, and Dr. Tarbell last summer directed the work of two students for ten weeks.

Dr. Tarbell is convinced that an active research program benefits undergraduate students in a variety of ways. A Ph.D. program provides enough teaching assistants for undergraduate labs. Undergraduates receive better teaching and a chance to work on research problems with graduate students and post-
The view that a class or two constitutes a professor's "working day" is easily refuted by Dr. Tarbell who spends the major portion of his time working with graduate students and yet only teaches a formal graduate course every other year.

Dr. Tarbell serves as chairman of the Chemistry Department Committee responsible for graduate students. Its duties include making decisions on assistantships and fellowships, supervising all graduate work and naming examining committees. Ordinarily, there are about 50 Ph.D. candidates and 8 or 10 post-doctoral students. The administrative work for an average of 80 applications for 20 UR assistantships falls to Dr. Tarbell. From November through December one or two interviewers each day arrive on campus to hire Ph.D. candidates, and Dr. Tarbell may spend from 20 to 40 minutes with each one in addition to writing letters of recommendation.

Under his personal direction are 12 Ph.D. candidates (who take from 3½ to 4½ years to complete their degrees) and three post-doctoral fellows. He discusses scientific problems with these students, every day if necessary, as they do research. When the research is completed and Dr. Tarbell thinks the candidate is qualified, the student writes his thesis. The thesis is read carefully and discussed in detail with the candidate by Dr. Tarbell who often finds much work necessary to create an acceptable thesis, depending on the writing ability of the individual. The thesis then is ready for official presentation. Last year Dr. Tarbell sat in on twenty oral exams for doctorates.

Although he enjoys working in the laboratory, he seldom has an opportunity to do so himself because of other demands on his time. He believes the important thing in working with graduate students is to develop the ability to do independent, mature research. Since coming to the UR in 1938, he has directed the work of 60 Ph.D. candidates—a number thought to be matched by no one else on campus.

Over the years a variety of grants and contracts have been awarded to the UR Chemistry Department. The three grants and contracts in Dr. Tarbell's name, supporting $70,000 worth of research, require reports. Some of the hectic pressure he's supposed to be without comes from the hours necessary to make these reports as well as to apply for additional projects. Many of his colleagues also receive research grants, making a total from the Department this year of $200,000.

Another time-consumer is the responsibility for the laboratories where research in organic chemistry is carried out and where his undergraduate students work. He oversees the purchase of chemicals and equipment and makes sure the labs are kept in operating order.

In place of evening after relaxed evening of intellectual conversation, Dr. Tarbell devotes many solitary hours to the writing of scientific papers. In the last 22 years Dr. Tarbell has had 130 research papers from 2 to 100 pages published in chemical journals. Last year he had eight papers published. It is essential in research to publish one's findings, and Dr. Tarbell tries to write his article while the graduate student who worked in the lab is still on campus. First, he surveys pertinent material in the library, and only then does he write the paper; this may take two or three weeks of nearly full-time effort to complete.

The long, leisurely vacation, so often envied by those in other professions, fast disappear in days filled with scientific activities for public service. Last year Dr. Tarbell served on the cancer chemotherapy study section of the National Institutes of Health, as consultant on medicinal chemistry at two meetings of the National Institutes of Health, on the post-doctoral fellowship panel of the National Research Council, and on the fellowship board for the National Science Foundation. As a member of one group alone, the Committee to review applications for research grants from the United States Public Health Service, he spends six days a year in Washington, in addition to a day or two of study on campus.

Not faculty teas but scientific meetings are the functions attended by Dr. Tarbell. He spends at least two weeks a year at meetings away from Rochester. Scrupulous about the time away from classes, he tries to schedule out-of-town trips so that they won't interfere with classes.

Last year he attended two meetings of the American Chemical Society, two of the National Academy of Sciences, a Symposium at the Quartermaster Research lab, and a meeting of the Research Council of Canada. At several sessions he presented a paper. He also speaks at nearby universities like Syracuse and Buffalo about the research being done at the UR.

More of his "leisure" hours are spent in an attempt to keep abreast of developments in the field of organic chemistry. The number of publications dealing with the subject increases each year with the result that "you could spend all your time reading in an attempt to keep up with what is being done."

He subscribes to five chemical journals, looks at ten more in the library and estimates he spends $200 a year on his library, which includes the purchase of chemical monographs. Foreign scientists visiting the campus and studies in chemical research developments by students he credits with helping faculty members "keep up."

His wife, a Ph.D. in chemistry who worked on the Manhattan project but now isn't concerned actively in the field, "does the community work in the family," Dr. Tarbell maintains, although he once presided over the Rochester section of the American Chemical society.

He has been to Europe—on a Guggenheim fellowship which enabled him to study at Oxford University in England. A free summer may be a myth, but this year he got away for three weeks' vacation in New Hampshire. In Rochester, he plays a little tennis and manages occasionally to take his three children sailing on their boat, though he regrets the lack of more time with them.

Despite the demanding hours of his profession, Dr. Tarbell doesn't object to the present structure of university life which requires faculty members in the sciences to teach, do research and publish. "If you're going to do much in the way of research, you must make it your hobby as well as your occupation."

Realistically appraising the situation, he concludes "Most chemistry departments just can't afford to keep professors who can't teach undergraduates as well as do research. This is sound. It results in better teaching for all."

The demand for scientists has increased; they are being called on more and more by the Government; "it is important to the entire country to train as many as well as possible."
In January, 1961, a new program leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration will be offered in the School of Business Administration.

The new program, graduate in character and designed particularly for students whose field of undergraduate concentration was other than business administration or economics, will prepare its participants to advance to responsible positions in their fields of specialization.

Full-time students will be required to take three to four semesters of study and part-time students will be expected to complete their degree requirements within seven years from the date of matriculation in the MBA program.

Besides being introductory in that no previous study of business administration will be requisite for admission, the Master of Business Administration program is a complete unit in itself, since it will not necessarily be the basis for work leading toward a doctor's degree.

The new program is a modification of the Master of Science Program in Business Administration, Plan B, also intended for students with an undergraduate major in courses other than business administration or economics. But, unlike the new Master of Business Administration program to which students will be admitted on an immediate graduate status, Plan B required students to complete a prerequisite phase before they could undertake a program at the graduate level.

Meanwhile, the Master of Science Program, Plan A will be continued for students whose field of undergraduate concentration was either in business administration or economics. This program attracts those who want broader scope for independent study and specialization.

Increasingly, there has been a growing need for the new Master of Business Administration program. Over the years numerous Rochester companies have encouraged their employees to take advanced courses for promotion in their work. In many instances, tuition refund plans have been provided. A sizable number of students, therefore, has enrolled in the Evening Session of the University.

"It is interesting to note," commented Herman Brause, School of Business Coordinator, "that most of the students who have already enrolled in the new Master of Business Administration program hold Bachelor of Science degrees in engineering or in other scientific fields." They realize, he explained, the importance of acquiring the know-how of business procedures as a means of preparing themselves for executive careers in business.

The plan to introduce the Master of Business Administration program has been under study since the former Department of Business Administration became the School of Business Administration in 1958.
MERGER OF NURSING UNITS WILL STRENGTHEN PROGRAMS

A single educational unit has been named to administer the undergraduate and graduate programs in nursing.

The Division of Nursing Education—long responsible for educational programs leading to the Bachelor of Science and Master of Science in Nursing Education—will be merged with the Department of Nursing of the School of Medicine and Dentistry. Miss Eleanor A. Hall will continue as Chairman of the Department of Nursing, and Miss Esther M. Thompson, now Chairman of the Department of Nursing Education, will serve as Director of Graduate Studies.

Plans for an extensive reorganization of nursing facilities will be put into effect during the coming year.

For admission to the undergraduate program, a student must have had two years of study in the College of Arts and Science at the University of Rochester or at another accredited college or university. The next two years will be spent studying nursing under the direction of the faculty in nursing; and upon successful completion of the program, a Bachelor of Science degree with a Major in Nursing will be awarded.

The university will continue to provide the opportunity for nurses graduated from hospital schools of nursing to study for the Bachelor of Science degree. Also, the current program leading to the Master of Science degree will be continued. Students will no longer be admitted to the program leading to the diploma in nursing.

FOUNDATIONS, GOVERNMENT GRANTS AUGMENT UR RESEARCH

The National Science Foundation has recently awarded grants to three members of the Mathematics Department, a grant to a member of the Biology Department, and a grant for aid in the construction of a five-story addition to Bausch and Lomb Hall.

Dr. Leonard Gillman, Professor of Mathematics and Chairman of the Department, received a grant of $48,200 for studies on "Semi-Groups and Rings"; Dr. Richard E. Johnson, Professor of Mathematics, has been granted $31,000 for studies on "Atomic Modular Lattices"; and Dr. Louis Sucheston, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, received a grant of $5,000 for studies on "Mixing and Entropy."

Dr. Thomas R. Punnett, Assistant Professor of Biology, has been awarded a grant of $30,000 to direct basic research on "Mechanism of the Hill Reaction."

The new Bausch & Lomb unit, aided by a $375,000-grant, is one of three science-engineering projects that are part of the Greater University Program.

The five-story addition, providing additional space for the physics, astronomy, optics, and mathematics departments, will contain classrooms, student and research laboratories and shops, specialized shop and service areas, offices for faculty and graduate students, an inter-departmental library, and conference rooms.

The General Electric Foundation, the United Aircraft Corporation, and the Research Corporation awarded the physics department and the Institute of Optics at the UR grants totaling $35,000 to support research and teaching in solid state physics for the coming year.

Under a Fulbright grant, Dr. Richard C. Lewontin, Associate Professor of Biology, will do research in population genetics in the Department of Zoology at the University of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, from June 1961 to June 1962.

Under a Carnegie grant, Dr. Richard F. Fenno, Associate Professor of Political Science, will work with Professor Frank Munger of Syracuse University on a political analysis of federal aid to education proposals considered by Congress since World War II.

Dr. Fenno's work, entailing an explanation of why these proposals have not been enacted, will analyze such contributing factors as segregation in public schools, aid to non-public schools, traditions of local control over education, and fiscal responsibility.

The New York State Education Department is offering tuition grants to a selected number of elementary and secondary school teachers to study elementary Russian in the University School.

The National Institutes of Health has awarded the UR a total of 103 grants in the amount of $1,550,093 during the fiscal year 1960, primarily for the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry.

A new clinical research center, now under construction at the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry, has been provided for by a grant of $244,696 from the National Institutes of Health.

All departments of the Medical School will collaborate on research projects at the new center.

The new center involves the remodeling of the former metabolism ward and will provide accommodations for an eight-patient unit instead of the four now available.

Dr. Robert S. Knox, Assistant Professor of Physics and part-time Assistant Professor of Optics, will supervise the teaching of solid state physics under the General Electric Foundation Grant; Carroll O. Alley, Assistant Professor of Physics, will conduct the research under the United Aircraft Corporation; and Dr. David L. Dexter, Associate Professor of Optics and part-time Associate Professor of Physics, will direct research under the grant from the Research Corporation.

The University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry has been awarded a grant of $150,000 from the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation of New York City to give interim financial assistance to the Medical School to support its teaching staff.

The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission has renewed its contract with the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the University with a grant of $1,031,000 for 1960-61 to support a research program in nuclear and particle physics. The program includes investigations using the UR's two cyclotrons, the 240-million-volt machine, and the 8-million-volt low energy machine.

The Rochester Eye Bank and Research Society, Inc., has awarded an unrestricted grant of $27,000 for eye research at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.
**THE FACULTY**

**RIVER CAMPUS**

Dr. Vera Michelels Dean, Director of the Non-Western Civilizations Program at the UR, spoke on “New Patterns of Democracy in India,” at a three-day meeting on India held by the American Alumni Seminar for Public Responsibility at Southeastern University, Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Emory L. Cowen, Professor of Psychology and Director of Clinical Training for the Department of Psychology, attended a conference on the psychological problems of rehabilitation sponsored by the American Psychological Association at Miami Beach in November.

Major Robert W. Tribolet, Executive Officer of the Air Force ROTC unit and Assistant Professor of Air Science at the University of Rochester, has been promoted to full Professor and Commanding Officer of the unit.

Two faculty members have been appointed to the University of Rochester School of Business Administration this fall.

Dr. Allen R. Solem, former Associate Professor of Psychology at the University of Maryland, has been appointed Professor of Business Administration. Dr. Donald E. Ackerman, formerly on the staff of Hugh Johnson & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, has been appointed Associate Professor of Business Administration.

Dr. Arthur J. May, Professor of History at the UR and an authority on the Hapsburg monarchy, has been appointed to the board of editors of a new publication, Austrian History News Letter. The publication is issued by the history department of the University of Texas under auspices of the U. S. Committee to Promote Studies of the History of the Hapsburg Monarchy.

Dr. Alexander Eckstein, Haloid Xerox Professor of International Economics at the UR, recently spoke on Soviet economic development and economic relations with Communist China at the National Defense College of Canada, Frontenac, Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. J. Edward Hoffmeister, Chairman of the Geology Department of the University, is Visiting Research Professor of Marine Geology at the University of Miami under a National Science Foundation grant. During his year’s stay in Florida, Dr. Hoffmeister will study the origin, development, and general geological history of the Florida coral reefs.

Dr. Bernard Schilling, Professor of English at the University, headed a group investigating myth criticism at the 19th annual meeting of the English Institute at Columbia University, September 6-8.

**MEDICAL CENTER**

Dr. William D. Mayer, Senior Instructor in Pathology at the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry, will become assistant dean of the University of Missouri School of Medicine, effective June 1, 1961.

Dr. James E. Bryan and Dr. Frederick J. Halik have been named co-directors of the clinical dentistry program of the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry. They will serve until a permanent director is appointed.

Both doctors have been promoted to Clinical Assistant Professor and Associate Dental Surgeon at Strong Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Elmer J. Pammenter, whom Dr. Bryan and Dr. Halik succeed, has been made emeritus Clinical Associate Professor of Dentistry.

Dr. Lawrence W. Tuttle, Assistant Professor of Radiation Biology at the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry, has been promoted to Associate Professor.

Dr. Jerome Glaser, Clinical Associate Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, has been honored unanimously by the Section on Allergy of the American Academy of Pediatrics “in appreciation for his service in advancing the study of pediatric allergy . . .”

Designed as an expression of gratitude to Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music, and as a quiet retreat for students and others of all faiths, the Howard Hanson Chapel in Cutler Union was dedicated on October 23. A committee of Dr. Hanson’s friends had raised funds on a voluntary basis for the chapel.

Within the last month, Dr. Howard Hanson, Director of the Eastman School of Music, conducted the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra and was commentator in a series of six broadcasts of American music.

Dr. Hanson also gave the address at the dedication of a fine arts college on the Occidental College campus in Los Angeles, and spoke before the National Association of Editorial Writers in Richmond, Va.

**NOTES . . .**

Three workshops have recently been conducted by the Division of Nursing Education: A Workshop on the Development and Implementation of In-Service Education Programs for Nurses; Workshop on Management in Nursing (a second session will be given in May, 1961) ; and a Workshop for Instructors of Surgical Technical Aides.

Jack End, former television producer-director of Station WROC-TV and former faculty member of the Eastman School of Music, has been appointed to the UR Public Relations staff as Associate Director of Radio and Television.

Promoted from Serials Cataloguer at the UR library, Dr. Phyllis A. Richmond is now Supervisor of the River Campus Science libraries.
TWO OUTSTANDING UR faculty members have been honored with the title, "Distinguished Senior Professors."

Dr. Wallace O. Fenn, Chairman Emeritus of the Physiology Department and Professor of Physiology, and Dr. W. Albert Noyes, Jr., Charles Houghton Professor of Chemistry, received the new title, submitted by deans and directors of the University's schools and colleges and approved by the Trustees' Executive Committee. The title, effective February 1, 1961, will be used for the most outstanding and eminent faculty members who have given the University long years of notable service.

Dr. Fenn became a member of the Medical School's faculty in 1924, and he is the only member of the School's original advisory board still serving in that capacity. He is a distinguished teacher and research scientist of national and international eminence.

Dr. Fenn has served the nation well. During World War II, he gave the country the benefits of his research on physiology of respiration, and he has also been a member of the special medical board of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. In 1958, Dr. Fenn was named to a four-man committee of scientists (headed by Dr. Noyes) to propose a United States program for the international control of space exploration.

Dr. Fenn's research reports have provided a wealth of material for professional journals. Muscle mechanics and metabolism, electrolyte physiology, and the chemistry and mechanics of pulmonary respiration make up only a few of his scientific contributions. He has devoted himself recently to the field of pulmonary gas exchange.

The University of Paris Faculty of Medicine awarded an honorary degree to Dr. Fenn on November 4, 1960.

Dr. Noyes has shared his scientific knowledge in the United States and abroad as researcher, teacher, government adviser, and editor for many years. And the number of times he has headed scientific groups is legion.

For nearly a decade, Dr. Noyes has been editor of the Journal of the American Chemical Society and of the Journal of Physical Chemistry. He has been treasurer of the International Council of Scientific Unions since 1951 and has held the chairmanship of the National Research Council's Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. He has gone abroad on numerous occasions as president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

The American Chemical Society awarded Dr. Noyes its Priestly Medal in 1954; and in 1957, the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society awarded him the Willard Gibbs Medal for his contributions to science in the U. S. and abroad as teacher, researcher, government adviser, and in other fields for which he has become so well known. At that time, too, he was cited for his work in photochemistry and reaction kinetics.

In 1958, when Dr. Noyes became head of the four-man committee on control of space exploration, he resigned as Dean of the University's College of Arts and Science to devote more time to the committee's work.

An early supporter of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Dr. Noyes participated in the London meeting at which plans for the organization were drafted, and he has served as vice-president and a member of the executive committee of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

MELIORA

NEXT TO YOUR NAME, the most important thing on your University of Rochester diploma is the official seal; it is the emblem of authenticity and attestation.

Until recent years the seals affixed to diplomas were embossed 24-karat gold leaf, according to Miss Olive Schrader, Associate University Registrar. However, the manufacturer of these seals has gone out of business and no other source can be found. As a result, gold-color foil is being used and the few remaining real gold seals are being hoarded by Miss Schrader for use on honorary degree diplomas.

The material of the seal today is inconsequential in comparison to the problem of design that faced the founders of the University. Prof. Jesse Leonard Rosenberger tells about it in his book, "Rochester, Making of a University," published in 1927:

"A minor matter taken up in 1851, which a person would think might have been easily and quickly disposed of but which was not, was that of the question of what should be the corporate seal. On March 8, 1851, the executive board met the necessity of an immediate decision on the subject by adopting 'as corporate seal of the university, till permanent seal is procured, the American half dollar.' On May 15, the faculty voted 'to recommend to the board the adoption of the word Meliora as the motto for the seal of the university, the device to be a hand pointing forward and upward.' But not until April 9, 1852, did the executive board formally adopt as the . . . seal with the . . . legend: UNIVERSITAS ROCES- TRIENSIS — MELIORA — MDCCCL.' The exact significance intended for the date is not apparent, as the university was founded in 1850, and not in 1851."

The date on the seal was corrected in 1928 when the Board of Trustees adopted the seal currently in use. The major reason for the change in design was to show the addition of the Eastman School of Music and the School of Medicine and Dentistry.

With the establishment of the colleges of Education, and Engineering, and the School of Business Administration consideration is again being given to changing the design. "The present seal is unfair to the new colleges of the University," says Dr. Carl K. Hersey, Professor of Fine Arts and chairman of the Committee on Traditions and Sites. "It does not repre­sent the University as it is now. Suggestions for changes have come from a number of people, but it seems agreed that if any changes are made, they will be minor and the basic, formal design will prevail."

If a new seal is adopted by the Board of Trustees, the pres­ent seal will still be very much in evidence since the architects of the River Campus used it as a decorative element in many places. Many such uses are pictured on the next six pages; just where they are will be found on page 31.
CLASS NOTES

RIVER CAMPUS—MEN

1903
RABBI BENJAMIN SCHULZT, former executive director of the American Jewish League, has assumed his duties as the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Israel, Brunswick, Ga.

1906

GEORGE ABRRITT, well-known Broadway playwright, director and producer, received the Sam S. Shubert Foundation Award in August for "the outstanding individual contribution to the 1960 New York theatrical season."

1916

JAMES C. NICHOLS has assumed his duties as the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Israel, Brunswick, Ga.

1918

GEORGE ABBOTT, well-known Broadway playwright, director and producer, received the Sam S. Shubert Foundation Award in August for "the outstanding individual contribution to the 1960 New York theatrical season."

1921

ARMIN N. BENDER has been appointed assistant sales manager of Station WROC-TV, Rochester.

1923

PAUL E. EMERSON, former vice president and mortgage officer of the Community Savings Bank, Rochester, was recently elected an assistant vice president of the company.

1927

RICHARD B. DEMALLE, general manager of the international division of Eastman Kodak Company, was recently elected an assistant vice president in charge of sales and advertising of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester.

1929

THE REV. ALANSON HIGBIE, former rector of the Episcopal Church of the Advent, Cincinnati, Ohio, became rector of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, Burlingame, Calif., on October 1.

1937

A new book by IRVING BERNSTEIN, associate director of the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California, Los Angeles, entitled "The Lean Years" was recently published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

1940

DR. PETER G. BRANDENSTAS, former surgeon and practicing physician in Palmyra, N. Y., has assumed his duties as the spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Israel, Brunswick, Ga.

1942

WILLIAM C. BRITTON and Jean Burrage were married in Lexington, Mass., on July 16.

1946

JAMES J. MCGROHRY has been named assistant director of the chemical products department of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester.

1948

DR. VERNON P. WYSTRACH (G) has been named manager of the synthesis section, Central Research Division of the Stanford (Conn.) Laboratories of American Cyanamid Company.

1950

DR. WILLIAM T. BURKE has been appointed assistant professor of medical biochemistry at West Virginia University, Morgantown.
3. Where is it? See page 31

1952
Dr. Richard G. Cornell, formerly chief of the laboratory and field station statistics unit of the Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed associate professor of statistics at Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Dr. Thomas Coyle, Jr., was recently awarded a $4,500 NATO fellowship for postdoctoral studies in science at Oxford University, England.

Dr. Joseph W. Wulfeck (G), was recently named vice-president and director of the Santa Monica (Calif.) Division of Dunlap and Associates, Inc., research and consulting firm.

1953
Harold W. Dailey has joined the Data Processing Division of Royal McBee Corporation as a sales representative at Trenton, N. J.

Marriages:
Richard A. Bernstein and Elizabeth Parker on September 3, Rochester.
Hadley W. Noble and Dr. Ella J. Burger on July 9, Oneida, New York.

1954
C. William Grastorf, Jr., has been appointed an account executive at the Buffalo (N.Y.) office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., stock brokers.

Dr. Harold N. Langlitz (G), has been named principal of the new Westhill Central Junior-Senior High School, Syracuse, N. Y.

Robert Longworth is operational site manager for General Electric Company for the installation of long-range missile detection radars at Thule, Greenland.

Donald P. Wefener, who received a Bachelor of Laws degree from Yale Law School in June, has accepted a position as clerk of the Federal District Court in New Haven, Conn.

Marriages:
Dr. Russell J. Cassata and Kathleen A. Kyle on July 9 in Buffalo, N. Y.

4. Where is it? See page 31

1955
Albert H. Jacobson, Jr., and Elaine V. Swanson on June 10 in Los Gatos, Calif.
Gerald F. Pappert (U), and Patricia A. Hedges on August 27 in Rochester, N. Y.

Peter Ayvazian has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for study at the Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart, Germany, during the current year.

Dr. Gary Hunt has opened an office for the practice of dentistry in the Physicians Building, Jamestown, N. Y.

Oliver Longhine, assistant director of nursing at the Mount Morris (N. Y.) Tuberculosis Hospital, is the 1960 winner of the Rochester Regional Hospital Council Award for Nurses for his paper, "Recorded Developments in the Knowledge of Tuberculosis."

1956
5th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

Wilbur L. Bradley, news assistant in the sports department of the New York Times, has been named by the New York Community Trust as winner of the Grantland Rice Memorial Fellowship in Journalism for 1960-61.

H. Hunter Fraser (G) has been appointed acting director of special education for 1960-61 in the Rochester school system.

James H. Griscom received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the Northwestern University Medical School in June.

Ralph Lane has been appointed conductor of the Seventh U. S. Army Symphony Orchestra, Germany.

Richard W. Roberts, who received a Ph.D. degree in physical chemistry at Brown University in June, is doing research at the General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

Marriages:
Dr. Sanford I. Nusbaum and Susan J. Dworski on August 14, Rochester.

1957
Donald Gardner is teaching junior high school mathematics at Mayfield (N.Y.) Central School.

Clark A. Thompson has been appointed minister of Christian education of the Home Moravian Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Marriages:
Dr. James N. Frisk and Patricia D. Ogorzaly on August 13, Canton, Pa.
John B. Maier and Stephanie J. Olexa on September 3, Clark Summit, Pa.

James A. Marvin and Gail A. Nichols on June 11, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Philip R. Trapani and Patricia P. Moore on August 6, Norfolk, Va.

Morton A. Tannenbaum and Judith R. Gold on May 29, New York City.

1958
Louis M. Clark, Jr., has been appointed manager of the new Canandaigua (N.Y.) branch office of the Rochester Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Michael Conner was graduated July 25 from the Junior Platoon Leaders Class at the Marine Corps School, Quantico, Va.

Stephen H. Davol has been appointed assistant professor of psychology and education at Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Marriages:
Robert T. Jacobsen and Arlene Peterson on July 9, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Eugene A. Lewis and Sheila A. Miller on July 3, Wyomissing, N. Y.

Thomas Liebschutz and Marilyn Slomowitz on September 4, Albany, N. Y.

Robert E. Long and Ellen B. Hefferman on June 25, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Barth Vander Eels and Elizabeth J. Jeffery on July 17, Wheaton, Ill.

1959
James T. Albert was appointed associate project engineer for the Kellogg Division of American Brake Shoe Company, Oxnard, Calif., in July.

Karl Nelson was commissioned an officer of the Salvation Army in June.

Marriages:
Michael D. Copeland and Susan J. Wiederhorn on July 28, West Orange, N. J.

Stephen H. Morehouse and Judith L. Hall on July 15, Snyder, N. Y.

Lawrence R. Palumbo and Nancy A. Mangin on July 2, Rochester.

Marvin S. Shepard and Sybil M. Sachs on August 28, Chester, Pa.

Peter Siracusa (G) and Luly Quesada on January 16, Lima, Peru.

1960
Dr. James W. Flodsdorf (G) has been appointed instructor in English at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Dr. Alvin I. Gerstein (G) has been appointed to the staff of Rhode Island Hospital, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in Providence.

Karl Megerle has joined the research training program of General Electric's Research Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

Leonard E. Parker is the recipient of a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship for graduate study in physics at Harvard University.

Marriages:
Charles Capobianco (U) and Lucille A. Fischetti on June 25, New York City.

Charles N. Coates (BA) and Marie F. Re on August 21, Amsterdam, N. Y.

George T. Hoke and Barbara E. MacEachern on August 21, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Michael W. Gilzow (EN) and Diane S. Mack on July 23, Elmira, N. Y.

John F. Hassenauber (BA) and Ellen M. Nelson on August 20, Rochester.

Robert Hortsman (EN) and Carol Ackerman on June 18, Rochester.

Richard M. Lechtien (BA) and Bonnie Lee Raskind on August 21, Rochester.

Arthur J. Oliver (BA) and Phyllis Hance on July 2, Rochester.

Howard M. Smith and Florence Craig on August 27, Summit, N. J.

James R. Speegle and Elizabeth A. Kellogg on August 20, Schenectady, N. Y.

Gerald A. Van Orden and Nancy J. Eddy on June 18, Rochester.

Terrence P. Willcos and Elaine M. Burpee on August 27, Rochester.
5 RIVER CAMPUS — WOMEN

1906

55th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1911

50th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1916

45th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1921

40th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1926

35th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1928

Dorothy Andrews has been appointed school lunch director for the Rochester public schools.

Florence Ganiard Holzschuh was appointed full-time director of the Henrietta (N.Y.) Public Library in June.

Grace McCarthy Knitter retired in June from Benjamin Franklin High School, Rochester, after 35 years of service.

1930

Florence Reynolds, music teacher at Montana State University in Missoula, was guest soloist at the Universalist Church, Chat ham, Mass., on August 28.

1931

30th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

Helene Neilly Morgan is teaching a course in music history and appreciation at Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield, Mass. In addition she teaches at the Pittsfield Community Music School and is music director of the South Congregational Church.

Catherine Sullivan, vice-principal of Benjamin Franklin High School in Rochester, has been appointed consultant in English and social studies for the Rochester schools.

1932

Abelyn C. Thurston has joined the faculty at Brome Technical Community College, Binghamton, N. Y.

1936

25th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1941

20th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

1943

Dr. Mitzi Suskind and Dr. Yale Piker were married on July 5 in Rochester.

1946

15th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

Eileen A. Murphy and The Venerable Richard McEvoy were married on September 28 in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Louise Kepner Yates has been elected to membership on the Board of Directors of the Children’s Home Society of New Jersey.

1949

Jane Nelson and Robert L. Garrett were married on August 20 in Rochester.

1951

10th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

Marcia Van de Carr Wideman and Constantine N. Montchhoff were married on August 2 in London, England.

1953

Jacquelyn Haas (U) and Lt. Cdr. Kenneth L. Gibbs (USN) were married on July 23 in Washington, D. C.

1954

Laura N. Hasenplug and Philip H. Kennedy were married on September 3 in Binghamton, N. Y.

1955


1956

50th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961.

A son, Keith Eric, was born on July 27 in Fayetteville, Ark., to Robert and Nancy Bed ford Moler.

Beneth Brigham Morrow is teaching history at Amity Regional High School, Woodbridge, Conn.

6 Where is it? See page 31

1957

Elizabeth F. Klaver has been appointed instructor in mathematics at State University Teachers College, Geneva, N. Y.

Marriages:

Alice Larsen (G) and Edmund C. Kagi on July 9, Patchogue, N. Y.

Janet A. McClaid and Robert Terpening on July 30, Saugerties, N. Y.

Margaret A. Noble and James A. Freeman on August 13, Amsterdam, N. Y.

1958

Sylvia Leistyna has been appointed re search assistant in the Oriental department of Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, Conn.

Marriages:

Barbara C. Bowman and George D. Link on June 15, Rochester.

Diana Spoto (GU) and A. William Petronio on July 23, Rochester.

Judy V. Takats and Philip E. McPherson, ’58, on July 2, Binghamton, N. Y.

Martha M. Walker and William L. Hayden on July 2, Fredonia, N. Y.

1959

Joan Berke is teaching English at Davis High School, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Barbara Bregande (CED) has been appointed director of nursing recruitment of the Rochester Regional Hospital Council.

1960

Ruth Donnemann and Sally Jenkins are attending Cornell University School of Nursing, New York City.

Constance Gerhard has been appointed women’s and girls’ activities director at the YMCA, Fitchburg, Mass.

Gertrude Ruda is studying for a master’s degree in international relations at the University of Stockholm, Sweden.

Elizabeth S. Tiesler is teaching second grade at Edith A. Bogert School, Ramsey, N. J.

Marriages:

Kathryn E. Adams (ED) and Paul G. Ruppenthal on August 20, Rochester.

Frieda Bentz-Vandenbergen and Charles D. Bailey, ’60EN, on August 6, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Joan L. Briggs and Robert H. Connolly on July 18, Syracuse, N. Y.

Barbara A. Carpentier and Ronald E. Minor, ’58, on August 20, Mohawk, N. Y.

Elaine L. Freedman and George G. Adler, ’59, on August 14, Rochester.

Barbara L. Fessler and George Fenby, ’60, on June 25, Dumont, N. J.

Elise A. Golub and Stephen Rosenfeld, ’59, on June 18, Schenectady, N. Y.

Avis E. Greene (ED) and Gerald J. Bayles on June 19, Rochester.

Barbara A. Johnson and Richard T. Spriggs on August 27, Albany, N. Y.

Brenda R. Miller and Richard E. Thalacker, ’58, on July 9, Pearl River, N. Y.

Betty L. Nye and Albert M. Gordon, ’56, on June 26, Montclair, N. J.

Francelia R. Roeder and David B. Plank, ’60, on June 25, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Yvonne Villard (ED) and John B. Leslie, ’58U, on June 23, Rochester.

7 Where is it? See page 31

Marriages:

Carolyn Dean and Edward J. Bond on July 2, Albany, N. Y.

Elizabeth Eras and Dennis W. Evans on August 20, Rochester.

Linda Fikes and Michael V. Sherbrook, ’58, on August 27, Herkimer, N. Y.

Heather McCallum and Colin M. Taylor, ’60, on June 11, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Sally KcLan and Vincent H. Swover, ’59, on August 27, Alfred, N. Y.

Audrey E. Miller and Theodore Small, ’60G, on August 20, Chappaqua, N. Y.

Ellen G. Schultz (ED) and Harold M. Bruck on August 28, New York City.

Mary Jane Tharp and Kenneth R. Sutter on July 30, Tolland, N. Y.

Marion Wehle and Gordon W. Gutmser on July 16, Rochester.

1965

Ruth Dornemann and Sally Jenkins are attending Cornell University School of Nursing, New York City.

Constance Gerhard has been appointed women’s and girls’ activities director at the YMCA, Fitchburg, Mass.

Gertrude Ruda is studying for a master’s degree in international relations at the University of Stockholm, Sweden.

Elizabeth S. Tiesler is teaching second grade at Edith A. Bogert School, Ramsey, N. J.

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Betty L. Nye and Albert M. Gordon, ’56, on June 26, Montclair, N. J.

Francelia R. Roeder and David B. Plank, ’60, on June 25, St. Johnsville, N. Y.

Yvonne Villard (ED) and John B. Leslie, ’58U, on June 23, Rochester.
Charles Strouse composed the music for the Broadway show, "Bye Bye Birdie," which had its very successful opening in April.

Al Washkoff manages the Disc Jockey Record Shop, Columbus, Ohio, and also conducts his own 13-piece dance band. The band has recorded several numbers including "Hungover Square," a number which he composed.

Ernest Livingston is assistant professor of language and literature at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Robert Graham presided at the judging of piano students sponsored by the National Guild of Piano Teachers in Escondido, Calif., in June.

Dr. Walter Hartley has been promoted to associate professor at Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va.

1951 11th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961. A daughter was born to Robert and Eloise Wood Guy on January 16. Mrs. Guy was violin soloist with the Defiance (Ohio) Symphony Orchestra in May.

Eliseo M. Pajaró (GE), assistant professor in composition and theory at the University of the Philippines, is currently in New York City on a Guggenheim Fellowship to write a three-act opera entitled "Binhio Ng Kalayaan" or "Seed of Freedom." The libretto of the opera, which will receive its first performance in Manila next year, is based on the life of the Philippine national hero, Jose Rizal.

Robert Wrasman and Betty Niles were married on August 6 in Rochester.

1952 11th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961. Dr. Walter L. Graves, Jr., became associate professor at Davis and Elkins College, Morgantown, September 1.

Paige Brook, flutist in the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, has been elected seventh president of the New York Flute Club.

Milton J. Wolven has been appointed a member of the music faculty of Corinith Central School, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

1944 Ruth Lakeway is a member of the music faculty of Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.


1946 15th Class Reunion, June 9, 10, 11, 1961. Dr. John MacCormack received the degree of Doctor of Music Education from Teachers College, Columbia University, in association with the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene in June.

Members of the Eastman String Quartet are, left to right, Joseph Knitzer, first violinist; John Celentano, second violinist; Georges Mignelle, cellist, and Francis Bandra, violist. Their names were inadvertently omitted from the article, "Musical Envoys to the Middle East," in the September-October issue of the Rochester Review. The printer also omitted the name of the author of the article, Mr. Celentano.
When 200 Medical Alumni Met...

SYMPOSIUMS, HONORS, ELECTIONS

Some 200 medical graduates of the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry gathered from many parts of the country for the 16th annual fall meeting of the UR Medical Alumni Association held on the River Campus, October 20-22.

Sixteen papers on current medical research, out of forty submitted, were given by the medical alumni. A symposium on current knowledge about the various causes of high blood pressure was conducted by Dr. J. Lowell Orbison, George Hoyt Whipple Professor of Pathology, and Dr. Carl R. Honig, Senior Instructor in Physiology and Medicine at the UR Medical School.

The annual Karl M. Wilson lecture was given by Dr. Richard W. TeLinde, renowned teacher and professor of gynecology at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

Taking time out from their learned discussions, the doctors at a business session elected officers of the Medical Alumni Association.

Dr. Leon L. Miller ('45), Professor of Radiation Biology at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry was elected President. He succeeds Dr. Roland E. Stevens, Clinical Assistant Professor of Surgery at the Medical School.

Dr. Paul A. Dewald, Assistant Professor of Psychiatry, was elected Vice-President; Dr. Margaret L. Rathbun, Clinical Senior Instructor in Pediatrics, was elected Secretary; Dr. Frederick W. Anderson, Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine, was made Treasurer; and a new member of the Fund Committee was elected. Dr. Francis C. Regan, Urologist.

The annual Gold Medal award, given to a faculty member in recognition of his integrity, inspiring teaching, and devotion to medical students, was presented to Dr. William L. Bradford, Chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the UR School of Medicine and Dentistry. Dr. Bradford is nationally known for his research on immunity in whooping cough.

School of Medicine & Dentistry
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Sandra Hyatt and Robert M. Pagano on August 20, East Henrietta, N. Y.

Beverly Reckell and Walter J. Olaszewski, '59EN, on August 20, Jamestown, N. Y.

Susan R. Washiem and Lawrence P. Brown, Jr., on September 3, Utica, N. Y.

Where is it?
Above, Lobby of Rush Rhees Library
1. Pediment of Rush Rhees Library
2. Drapes in Men's Dining Center
3. Door, Cutler Union
4. Foyer, Rush Rhees Library
5. Center door, Rush Rhees Library
6. Flagpole, Eastman Quadrangle
7. Door, Cutler Union

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IN MEMORIAM


Dr. Clifton J. Sarle, '02, noted geologist and former University of Arizona professor, died in Tucson, Ariz., on August 12.

Edmund W. Westervelt, '05, died in Los Angeles, Calif., on August 4.

Ruth Galloway Marsh, '08, died on September 12.

Francis M. Skivington, '13, died in August.

Edward P. Clark, '14, died on June 7.

Dr. David B. Mendelson, '17, died suddenly in Rochester on October 1.

Vera Katz Levy, '18, died in Rochester on July 13, after a long illness.

Dorothy Dobbin Loveland, '18, former UR assistant professor of English, died in Rochester on August 4 after a long illness.

HeLEN K. GOOSSEN, '19, retired school teacher, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on August 12.

Esther A. Horn, '20, a statistician at Eastman Kodak Company for more than 35 years, died in Rochester on October 9.

R. Whitney Gossnell, '21, died in Remsenberg, Long Island, on September 17.

William B. Chambers, '22, died in Montrose, N. Y., on July 1.

Gordon B. Harris, '22, died on August 25.

Elizabeth Turner, '24, a teacher of history and social studies for 35 years, died in Rochester on September 3 after a long illness.

Theodora Youtchas, '27E, died in Rochester on October 8.

Harriett Barnum Ihrig, '31E, died on August 15.

Dr. Ralph Arnold, '32, died suddenly in New York City on July 17. At the time of his death he was professor in charge of the teaching program in the ear, nose, and throat department at Duke University School of Medicine, Durham, N. C.

Dr. David S. Grice, '35, '58M, was killed in an airplane crash in Boston, Mass., on October 4.

Virginia Butterfield Andrews, '35, died on May 2.

Monica Kelly Feeley, '41, died in an automobile accident in Charlottesville, Va., on July 21.

James C. Amo, '44E, died on July 13.

The Rev. John K. Mount, '47, pastor of the South Hollywood (Calif.) Presbyterian Church, was killed in an automobile accident near Oklahoma City on October 10.

BACK COVER:
The spirit of Christmas comes to Strong Memorial Hospital each year when the caroling of student nurses, carrying shimmering candles, echoes through the halls.