Dear Editor:

How good to read your coverage on Admissions in the December-January '65 issue—previously I had read of its becoming more difficult for anxious students to get into the college or university of their choice. What of the service-minded individuals who can't meet the scholarship requirements consistently? Their ability to work with all kinds of people is truly marvelous to see. . . . "Brain-ability" is good to have, but not necessarily by itself. . . . This is a bit of a testimonial. I came to the College for Women in '44, inept, green, and not exceptionally intelligent. Through schooling, extracurricular activities, and faculty friendship—I grew and served.

Sincerely yours,
Sister Carol Hoehn, ’48

Phelps, N. Y.

"On the Pre-Eminence of the Scientist"

or

"A Pedestal Returned"

Hurrah! Three Cheers! Professor George G. Berg deserves much credit for the clarity, wit, and honesty with which he sets forth his view of the ministry ("On the Pre-Eminence of the Clergy," Rochester Review, Vol. 27 No. 1). He also deserves an answer!

Briefly stated, Dr. Berg's position is this: Religion is the worship of Law and Order, the great bastion of Tradition in the Establishment. The clergy, as officiants of the social enterprise called Religion, are the Guardians and Dispensers of the Law. It is the clergy who are to lead society in its onslaught against chaos. And so, Dr. Berg concludes, the clergy are to be returned to the pedestal they enjoyed at the conclusion of the 19th century.

Dr. Berg wishes to return the clergy to this role because he feels that the scientist has received a mantle of authority far beyond his personal competence, a mantle of authority which has been given him because of his professional competence as a scientist. It is this professional competence which ill-fits the scientist for the role of an authority, Dr. Berg claims:

Continued on page 28
Some fifty years after he joined the Rochester faculty, Dexter Perkins returned to the River Campus to present his first lecture series since his retirement in 1954 as chairman of the history department. His fall series, "With the Founding Fathers," proved so popular that the spring series, "Four Great Presidents," was moved from Hoyt Hall to Strong Auditorium. Some excerpts from the latter series follow. By way of preface, it seems appropriate to include Professor Perkins' comments on some qualities of a "great" president. He said, in part: "The most important thing—and, in a sense, a fortuitous thing—is that a great president is someone who was connected with great events. (It would have been difficult to be a great president in the middle Twenties—or in the Eighties, when the presidency was a purely administrative office.) Second, a great president in some way or other is moving with a tide of opinion that seems to represent the aspirations of the American people. Third, he regards his office as an office of leadership in the broadest sense. This has not always been true of our presidents...."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt's broad social sympathies, his interest in people, and his absence of any strain of snobbery were among the great things about him. . . .

He believed the presidency was an office of wide and far-reaching responsibility and he is one of the men who made the presidency the pulpit for the nation and the generating force for public affairs. His view of the presidency was of dynamic action; in his autobiography, he stated that the president should do whatever he was not forbidden to do, rather than merely rest on his oars; and again and again he infused the presidency with a new kind of vigor.

He was a highly moralistic man; his addresses often were really sermons. There would have been a kind of kinship with President Johnson in this regard. . . .

Roosevelt and the coal strike of 1902: This was the first time in our history that a president had intervened in a great industrial controversy—not with a view to imposing a settlement, but with a view to insisting that a settlement be made. The episode has much more than transitory importance; it is a proclamation, on the part of a president, of the superiority of the public interest to the private interest.

Roosevelt and foreign policy: He is the first president, I think, who speaks in the modern tone. The American people had had a sheltered existence during the first century of their history; their diplomatic problems had been relatively simple. And it was with Roosevelt that there came a larger vision of the role of the United States in world affairs. Roosevelt viewed foreign affairs in a manner totally different from many Americans of his own time, and one that has distinct relevance today. He perceived more clearly than most Americans that power was a fundamental element in international affairs and that the maintenance of the physical power of the United States was of substantial significance. This is elementary.
Following the final lecture President Wallis awarded Professor Perkins a Presidential Citation "in recognition of fifty years of outstanding teaching, scholarship, and service to the University."

to us today when we are spending $50 billion a year on the maintenance of our defense forces; it was not elementary to many Americans in the beginning of the Twentieth Century.

Of course, his view of war was anachronistic... entirely irrelevant to the kind of world we live in in 1965. And he was an imperialist—a view that hardly seems acceptable today.

Roosevelt as a human being: Obviously, this man was an egotist on a very large scale. I've never been much troubled by that; I like modesty, but I don't think it is always useful. I have a feeling that without his ego he would have been a much less effective man.... He could be extremely bitter in public debate. Further, and I think this could be said of other presidents, there certainly were moments when he was guilty either of self-deception or of misrepresentation.

On the other hand, here is a man of extraordinary versatility. His aptitude as a politician was remarkable. And, except for Thomas Jefferson, he was perhaps the most broadly cultivated man in the history of the presidency. Even more important is his gusto. Some people take life pallidly and some take it joyously; Theodore Roosevelt was one of the latter....

All in all, this was a great president—a man who expressed not the satisfactions of the American people, but the aspirations of the American people... who used the presidency to stir the public conscience and enlighten the public mind... who thought not of the present but of the future... and who, in his public conduct, dreamed of a greater society than that which existed.

WOODROW WILSON

Of all the presidents I can think of, Wilson came to the presidency with a clear conception of what he wanted to do. He believed, as every great president has believed, that the country cries out for leadership from the president. This is not an administrative post; it is a post for a leader. And Wilson believed in leadership. He set out to make of the presidency a kind of prime ministership, a post of leadership in the nation at large.

There was always in him a streak of moral austerity, a deeply ethical sense. In some ways this was not altogether admirable, for I think one of Wilson's weaknesses was a kind of harshness of moral judgment; he did not understand those who could not see what he saw....

Wilson and World War I: The big thing to notice is that Wilson faithfully interpreted the position of the United States. When war broke out, the only possible course for the United States was neutrality. And it was neutrality to which Wilson clung as long as he could reasonably do so. The case for Wilson's moderation was a strong one. The overwhelming body of public opinion in 1915 favored moderation. He was determined that if war came, it should come only after every effort had been made for the preservation of peace. What is often forgotten by Mr. Wilson's critics is that for a time he succeeded....

His position throughout the war was based on respect for international law. He is perhaps, in this sense, subject to some criticism because the issues of the war transcended legal considerations....

In the Thirties there was a large amount of historical writing that was highly critical of Wilson, that accused him of partiality toward the democratic nations, and that doubted the desirability of the war. This leads me to a question of fundamental importance: One of the things I hope you will not do is to assert with confidence what would have happened if that which did happen had not happened. This is a mark of a shallow and undisciplined mind and it is a very common thing indeed. We cannot possibly reenact the events of another period; it is futile to say what would have been. What arrogance is assumed in describing an alternative course and saying where it would have come out! God knows what would have happened if we had not gone into the war in 1917, but I am not in direct communication with the Deity on that particular question. I think this applies to so many things: "If we hadn't gone into Viet Nam," for example. Maybe so, but what of it? We're there! And this maxim has infinite applications....

Where we can seize reality instead of musing about in futile speculation is on another basis. We can say with a great deal of reason and confidence that in 1917 Wilson interpreted the sentiment of the American people. We can also say that it is not unreasonable to assume that America was threatened in the long run by a German
victory. We can say that Wilson, in upholding the tenets of international law, was doing something that needed to be done. But we cannot be absolute about a great decision of that kind.

We can say more: This was a brilliantly conducted war — on the military front and on the home front — in national unity, in efficient administration, in an appeal to the finer instincts of the American people.

**Wilson and the League of Nations:** Wilson made a fundamental error in throwing the issue of the League into the election of 1920. Nothing— no concrete issue—ought ever to be thrown into a presidential election. It will be confused with a dozen other issues — and the faith in the ability of the American people to decide, on such an occasion, is likely to be exaggerated. The fundamental maxim of American politics in a presidential year is to love everybody and not to make a sharp distinction between good and evil. And Wilson, in crystallizing the issue, was the victim of all kinds of cross-currents: the dissatisfaction of many racial groups with the peace, the reaction against the war in general, and other factors.

I am afraid that Wilson's idea of a combination of all nations against an aggressor is not consonant with the facts of international life. We tried it in Korea and it certainly did not show that all the nations of the world combined against an aggressor. And they would not, of course, today, . . . But what Wilson was doing was educating the country to the necessity of association with other nations for the maintenance of peace.

If you think of today's United Nations in terms of Utopia, you will, of course, be bitterly disappointed. It is a modest agency, dealing with the periphery of international affairs, rather than the hard problems of power politics. Yet it has its usefulness. In its special agencies, in the opportunities it offers for quiet discussion, in the voice it gives to the conscience of mankind, it performs a useful role. And whatever role it does perform — its very existence, indeed — is a tribute to the man who fought for the League so many years ago.

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FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT

This is the thing about Roosevelt: his faith in the future, his courage, his obvious belief that the world could change and that government could play a part in changing it. His optimism is fundamentally significant. Sometimes in Roosevelt (and sometimes in Johnson to-day) we find a note that is almost cloyingly optimistic; but in 1933 the country needed optimism — a lot of it. The essence of Roosevelt's thought is that he believed society should be made better; his sympathies with the less fortunate were real. He was a marvelous tactician — and politics is tactics as well as statesmanship. The timing of a new program, the personal associations which produce consensus in favor of the program, the handling of members of Congress — all these are art and not science . . .

I am not sure that any president ought to be a profound political philosopher, although I think Wilson combined philosophy and practical sagacity in a rather remarkable way. Roosevelt was not a coherent thinker in the sense that he had a plan by which to go. He was not one of the profound thinkers — he had a kind of opportunism, an element of deviousness. Moreover, he was probably not a great administrator. He treated certain people very ill. He liked to play one man against another, to get competing views and see which way the wind would blow — and the way the wind blew would be the way he came out.

**Roosevelt and his critics:** People who hated him made him the goat for all the social changes through which they had to live. One of the things that most upset them — and still upsets people of the Right — was his jaunty disregard for a balanced budget. Gradually the notion is getting about that a balanced budget is not the inevitable palladium of this country's liberties, but it seemed so to a great many people in 1932 . . .

**Roosevelt and the New Deal:** The New Deal was not the product of any one man; it was one of the great social readjustments in the history of the United States. And it is not a question of liking it or disliking it — it's a question of observing it. Not much of it came out of Roosevelt's mind, although his temperament was favorable to experimentation — or alteration, if you will. The bipartisan

Continued on page 24
Among self-styled observers of the campus scene, the great game of pinning a label on each decade's college students has resulted in a transformation—linguistically, at least—from the "cool generation" of the 50's to the "committed generation" of today.

Whether any generation—college or otherwise—can be neatly encapsulated in a handy catch-phrase is debatable. Nevertheless, it seems fair to say that many of today's students and their teachers, at Rochester as elsewhere, are indeed "committing" themselves to a more-than-casual expression of interest and involvement in the world around them.

One area of involvement—the civil rights movement—drew several members of the campus community, as individuals, to Selma, Ala., this spring. Some of their observations—together with comments on the civil rights struggle by two distinguished campus visitors—are reported herein.

The accompanying photographic commentary was made by Robert Jaffe, a Ph.D. candidate in biology, who returned from Selma to organize a two-busload caravan of area residents for the march. (It is perhaps not irrelevant to note that the weeks following Jaffe's return to Rochester were punctuated by a series of local bomb threats against him and his family.)

Among the sedate band in the local bus-caravan to Selma was Leanore Leiblein, a UR graduate student, who reported her observations on Selma in the Campus Times. She wrote, in part: "Perhaps even great political tacticians and sensitive leaders like Dr. Martin Luther King and his associates could not have envisioned what the march would mean for the many people involved. . . ."

"For many white Northerners, participation in the march was a symbolic act. 'Which side are you on, boy?' goes the chorus of one freedom song, and the march offered people whose lives and commitments are largely fulfilled in their homes, classrooms, or offices an opportunity to answer. Circumstances contrived to make this moment the time to stand up and be counted.

"Having taken sides, however, it was rewarding, if momentarily disconcerting, to learn that the sides were not as clearly defined as one might have supposed. Yes, among the white people on the sidelines were those who heckled, made obscene gestures, and waved their Con-
federate flags. But in Birmingham there were white families ... who offered not only a place to sleep but genuine friendship as well, and who endangered their safety in the process.

“Perhaps these people derived as much reinforcement of their convictions from our presence as we did from theirs. But for others the demonstration may have released feelings they never knew existed. . . .

“Moral support in this context takes on an expanded meaning. It is true that the struggle for freedom now is a struggle for political, economic, and social equality. But this is only part of the fight, and a negative part in that it seeks to lift a yoke that never should have been imposed.

“The other is a struggle which is every man’s, a striving for freedom to establish his own identity. Difficult for everyone, but how much harder in the shackled society of the South. And how understandable under these circumstances is the vitality of the church for the Southern Negro. It is one of the few institutions which give him both an identity and a place to grow. . . .

“It is a tribute to both the leaders and the marchers that there was never any sign of the crowd becoming a mob. It was easy to wonder at what seemed the uncalled-for anxiety of family and friends back home. In spite of insolent looks and Confederate flags on their uniforms, there seemed little doubt that the National Guardsmen would do their job of keeping order.

“Ironically, then, it took the death of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo to put the march in its place in the total picture of the civil rights movement. We did not hear the news until we reached Richmond the next day, but then it became clear that the tension beneath Montgomery’s surface might well have exploded in our midst. Then too we thought of the murders of Jimmie Lee Jackson and Reverend James Reeb and the voter registration drives to which they had been allied. We thought of the plans which had been announced for the future, plans for work, for education, for demonstration. And we thought of the work which lay ahead for the civil rights movement in Rochester.”

Professor Bernard Weisberger and Assistant Professor Christopher Lindley, both of the University’s history department, traveled to Selma together. (Weisberger later returned to Alabama as one of some twenty historians of the Civil War period who were invited to walk the final miles to Montgomery.)

Back on campus, both were invited by the student Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Committee to discuss “The Significance of Selma” at a Welles-Brown Room coffee hour.

Said Weisberger: “Why did I go to Selma? In part, it was a reflex spasm of rage at the TV pictures of marchers being beaten. I know it’s been happening for years and may happen again, but I felt it was important for people in the academic world, the professional world, the white collar community at large, to communicate their shock.”

To Weisberger the march was “not a random, chaotic, fumbling affair,” but “well organized and with a definite sense of purpose.”

What were his strongest impressions of Selma?

First, the quality of the Negro leadership: “This was clearly a Negro movement led by Negroes. And these were dignified people doing important, dangerous work—and they knew it. There was a give-and-take among equals . . . and a lack of rancor even toward people like Sheriff Jim Clark. The Negro participants seem quite secure in the feeling that somehow, some way, they will get what they are fighting for. . . .

“These people simply are not afraid. Those who are involved have found a dignity and a courage and a self-respect that will ultimately have significance. They have rejected the racial stereotype of past generations.”

For Lindley, Selma’s most vivid impressions focused on “a heightened awareness that the civil rights movement is not concerned exclusively with securing the vote, but with the eradication of the remains of ‘white stewardship’ as a solution to the problem of biracial coexistence—the extermination of a system that has exploited whites almost as much as blacks.”

Referring to themselves as “48-hour wonders,” both men declined to view themselves as authorities on Selma. Moreover, they agreed that, as Weisberger put it, “the real courage is not to go out for twenty minutes on a march and then hop a plane back to Rochester, but to
go on day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year—knowing that what happened to Mrs. Liuzzo or Jimmie Lee Jackson could happen to you at any time.”

Not all who participate in the civil rights struggle view Selma with the same eye.

Later this spring students had an opportunity to hear one of the men who “goes on day after day... year after year”: softspoken James Silver, professor of history at the University of Mississippi and author of the prizewinning *Mississippi: The Closed Society*.

A longtime member of the Ole Miss faculty, he countered the argument that changes in southern society should be left to southerners. “Every change in the South—and a revolution has taken place there—has been compelled from without.” No enthusiast of demonstrations, whether at Selma, Ala., or Syracuse, N.Y., he told students that only “constant overwhelming pressure by the federal government will effect changes in the closed society.”

Another view of Selma came from Professor John Hope Franklin of the University of Chicago, who discussed “The Civil Rights Revolution in Historical Perspective” at the final program in the newly established President’s Lecture Series.

Franklin, one of Professor Weisberger’s fellow marchers on the final leg of the Selma-Montgomery route, reminded students that “the role of each participant in the Civil Rights revolution was, in a sense, projected by some earlier participant in the long and, at times, thankless struggle. It was these participants who prepared the way for Rosa Parks to refuse to sit in the back of the bus in 1955, for the four young men to sit in at the lunch counter in 1960, for the freedom riders to defy law and custom as they rode through the Old Confederacy in 1961, and for the massive demonstrations that were carried out in 1962 and 1963. The march of Pickens and Spingarn in Memphis in 1915 and the hundreds up Fifth Avenue in 1917, the demonstrations in the 20’s and 30’s, and the threatened march on Washington in 1941—all of these prepared the way for the demonstration of a quarter of a million Americans in Washington on August 28, 1963. All of these prepared the way for the march from Selma to Montgomery during the week of March 21, 1965.”

Concluded Franklin: “In a sense they were all there on that unforgettable day in Montgomery, when the past caught up with the present and when the deeds of the ancestors of the present fighters for equal rights took on new meaning and significance. For at that historic moment the long, tortuous road from 1863 to 1965 was illuminated by the words and deeds and sacrifices and struggles of the millions who had traveled that road as they sought to bring a measure of self-respect and dignity to themselves and their fellows.”

—Judy Brown
Realism and Pop Art

by Langdon F. Clay

Early this year the University’s Memorial Art Gallery assembled more than eighty paintings and sculptures in an exhibition entitled “In Focus: A Look at Realism in Art.” Although definitions of Realism are varied and elusive, the meaning chosen as a guide for selection was simply: art which is reasonably close to the actual appearance of things. Within this range, one of the most fascinating and unexpected revelations of the exhibition was seeing how individually artists of the past five centuries have interpreted the visible world, despite their conviction that they transcribed exactly what they saw.

For example, Edouard Manet’s “Race Track near Paris” (Page 10), one of the most spontaneous paintings of the show, invites the spectator to use his knowledge of the look of things to reconstruct faces, horses, clothing which simply are not described on the canvas. But in discussing his paintings of these years Manet said, “I put things down on canvas, as simply as I can, as I see them. I’m told there are some harsh passages... so there were; that’s how I saw them.” Again, Winslow Homer’s “Snap the Whip” (Page 10), although more descriptive than Manet’s work, is a masterpiece of selection in color, texture, and composition. He seems to impose a personal decorative order on nature. But when asked, “Mr. Homer, do you ever take the liberty, in painting nature, of modifying the color of any part?” he answered, “Never! Never! When I have selected the thing carefully, I paint it exactly as it appears....”

The small section of the exhibition which attracted the most attention—was frankly enjoyed yet highly controversial—included paintings and sculpture loosely labeled Pop Art. Lawrence Alloway, the British critic who invented this term, described it as “the use of popular art sources by fine artists: movie stills, science fiction, advertisements, game boards, heroes of the mass media.” He could have added: comic strips, soup and beer cans, chocolate cream pies, supermarket displays, hamburgers, women—in fact, many of the objects, images, and sometimes even the techniques of mass culture presented in a relatively undistorted manner.

The idea behind Pop Art is not particularly new. Artists have depicted humble objects realistically for more than 2,000 years. In fact, the Gallery exhibition had a generous share of older paintings classified as “trompe l’oeil,” where artists set out deliberately to simulate the visual image and deceive our eye (William Harnett, “A Study Table,” Page 11). Their subjects are mostly of an everyday variety: leather bound books, crockery, musical instruments, carefully arranged with an eye for simple geometric compositions and form-revealing illumination.

Langdon F. Clay is an assistant director of the University’s Memorial Art Gallery. A member of the Gallery staff since 1952, he holds a B.A. degree from Harvard University and an M.A. degree from New York University Institute of Fine Arts.
Edouard Manet
*Race Track near Paris*  1864
The Art Institute of Chicago

Winslow Homer
*Snap the Whip*  1872
Butler Institute of American Art, Youngstown
Contemporary paintings like Warhol’s “Coca-Cola” (Page 13) and Lichtenstein’s comic strip episode, “We Rose Up Slowly” (Page 12), also approximate the visual image, vastly enlarged; and their subjects are unquestionably common, so much so, in fact, that they are a source of dismay to many people who, although otherwise at home with genre painting, identify them with today’s “slob culture.” While the public is shocked by this subject matter, certain critics object to the literal transcription. One wrote recently, “The belief that artists cannot achieve any but the most imitative ends in art, that meaningful action, self-realization and transcendence are hopeless, tends to make much of New Realism (Pop Art) an absurdity.” Another critic feels that these painters follow Plato’s theory that the artist should turn a mirror to nature, but that this is unacceptable because an artist must give significance to life—not reflect its humdrum quality.

But just how literal are Pop and Fool-the-eye paintings? In neither is there danger of confusing finished painting with subject since the latter is invariably transformed by the artist. For example, even Lichtenstein’s copy of an episode in a teen-age comic shows modification in its enlargement (68” x 92”), in the decorative dot pattern (originally photographic Benday dots) painted on flesh areas, and in the careful selection of word associations. Actually, the question is not so much “Was the object transformed?” as “Was it transformed into an art image?”

What is the art image? In fact, what is art? Can it be anything? Time and again the Pop Artist has said, in effect, “I paint things I think are beautiful—things I see every day and never thought much about.” Andy Warhol’s sculptures of Brillo boxes or paintings of soup cans would go unnoticed in a supermarket, but in an art gallery they shock. By presenting as art objects that are generally thought to be non-art, perhaps he and other Pop artists suggest that we too should take a second look at certain common articles and arrangements encountered from day to day. Some of them in fact may be art.

Similar reasoning could have motivated Marcel Duchamp, the Dada artist of a half-century ago who, in a brief but spectacular anti-Art (with a capital A) splurge, selected for exhibit a gracefully curved Christmas tree ball, labeling it “50 cc of Paris Air.” His “Bicycle Wheel Fastened to a Stool” (1913) was perhaps the earliest example of a ‘non-artistic’ item being shown as a work of art. He called it a “Readymade”—“an ordinary object anyone could purchase in a hardware store.”

Although Dada (a name meaning “hobby horse” selected at random from the dictionary) was intended to be a protest through shock against established canons of morals and taste, it became an art movement in spite of itself. And many of its elements, like the shock technique...
James Dine
Summer Tools 1962
Sidney Janis Gallery, New York

Roy Lichtenstein
"We Rose Up Slowly" 1964
Leon Kraushar, New York
and the use of paradoxical associations, were later found in Surrealism, a style which itself has permeated many phases of modern art.

Readymades have reappeared in today's "Assemblages," which can be described as assembled, preformed, natural or manufactured objects not originally intended as art materials. An example from the Gallery's show was Daly's "Construction #18" (Page 13), which unites boot lasts, ice tongs, and rake head in a strong, decorative, hieratic form. Another was James Dine's "Summer Tools" (Page 12), in which hammers, spades, and other outdoor paraphernalia are secured to the top of a large three-part canvas. Behind the tools is a painted ground of vivid summer greens and yellows; below, the vast desolate area of open canvas makes a dramatic space-to-solid contrast which is entirely unexpected.

George Segal's so-called "Presences," like "Couple at the Stairs" (Page 14), depict everyday, passing events. His settings with stairs, furniture, etc. make use of actual props which are in a sense Readymades. But the figures, constructed by covering the artist's friends with plaster-soaked cloth (later removed and reassembled), are transformed into lonely, sculpturesque resemblances. The effect thus created by contrasting real and near-real, personal and impersonal, permanent and transitory is
ambiguous and more subjective than is often the case in Pop Art.

One Pop painting in the show which is neither subjective nor seems to adhere to the Readymade tradition is Andy Warhol's "Coca-Cola." Although somewhat modified through enlargement, changes which might lead to fresh ways of experiencing the form and composition are minimal compared to those in Segal's and Dine's constructions. It has been suggested that here non-transformation is the point; that his work conveys a feeling of boredom and indifference, an existential sense of the futility of being creative. Certainly Warhol's impassivity is a decided change from the free gesture and expressiveness of pure paint which characterize Abstract Expressionism.

Pop Art has been seen as many things: as part of the specifically American Realism picture; as a reaction to the strong individualism of Abstract Expressionism; as a social protest of the Dada sort, a satire on so-called Slob Culture. There is even seen in Pop Art a reflection of our affluent society, a frank glorification of our material world where "supermarket items become icons."

Pop, New Realism, Neo-Dada—whatever we call this style, it is still the latest, most refreshing chapter in the long history of Realism. It would be premature to condemn it (although many have), especially in view of what has gone on in the art world in this century. Future critics may feel its importance, if any, is in its transition to a more significant style yet to come, as Dada led to Surrealism; or they may give it a niche all its own. We shall have to wait and see. Meanwhile, we should be aware of the constant need of all artists to re-evaluate and re-define their world, using all possible experimental means to remain vital.
Computers that read human brain waves... and rats that work hard to earn an electrical stimulus were among the star attractions as some 250 of the area’s embryo scientists converged on the University’s Center for Brain Research for the annual Junior Scientists’ Day sponsored by the local chapter of Sigma Xi, national honorary science society.

For nearly 35 years the Rochester group has been bringing research scientists and area high school pupils together in an effort to quicken teenage interest in science as a career. Originally spearheaded by Professor Wallace O. Fenn and a group of colleagues from the University Medical School, the yearly Sigma Xi project became a Rochester tradition long before the advent of Sputnik sent scientists and educators hustling to stimulate youthful enthusiasm for science.

This year’s Junior Scientists’ Day—directed by Dr. Karl Lowy, president of the local chapter—offered a heady glimpse of a world that for many years seemed the exclusive province of science fiction. At the Center for Brain Research, the visitors talked with researchers from several fields—anatomy, biochemistry, physiology, biology, psychology, and others—who are pooling their knowledge as they seek to probe the secrets of the brain: how it receives, stores, decodes, and transmits information. Headed by Professor Ray Snider, the Center is one of only three units in the country that carry on interdisciplinary research and graduate training in this field.

On display and in action were instruments such as the electron microscope which are helping researchers to learn how the brain is built. A hopeful look into the future was provided by Dr. Lowy, who is studying ways of bypassing the regular auditory system to transmit the sensation of sound directly into the brain. Still in the experimental stage, his work gives promise of providing a mechanism for transmitting auditory information to the brain when the inner ear or hearing nerve is impaired.

About those trained rats: They’re being used by Assistant Professor Joel F. Lubar in his research on animal behavior.
1875-1965: Men's Glee Club Marks 90 Years in Song

In a harmonious blending of music and nostalgia, former members of the Men's Glee Club gathered on the River Campus this spring for the Club's 90th Anniversary Weekend.

Senior member of the returning alumni was Avery Meech, '05, whose son, Stuart, '36, also was on hand. Forming another father-son combination were Ivan Hilfiker, '33, and son Frank, '65, a current Club member.

Amid the receptions, coffee hours, and informal reunions, alumni found time to watch the 1965 Club on television . . . to attend a banquet at which Theodore Fitch, '22, the group's first full-time conductor, received a citation for outstanding service . . . and to rehearse for their appearance in the Club's
Voices raised in reminiscence, present and former Glee Club members mingled at a pre-banquet reception.

Glee Club members and guests watched a previously taped TV concert featuring the Club in a 90th anniversary tribute.

annual home concert in Strong Auditorium.

Sharing the podium with Director Ward Woodbury, '45&'54GE, for the weekend was Leonard dePaur, conductor of the dePaur Infantry Chorus, the main banquet speaker.

The reunion concert featured the premiere of Howard Hanson’s “The One Hundred Fiftieth Psalm,” commissioned in honor of the Glee Club’s 90th year. The composition is the latest in a series of works which have been commissioned by the Club for publication.

Alumni members of the reunion steering committee included Roger Lamphier, ’60; Carl Lauterbach, ’25; Arthur Holtzman, Jr., ’43; Allan Ross, ’61; and Director Woodbury.

Gentlemen songsters of an earlier vintage caught the eye of Director Ward Woodbury and Leonard dePaur, guest conductor and banquet speaker.

Head table quintet: Wylie Robson, ’38, toastmaster; Ted Fitch; Harm Potter, ’38, director of alumni relations; John Knowlton; Giles Hobbs, ’51E, one of the Club’s former directors.

Richard Greene, ’26, former chairman of the English department and collaborator on UR college songs, presented a citation to Ted Fitch, ’22, director of the Glee Club from 1925 to 1936.
Following her graduation (magna cum laude) in 1940, Anne Sinclair married an Iranian diplomat, Mohamed Mehdevi, whose assignments over the next several years took the couple to Mexico, Europe, and Iran. In 1953 Mrs. Mehdevi wrote a book on her experiences in Iran. The book, Persian Adventure, won critical acclaim in the United States; however, for reasons unknown to the author, its publication so antagonized her influential father-in-law, Hajji Malek, that Mrs. Mehdevi was, in effect, banished from Persia.

A decade later she and her husband were summoned back to Iran because of Hajji Malek’s failing health. Her latest book, Persia Revisited, tells of her return and of the "tart, violent, and endearing martinet" who dominated a traditional Persian household of some 90 relatives. With the permission of Mrs. Mehdevi and of her publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, Rochester Review reprints, in slightly condensed form, the chapter in which the American daughter-in-law finally learns the reason for her prolonged exile.

"Life was much better in the old days when men and women had separate quarters," Hajji Malek was fond of grumbling. "Nowadays, women have overrun the house, and the country as well. A man has no place to go."

I thought of this when I called on him one morning. He was at the breakfast table, seated on a stiff-backed chair, his eyes closed and an expression of bored irritation on his drowsy face. He was the only male in the room. Khanoum-june (my mother-in-law) was seated beside him, embroidering a tablecloth, its loose folds bunched around her like a soft, enveloping cloud. Her embroidery frame, her glasses and colored threads were scattered over the tabletop, covering my father-in-law’s newspaper. From the open door to the smaller salon, two girls could be heard twittering and humming to the low music of a record player; and through the glass windows to the terrace I could see two maidservants shelling peas. Domesticity and femininity permeated every corner. Hajji Malek seemed to withdraw into himself, more craggy than ever. . . .

As I stepped into the dining room, his hooded eyes took me in and flashed a bright glint of interest. I was, at least, a woman different from those he was used to. He motioned me to sit beside him.

"Your health, is it good?" he asked.

"Thank you, yes, very good." I didn’t ask the usual: "And how is yours" for I had learned that it was a breach of manners to ask him personal questions. It was even unmanly to address him first.

"Where have you been?" he went on.

"I’ve been to the library," the "house of book," as it is called in Farsi—a language which teems with wonderful primitivisms. To dream, for instance, is to "see in sleep," and an egg is the "seed of chicken."

Gamal, the tea servant, approached and handed me a package, a book loosely wrapped in newspaper.

"What is that?" Hajji Malek asked.

I began to unwrap the book, when a tremor came over me. I had just caught sight of the cover. It was my own book, about my visit of ten years ago, which I had loaned to a friend some days before. I slipped off the newspaper wrapping and placed the book in my lap so he couldn’t see it.

Hajji Malek’s eyes narrowed. He tried to peer over the table edge.

"Well, what is it?"

"Just a book."

"Let me see."

"It’s in English." The book remained in my lap.

"Who sent it? Who wrote it?"

"A lady wrote it. An American lady."

"Let me see it."

At that moment there was the
sound of the doorbell. Before Hajji Malek could call out, the dining room door opened to reveal his grandson, Badran.

Badran was a big, breezy youngster of twenty-two. The old man eyed him glumly.

"Your health, is it good, Grandfather?" asked Badran impertinently, for he knew he should not address Hajji Malek first. He was a modern young man and didn't hold with such notions.

The old man grunted an affirmative.

Badran turned to me. "I hear funny story, very funny—and it true," he said. Badran spoke a little English—less than he was touted to speak, but passable. He usually translated for Hajji Malek when the old man wanted it—from English magazines which carried stories about Persia that had been censored from the Persian press. Also, he translated letters and brochures which Hajji Malek occasionally received from business agents in England.

Badran began telling his story to me in English. It was half news and half joke. It was about the Persian police. As soon as Hajji Malek caught the word police, he interrupted. "Tell me! Tell me!" he commanded.

There was nothing that tickled Hajji Malek more than a good joke on the police. All Persians seemed to share this delight in making fun of the law and the military. They held no reverence for officialdom. And all such stories were sworn to be true. I had listened to dozens and their very absurdity lent them authenticity, though in my own experience I found Persian policemen no better or worse than policemen anywhere else.

However, some absurdities do come to pass: my sister-in-law was once arrested at Meshed airport on her arrival from New York because her child couldn’t speak Farsi. The child had been born and raised in America, where my brother-in-law was Consul. All the mother’s protestations were of no avail; she was taken to the precinct house and held till the matter was cleared up. The charge: kidnapping.

Badran had heard his story that morning from a Spanish couple in the diplomatic service to whom he was giving Farsi lessons. One evening after a concert the couple returned to their apartment in a good district of Teheran, and upon entering heard a scurry of feet. The back door was wide open and a man was climbing over the garden wall. They ran to the local police precinct to report a housebreaker.

Then they returned home and discovered that the thief had evidently been interrupted before he had had a chance to steal anything. Nothing was missing, so they forgot about the matter.

A month later, a man rang the doorbell. The wife, who opened the door, thought he was a beggar and handed him a penny.

"In the name of God, Khanoum," he pleaded, "don't turn your back on me, or I shall die. I'm your thief."

She paused, "You’re my thief?"

"Yes, Khanoum. Please remember me and the night you saw me going over your wall. Come to the police and tell them I didn’t steal anything. They have been threatening me. Every time I say that I took nothing, they say I am lying. They want their usual share and refuse to believe that I came away with nothing this time."

Hajji Malek grinned. "I’m your thief," he repeated happily.

The old man’s enthusiasm infected me with ambition. "Badran," I said, "I heard a police story not long ago. Do you think you could translate it?"

"Yes, of course."

Hajji Malek glanced at me with startled delight. This was the first time I had dared venture a joke in the presence of my Persian family. The only complaint they had about me was that I was not “salty.” “Salliness” is the Persian equivalent for spicy, lively, interesting.

I felt a little nervous without Mohamed (my husband) to guide me, but Badran was grinning encouragement and Hajji Malek’s face was a smiling, comic mask. I put my purse and book on the table and began to tell a story which I had heard from an American lieutenant to whom it had happened.

The lieutenant was shaving before his bathroom mirror one morning when he happened to glance down into the street and see a man changing a tire on his, the lieutenant’s, automobile. The young mechanic was jacking up the wheel in a casual manner, as if he had been hired
for the job. He removed the wheel and placed it on the jump seat of a motorbike that was waiting alongside the jube. Suddenly the lieutenant realized that he was being robbed of a tire and wheel. He ran down the stairs from the second floor of his apartment house, calling for help. As he emerged onto the street, the motorbike was swooping around a corner; the tire had dropped off. The lieutenant retrieved it and went to inspect his car. Nothing else was missing. The car was still jacked up.

A week later the lieutenant received a telephone call. The voice spoke English and was very formal.

“You are Lieutenant S...?”

“Yes.”

“Is it true that a young man changed a tire on your automobile on the morning of March 10th?”

“Well, he didn’t exactly change it, but your information is basically correct.”

“Is it also true that he left behind a jack, two pairs of pliers, and a crowbar?”

“Yes. Also a flashlight. Have you found him?”

There was a pause. “This is the police, Captain C... speaking. The young man has lodged a complaint with us. You have failed to return his tools.”

The lieutenant snorted.

The voice continued coldly. “You are kindly directed to return the tools to Precinct House 4-a, and no action will be taken. The young man, of course, claims damages, as your withholding of his tools has prevented him from following his calling. He requires the tools for his work.”

“For his work!” the lieutenant exploded. “You mean for stealing tires. That’s his work.”

The voice paused. “It is not the business of the police to inquire unless requested.”

Hajji Malek liked my story. I watched his mercurial face as Badran translated; but toward the end—the best part, I thought—he wasn’t paying attention. His eyes were fastened on the cover of my book, which I had inadvertently laid in full view on the dining table.

Then and there I decided to ask the question which no one in the family could or would answer: what was it that Hajji Malek had objected to? I couldn’t ask it in pidgin French nor in my verbless Farsi. But Badran was there, and he struck me as a brave boy. I said to him in English: “He’s seen the book.”

Badran looked frightened for a moment, as his eyes swept past the book to Hajji Malek. The old man’s face was in repose, without expression.

“Will you help me?” I asked Badran.

He hesitated. Hajji Malek often blamed the messenger for the news he brought and the translator for the words he conveyed. Then Badran smiled. “Yes, of course. But I am warning you, it shall not be pleasant.”

I turned to Hajji Malek. “Agajon,* may I ask a question?”

He grumped; it was neither a yes nor a no.

“You know this book?”

He cast me a brittle, hostile glance. “Foul nonsense. Bad words, not fit for a lady to write.”

I looked to Badran, indicating that he must follow my words with a translation. “Agajon,” I said, “I cannot say what I want to say in French or Farsi. May I speak in English through Badran Aga?”

There was a nod and a sort of fisting of his hands. The interview was not going to be easy. Hajji Malek closed his eyes as I began to speak.

“Badran, please say that I never intended to hurt anyone with my book. Please say that I wrote what I saw, but of the good, not the bad. I could have written much worse. Please beg his pardon if I have offended him in any way, and please say that I never meant to offend him or anyone.”

Badran translated. His translation seemed awfully short, and I began to worry whether Badran had understood me. His English, after all, left something to be desired.

Agajon’s lips turned down. “Now we have flowery words,” he said to himself as if I weren’t there. His face remained unsmiling and he waited.

“May I ask what part of the book offended you?” I said.

Badran translated.

Agajon peered at me. “Offended me! Wounded me! Outraged me!” Then he spoke a long time in Farsi. The translation was this: “You have not offended me. You have brought disgrace on my family and you have insulted my wife, the mother of Abol Gassem, Parviz, Mohamed...” He named all the children of Khanoumjune.

I was shocked. I would never have insulted Khanoumjune, for whom I felt an almost limitless sympathy and admiration. “Agajon,” I said, “forgive me, but I do not know how I have insulted Khanoumjune. I would never purposely do such a thing.”

Khanoumjune sat there, listening calmly, doing her embroidery. I wanted to tell her it wasn’t true. She stitched on, slowly, evenly.

I took up the book and opened it. “Please tell me,” I insisted.

Hajji Malek snorted. “I don’t know,” he said. “How could I know where, what page it was?”

“I was told,” I kept on, “that it is in Chapter XIV. May I read it to you now, with Badran translating?”

*Agajon: Literally “Master of my soul.” Used as a title of affective honor for fathers or grandfathers.
Hajji Malek reared up. “You are a persistent female. I don’t want to hear that chapter again! Ask Badran. He was the one who translated it to me in the first place.”

I turned to Badran, surprised. “You’re the one who translated?”

He looked guilty. “I hardly knew English, but he was curious, insistent. I did my best.”

“I’ll never forget it.”

I spread the book open at Chapter XIV. “Please show me.”

Badran took the book and was studying the pages when Hajji Malek all at once growled in a loud, edgy voice: “You called my wife a meatball, a koofti.”

The word koofti in Farsi is as lacking in dignity as its equivalent is in English. I felt my face reddening and wondered if he were mocking me. I looked at him sharply. The funny little word, koofti, lingered in the air. Blushing, I cast a look of desperate appeal at Khanoum-june. She smiled reassuringly, as if to tell me she knew it wasn’t true, and returned to her sewing.

Mere protest seemed too mild a denial. No wonder Agajon had been angry with me, if he actually believed I had written such a thing.

I read the offending passage to myself: “She (Khanoum-june) was curled up in her big easy chair, almost dozing, as if the scene lulled and bored her.”

I read it again mystified.

“That’s the place,” Badran said, running his finger along the printed lines, “where he told me to close the book and burn it.”

“But there’s no word here that could possibly be translated as koofti, as meatball.”

Badran looked embarrassed. “You see, the words ‘curled up in her chair’ . . . Farsi doesn’t have any word for ‘curled up’ in that sense, so I said she was ‘sitting like a meatball in the chair.’ ”

I was stunned. I was afraid I might burst out laughing or crying. “How old were you when you made this famous translation?” I asked Badran.

“Twelve.”

“And you mean that Hajji Malek broke with me for ten years because of the mistake of a child of twelve over the translation of a single word?”

“Yes. He’s that way.”

Suddenly I was furious. The cruel idiocy of the whole thing struck me as monstrous. I jumped up.

Hajji Malek’s face darkened.

“Vous êtes fou,” I said, stuttering and stumbling over my words. “Vous êtes . . . ce n’est pas vrai. Je n’ai pas écrit le mot ‘koofti,’ pas du tout, et vous êtes bête de croire que je dirais une salée comme ça de la mère de Mohamed . . .” My accent thickened. My grammar fell to pieces. The old man had not understood a word, but he did not mistake my tone. His eyes flashed wide. His mouth turned down.

Before he could shout at me, Badran spoke: “Agajon, the fault is mine.”

The explanation followed. When it was finished, Agajon sat there, blinking rapidly. “Is that the truth of truth?” he asked.

“The truth of truth, Grandfather.”

“For ten years I have been deceived by your stupidity?” the old man’s voice rose a tiny, a dangerously small, decibel.

“Yes, Grandfather.”

All at once Hajji Malek slapped his open hand, palm down on the book. He picked it up and flung it at Badran. “Out!” he shouted. “Son of a burned father, you camel-headed boy. Donkey’s brains. Go—don’t let me see your face again. I have spawned a pack of fools.”

The book had missed Badran. He leaned down, picked it up, and smoothed the pages. “I was only twelve, Grandfather,” he said in a low, faint voice. “You know my English wasn’t good. I translated to please you.”

“Get out.”

Badran threw me a rueful glance and silently left the room. Agajon sank back into his chair, muttering to himself, and closed his eyes.

I rose, kissed Khanoum-june good-bye, my hand was on the doorknob when Hajji Malek opened his eyes.

“It’s a good joke, though,” he said, “even though it’s on me.” And he laughed bitterly.
GIFT  The University has received a gift of one million dollars to establish the Margaret and Cy Welcher Educational Fund. The donors are Dr. Marvin (Cy) Welcher, retired oral surgeon, and his wife, Margaret, of Pittsford, N.Y.

Although neither of them attended the University, they selected it to receive the unrestricted gift, they said, because of "our conviction that the money should be used in Rochester, where we have the good fortune to live, and our belief that the University of Rochester best offers education in the realm of ideas calculated to improve our world."

ANATOMIST  Third in a succession of distinguished scientists to hold the post, Professor Karl M. Knigge this month became chairman of the Department of Anatomy in the School of Medicine and Dentistry. He succeeds Professor Karl E. Mason, who had headed the department since he took over from Professor George W. Corner in 1940. Professor Knigge comes to Rochester from the University of Cincinnati. His major field of scientific interest is endocrinology and neuroendocrinology, the study of glandular secretions in the human body and their relationship to the function of the nervous system.

BALLOONISTS  As their part in the observance of the International Year of the Quiet Sun—a period when the sun's magnetic effects are at a minimum—two Rochester researchers spent six weeks in India early in the spring conducting experiments designed to count and measure cosmic rays and gamma rays some 24 miles up in the air.

The experimenters—J. G. Duthie, assistant professor of physics and astronomy, and Robert A. Majka, an electrical engineer—sent their equipment aloft in huge, helium-filled balloons 200 feet in diameter. Data obtained in the experiments is now being evaluated, a process which will take some months to accomplish.

DEAN  New dean of students on the River Campus is Professor Helen Nowlis, who brings a wealth of experience to the post as former associate dean, foreign student adviser and professor of psychology, specializing in adolescent psychology. She succeeds Alexander Cameron, who has been dean since 1963.

Dean Nowlis joined the Rochester faculty in 1951 as a visiting professor, coming here from the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station. She has long worked with her husband, Professor Vincent Nowlis of the Department of Psychology, on research on aspects of human behavior.

EMERITUS  A member of the Rochester faculty for forty years, Professor Willson H. Coates will become professor emeritus of history in September. He will continue with a number of his scholarly activities, including editing the Journal of British Studies, which he helped found in 1961. Scheduled for publication early next year is the first volume of a book on the intellectual history of Western Europe since the Renaissance which he is writing with Hayden V. White, professor of history at the University. A graduate of the University of British Columbia and Cornell University and a former Rhodes Scholar, Professor Coates has served in an editorial capacity on several historical journals and has contributed numerous articles to scholarly publications.

HONORS  As usual, the close of the academic year brought the bestowal of honors to educators across the country. And, also as usual, Rochester faculty members got their fair share of them. Among them were:

The University of Rochester's fourth annual award for excellence in undergraduate teaching, which this year went to Cecile Staub Genhart, head of the piano faculty at the Eastman School. The award, which carries an honorarium of $1,000, was presented to Professor Genhart at the 115th Commencement exercises. She came
to Rochester in 1926 from Europe, where she had established her reputation as a concert artist.

Designation of Dr. Stanford B. Friedman, assistant professor of pediatrics and psychiatry, as one of 25 Markle Foundation Scholars for 1965. The awards provide $30,000 to each individual over a five-year period to support and encourage medical teaching and research.

A career development award from the U.S. Public Health Service to Robert M. Boynton, professor of psychology and optics and director of the Center for Visual Science. Under the five-year grant, Boynton will continue his studies of normal and abnormal visual functions.

Guggenheim Fellowships for a year's study abroad, awarded to H. Lawrence Helfer, associate professor of astronomy; Bernard N. Schilling, Trevor Professor of English and Comparative Literature; and Colin M. Turbayne, professor of philosophy.

Double honors to Dr. William L. Bradford, professor emeritus of pediatrics, who received the Citation of Merit from the University of Missouri Alumni Association and the Albert David Kaiser Medal of the Rochester Academy of Medicine, the Rochester area's highest honor in the field of medicine.

The Heart Medallion for Distinguished Service, awarded by the New York State Heart Assembly to Dr. Paul N. Yu, professor of medicine. Dr. Yu had been president of the Assembly for the last two years.

CONDUCTING Appointment of a new head of the Eastman School's Conducting Department has been announced, along with a reorganization of the department's program. The new department head is Hungarian-born Laszlo Halasz, artistic director of the Peabody Art Theatre and director of the conducting, orchestra, and chorus departments at Peabody Institute.

Halasz was organizer and director of the New York City Opera Company and has been identified with opera at the Liceo in Barcelona, among other places. He began his conducting career as an assistant to George Szell in Prague in 1931.

Walter Hendl, Eastman School director, said the reorganization was made "with a view toward organizing a major conducting curriculum that will produce highly trained conductors—true professionals." This will be accomplished in a number of different ways, among them frequent opportunity for students to learn their art under professional pressure conducting the Eastman School Symphony Orchestra.

Hendl—who recently has been conducting quite a bit himself—most notably in a series of ten concerts with the Pittsburgh Symphony—will participate in the new conducting program as his schedule permits. Assisting Halasz will be Donald Hunsberger, '54E, '59&'63GE, assistant professor of ensemble.
character of the vote on most measures of the New Deal period is a reflection of the climate of the country, rather than an example of personal leadership. The country wanted what it got, and what it got was reflected on both sides of the Congressional aisle. A great deal of this has stuck. There are some failures: The National Recovery Act collapsed; the tinkering with the currency in '33 was not a success. But all in all, the New Deal left a deposit on the political life of the nation which is fundamental, and it is far too late in our history to bewail it in 1965.

Roosevelt's failures: The New Deal failed to solve the problem of the Depression. What brought us out of the Depression was massive governmental expenditure in World War II. In his attempt to reform the Supreme Court, he not only was devious, but he shocked the sense of constitutionality of the country as a whole. His attempt to purge the Democratic party of its conservative wing almost completely failed. (The idea of two parties, one of which is stalwartly and unctually liberal and one of which is stalwartly and unitedly conservative, is not compatible with the mores of the American people, nor with our political history as I see it.)

Roosevelt and World War II: Roosevelt became a great war leader—in his optimism, in his ability to marshal the full powers of the nation and to state the case for war in moving terms. One of his contributions was the social peace that the New Deal had managed to produce. For the most part, the industrial harmony of the war years was amazing; the marshalling of the productive power of the U.S. was on an unprecedented scale—and he must be given some credit for it.

At Yalta] Roosevelt did make substantial concessions to Russia; what was worse, he concealed his concessions from the American people and even from his own Secretary of State. But the concessions, for the most part, meant nothing because the Russians could have taken what he offered to give them anyway. . . .

I do not wish to suggest that Roosevelt was above error. Indeed, you cannot act on so grand a stage or play so large a part without error. So here we have a man who . . . played an enormous part on the stage of the world, a part—from a measurement point of view—as great as any American except Washington . . . . who contributed courageously through an era of depression, and who captained the nation courageously in a period of war.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Truman's weaknesses as an individual are fairly obvious to anyone who lived through the Truman period. While no one, I think, has ever doubted his integrity, his associations were certainly not of an elevated order—and he was extremely faithful to those associations. Another weakness was his explosiveness—and his explosions were often imprudent, sometimes unwise from a political point of view, often in bad taste. Moreover, he was a partisan in the narrow sense of the term.

Truman has never been the darling of the intellectuals; he never will be. There is a simplicity, a homespun quality about him very different from the sophistication of Kennedy, very different from either of the Roosevelts. In that respect, he is something like Johnson, who, whether or not you respect him, somehow doesn't exercise a pull on the academic mind. The thing that comes out as you see Truman operate is that, although his mind is not a scholar's one in any sense of the word, he has that respect for the data that perhaps is fully as important as to be a scholar oneself.

Truman and civil rights: The two men in American public life who have done the most for civil rights when it was not a popular issue were Harry Truman and Hubert Humphrey. It doesn't take any courage today to be for civil rights; this is now the accepted pose of politicians in the North and the West; but in the 1940's it showed a remarkable streak of independence.

Truman and the bomb: His decision was taken only after wide consultation, only after a special committee of scientists and civilians had recommended unanimously that the bomb be discharged. . . . It is important to recognize that in regard to nuclear weapons, Truman, from the beginning, took a stand in favor of civilian control. And, from my angle of view, this is a very important contribution.

Truman and labor: Ideally, a president should hold the balance of power in the competition of labor and capital, and broadly speaking, the Democratic party has probably leaned toward the labor side. Interestingly, it has been forgotten that Truman challenged labor in two important steps in 1945-46. One was when the railroad unions struck and he was ready to go so far as to impress the railroad workers into military service. This may not have been wise, but it certainly showed a kind of courage. Truman also carried on a running warfare with John L. Lewis in which he brought that extremely doughty champion of labor to terms.

Truman and foreign affairs: The Marshall Plan was not only the economic resurrection of Europe, but to a substantial degree it was also the beginning of that movement toward European unification which, in the long run, is, I think, in the interest of the United States.

The important thing about Truman is his decisiveness. He acted instantaneously to defend the charter of the UN when South Korea was invaded—and the rationale of his action is perfectly clear, whether or not a longer view will approve it. The rationale is that if they got away with murder in Korea, it would only be an encouragement to the rest of the world. If we are thinking in highly critical terms, there will be things to criticize in this man. And I doubt whether he will ever exercise the compulsion on the American imagination that Theodore Roosevelt did in his time, Wilson in his, and Franklin Roosevelt in his. But if what you are looking for is a man who had inexhaustible courage, who acted bravely, and in the big things wisely, and at the same time voiced and understood the social aspirations of the United States, you will find such a man in Harry Truman—and perhaps that is enough to say to make him a great president of the United States.
River Campus Colleges
Arts and Science • Business Administration • Education
University School • Engineering and Applied Science

- 1907
  Herman M. Cohn has retired from Superba Cravats, Inc., Rochester.
- 1913
  Dr. Willis W. Bradstreet was honored by the Medical Society of Rochester on his 50 years as a practitioner.
- 1916
  Edward S. Cross has retired from the Internal Revenue Service.
- 1917
  Sadie R. Weilerstein has written her twelfth book, K'tonton in Israel.
- 1919
  Former United States Senator Kenneth B. Keating, who recently joined the firm of Royall, Koegel, & Rogers of New York City, has been elected to two posts: president of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference and national chairman of the Population Crisis Committee.
- 1921
  Herbert P. Woodward is president of the Collectors Club, New York City.
- 1922
  Charles Rumrill has been named to the board of trustees of Ithaca College.
- 1924
  Marriages
- 1925
  Glyndon Van Deusen was one of the historians of the Civil War period invited to the Lincoln's Birthday luncheon given by President Johnson at the White House.
- 1927
  Paul E. Emerson was elected president of the Monroe County Savings Bank.
- 1929
  Marlin DeWitt Fitch heads the Berkeley (Calif.) YMCA.
  Charles Coward is retiring as head of General Electric's Audio Products Department in Syracuse.
- 1930
  Irma L. Suess, '32G, is in her fourth year as instructor in English at the College of St. Joseph on the Rio Grande.
  Alice Hutchinson has retired from the R. T. French Co., Rochester.
- 1932
  Stanley R. Townsend has been named professor and head of the department of German at Pennsylvania State University.
- 1935
  John H. Bushfield has been appointed director of the employee activities department at the Kodak Park Works of the Eastman Kodak Company.
  Charles E. Vaughan has become vice president, engineering, of Ritter Company, Rochester.
- 1936
  John H. Brinker has been appointed sales director for A. O. Smith Corp.'s North Central Sales Region, Chicago.
- 1937
  Robert S. Barcock is now provost of the Vermont State College system.
  Alice L. Foley (G), director of instruction, Brighton (N. Y.) School District, has been elected president of the New York State Teachers Association.

The world premiere of a new choral work, "Trumpets on the Tower"—with words by John R. Slater, professor emeritus of English, and music by Thomas Canning, '40GE—was presented by the University of Rochester Chapel Choir and a brass quartet at the University's Easter chapel service.

The text was written by Professor Slater in 1931.

Canning, who teaches at the University of West Virginia, is a former professor at the Eastman School of Music.

Pictured following the performance were: (standing, left to right) Gary Ey, '66; Dr. Robert H. Beaver, University chaplain and director of religious activities; Mrs. Ruby M. Canning, '42E, former UR assistant director of alumni relations; Douglas Fisher, special student; Ward Woodbury, '45GE, director of music, River Campus; (seated) Professors Slater and Canning.
Paul Smith, vice president-general counsel for Philip Morris, has received the company's jeweled Merit Award Ring.

Russell J. Anderson has been an appointed manager of information and analysis, consumer markets division, Eastman Kodak Company.

Milton Tatelbaum has become vice president of B. Forman Co., Rochester.

Marriages

Helene M. Shaddock to James A. Rockwell in February.

1938

William H. Form, professor of sociology at Michigan State University, has been cited for his "impressive contribution to sociological study" and for teaching "with excellence."

1939

Lansing McDowell has become head of the English departments for Mountain Lakes (N.J.) schools.

Craig Smith has been elected president of the Rochester-Monroe County Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration.

1940

Norman Wilcox is assistant vice president of Tapetex Products Inc., Rochester. John L. Wehle is president of the New York State Brewers Association.

1941

Dwight H. Gardner, '47U, '49E '58G, has been promoted to professor at Hobart and William Smith Colleges.

1942


Robert M. Murphy, '46G, has been reappointed as consultant to the Danforth Foundation's Kent Fellowship Program.

William T. Rudman received the Most Valuable Associate Award from the New England Life Insurance Co., Rochester.

1943

Dr. Robert E. Kennedy served on the S. S. Hope in Guinea, Africa.

Richard C. Wade's Slavery in the Cities: The South, 1820-1860, published this year, has drawn warm critical praise.

Births

To Chaplain James and Marjorie Trosch Agnew, a daughter, Martha Elizabeth, Jan. 9.

1944

Dr. James M. Cole, '46M, has been named director of the Department of Otolaryngology and Bronco-Esophagology at Geisinger Medical Center, Pa.

Joseph J. Martin has been appointed associate director of the University of Michigan's Institute of Science and Technology.

1946

Thaddeus A. Dukes is general manager, condenser and steam jet refrigeration division, Ingersoll-Rand, New York City.

Thomas L. Dennismore is associate director of the Institute of Research at Lehigh University.

Dr. Elton Ellis, '49M, has returned to Redwood City, Calif., after serving on the S. S. Hope in Guinea.

Dura W. Sweaney has been named director of education for the new field engineering division of IBM, Armonk, N.Y.

1947

Dr. Thomas E. Cardillo, '51 M, has become medical director of Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

Esther Silverstein Blanc is lecturer in psychiatric nursing at the University of California School of Nursing.

1948

Mark Battle is assistant director for field operations for Neighborhood Youth Corps, one of the largest programs in the nation's war against poverty.

Philip L. Reagan has been named director of purchasing at Consolidated Cedar Corp., New York City.

Walden P. Pratt, geologist with the U. S. Geological Survey, heads a research project in Colorado. He received a Ph.D. degree from Stanford University last June.

Donald J. Bernhardt is a dental staff officer at Headquarters, Tactical Air Command at Langley AFB, Va.

1949

Robert E. Veigel has become president of Rochester Business Institute.

William E. Benjam has been promoted to assistant personnel manager of Fosco Industries, Inc., Horsehoe Falls. Kenneth F. Meyers is manager of manufacturing engineering at Consolidated Vacuum Corp., Rochester.

Joseph P. Gaster has opened a law office in Buffalo.

Daniel B. Sass, '51G, has been chosen as the Samuel Ray Scholes Lecturer for 1965 at Alfred University.

Stuart T. Cotter has been appointed controller for Ritter Equipment Co., Rochester.

1950

Raymond Greene has been promoted to assistant title officer of Lawyers Title Insurance Co.'s Chicago office.

Nicholas R. Santoro has joined the law firm of Yanoverich & Frank, Rochester.


Margery Rosenberg Battle is assistant professor of psychology at the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

William C. Gamble is president of the Rochester Museum Association.

Births

To Velma and George I. McKelvey, '58G, a son, George Stuart, Jan. 11.

1951

Miles A. Bailey, Jr., has become manager of budgeting and cost control in the research and engineering division of Xerox Corp., Rochester.

John J. Pascucci has been promoted to manager of administration and services of Xerox Corp.'s machine manufacturing division.

Frank Monfredo has been named partner in the law firm of Liebschutz, Sutton, DeLeuw, Clark & Lewis of Rochester.

Margaret M. Brady, '58GU, has been appointed head of the Department of Nursing at the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Alfred.

1952

Herbert Zimmerman (G) is engaged in basic research at the University of Georgia under a U. S. Air Force grant.

1953

Peter G. England is a partner in Lorschneider & England, an architectural and engineering firm, in Rochester.

George L. Earnshaw has been appointed Protestant chaplain to the Syracuse Police Department.

Curtis C. Messinger has been elected assistant controller and assistant secretary of Time Inc.

Dr. Carl Teplitz has been appointed assistant professor of pathology at Boston University Medical School.
Births

To Robert J., '32, and Barbara Hill Scrimgeour, a son, Matthew James, Feb. 27.

1954

Dr. Walter Pinkser is in medical practice in Bay Shore, N. Y.

Raymond P. Lang has been elected to the board of directors of The Farmers National Bank of Theresa, N. Y.

Lawrence K. Howard has been appointed premium merchandising manager in the ophthalmic division at Bausch & Lomb, Rochester.

Gerard Winterkorn is vice president of Charles L. Rumrill Inc., Rochester.

Marriages

John Healey to Nancy Sicezemoere, Jan. 16.

1955

Frederick W. Rovers has received a Ph.D. degree in psychology from Michigan State University.

George F. Sheats, associate professor of chemistry at Plattsburgh State University College, has been awarded a $2,000 NSF fellowship.

Donald F. Duvries was chosen the Oneida area's "Young Man of the Year."

Dr. Donald Cohen has been named a certified diplomate in pathology by the American Board of Pathology.

David M. Chalmers (G) is the author of "Hooded Americanism," an account of the Ku Klux Klan from 1865 to the present, published this spring.

1956

James J. McNabb is manager of the Xerox Corp's Detroit, Mich., office.

Gerald K. Vick has been appointed senior staff advisor on the petroleum staff at Esso Research and Engineering Co.

Births

To Robert A. and Nancy Hamlin Quana, '57N, a son, Robert John, Feb. 11.

1957

Richard L. Wawro, '59GED, is associate chief of the Nursing Service for Education at the Ft. Roots V.A. Hospital, N. Little Rock, Ark.

Donald H. Turner has been elected president of the Greenbush (N. Y.) Junior Chamber of Commerce.

John G. Burns has been promoted to manager of Xerox of Canada Limited's branch at Montreal, Que.

Stephen Gubitz has been named assistant secretary at Marine Midland Trust Co., Rochester.

Marriages


1958

James W. Rino has received an NSF fellowship for study at Harwell Atomic Energy Research Establishment, England.

Ben Baldwin has opened an insurance agency in Mt. Prospect, Ill.

Robert R. Pierson has been appointed district sales manager for Miniature Precision Bearings, Inc.'s Los Angeles office.

Alexander R. Stoessen has completed his Ph.D. at the University of North Carolina and is assistant professor of history at Newberry (S. C.) College.

Clark W. Perry has been appointed director of the Maywood (N. J.) division, Stephan Chemical Co.

Births

To Dr. John and Eugenia Kansas Poulos, a daughter, Margaret Katherine, Sept. 7.

To Alexander and Carol Crone Stoessen, a son, Robert Andrew, Nov. 12.

1959

Karl E. Nelson has been appointed administrator of the Salvation Army's Booth Memorial Hospital, Buffalo.

Marriages

John R. Merkel to Joyce Hammond in November.


Births


1960

Jay S. Lindsey is working for the San Francisco Department of Justice.

John Murray Perry has been appointed chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Wells College, Aurora.

Ruth Dornemann is an instructor in public health nursing at the University of Kentucky College of Nursing.

Laplous Ashford, '57, who has been youth secretary of NAACP since 1962, recently was named Rochester's Deputy Police Safety Commissioner. Ashford holds a B.A. in history from the University of Rochester and a master's degree in social studies from the State University at Albany.

Births


Jerome C. Violette to Peggy R. Bruce, Dec. 24.

Susanne Keaveney to Kazuo R. Marufuoka, Dec. 19.

Births

To Robert C., '59, '63M, and Roberta Brush Scaer, a daughter, Kathleen N., Dec. 10.

1961

Walter C. Epp is regional head underwriter for Mutual of New York.

Philip J. La Lusa has joined the Peace Corps and is teaching English in India.

Sophia Papathedoudou received an M.A. degree from the University of Miami.

Marriages

Roland Scharrer to Barbara Wadsworth in December.

1962

Richard C. Leone has been named administrative assistant to Gov. Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey.

E. Philip La Bore has joined N. W. Ayer & Son, of Philadelphia.

Richard J. Romig won the 1965 Monroe County Dental Society Scholarship.

Theodore C. Loder III has received an M.S. from Lehigh University.

Al Vossler has been promoted to engineer in Sodium Technical, Niagara Falls.

Marriages

William Doud to Sandra Woodruff in December.

Theodore C. Loder III to Suzanne D. Kissingar, '64, Sept. 12.

Martha A. Delaney to Willis J. Bosch in December.

Ann M. Humbert to Stephen Marlowe, Nov. 28.

Cynthia G. Parker to Henry Land, Nov. 21.

Births

To Robert and Jean Thompson Evans, a son, John Robert, Jan. 3.

1963

Peter Campbell has become vice president of Bryant Life, Inc., Watertown.

Jesse N. Lipschuetz has been awarded his silver wings from the U. S. Air Force and is stationed at Kelly AFB, Tex.

Marriages

Myrna Peretz to Arnold Raphael, Aug. 23.

Thomas E. Lynch to Nancy K. Tobey in December.

Steven A. Rothschild to Carol Rudman, '64, in December.

Ann Baird Linscott to Dwight Braman Hill, Dec. 19.

Births

To Kathleen and Frank A. Scalzi, a son, Frank II, Jan. 28.

To Sergio and Roxann Reddick Bus­tos, a son, Rodrigo Andres, Jan. 25.

To Thomas and Diane Miller White­head, a daughter, Laura Lee, April 20.
When history brings chaos to the men who live it, it does not
exclude the clergy, nor does it by-pass God's people, His Church.
The austerity of the prophets stems from their ability to see quite
clearly that God's judgment of Israel included the Temple as
well as the marketplace and the councils of state. When Jesus
wept over Jerusalem it was because God's people would not
accept a new role in History, because the Temple had become a
den of thieves. Even the Temple would be cast aside and a new
one erected. The present racial crisis in Rochester is a judgment
of the Church as well as a historical crisis in the social, economic
and political orders. When God establishes new orders of justice
and mercy, His people must follow Him. When new structures
of responsibility are raised, His people must accept them. Woe
to those who lag behind!

All of this means, as I suggested earlier, that Dr. Berg and I
are brothers under the skin. "Whole areas of belief are made
blank so that new ideas may show themselves." Both of us—he
as a scientist, and I as a clergyman—find ourselves caught up in an
age in which God makes all things new.

Where does this leave us? Neither Dr. Berg nor I belong on a
pedestal. For those who are the Oppenheimers of our day, and
they are in the kitchen, the factory, and the business office as
well as in the scientific community, the clergy have no ready-
made authoritarian answers. In fact, the clergyman today is
dependent upon his laity—people to keep him informed of what
new things God is doing in the world. Together the clergy and
lay alike can bring a commonly shared faith to the problems and
crises, the new problems and crises of our times. Together
they can take part in God's work of making His world and His
church new. But the brunt of the responsibility for discovering
new patterns of justice and order lies with men like Dr. Berg.
It is their answers and decisions that are important. God calls
prophets from strange places. Few have been clergymen, al-
though they are not disqualified! It is, I believe, the Dr. Bergs
who are to be the prophets of God's new work in history.

There is no firm ground for scientist or clergyman, except
that given by God. Together we must seek it. And so, I return
Dr. Berg's pedestal to him. His predecessors and mine have both
used it. It was an accident of history that raised us on it. Only
false Gods need pedestals. Let us retire it—we don't need it
anymore!

The Reverend James C. Woods, '60

Continued from page 2

"The scientist likes to destroy the Law and make chaos.
He makes blank whole areas of belief so that new ideas
may have room to show themselves, and when they do
show up he holds them to be cheap, and tests them to
destruction. How can you admire a man like that?"

I must demur the pedestal which Dr. Berg so enticingly offers
my profession. I do so because it contradicts what I understand
the role of the clergyman to be and stands over-against what I
understand the Christian Church to be. I would even like to sug-
gest that Dr. Berg and I are brothers under the skin because
history has made us so.

The best place to begin to establish what I feel is the true
relationship between the clergyman and the scientist (or any
layman) is with the case of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. I don't
think it is necessary to relay all of the details of Oppenheimer's
trying experience as head of the Manhattan Project during WWII,
his disagreements with Dr. Teller, his loss of security clearance
under Eisenhower, or his recent award from the A.E.C. I am
sure that these details are familiar to most of the scientific com-

...
1936
Gardiner Read's ('37GE) "A Mountain Song" was awarded first prize in the J. Fischer & Brother Centennial Competition.

1937
Frederick Fennell, '39GE, was guest conductor in a concert last winter with the Denver Symphony. He also has been appointed music director of the School Orchestra of America which is touring Europe this summer.

Karl Ahrendt conducted a concert by the Ohio University Symphony last winter.

1938
E. Douglas Danfelt, '64GE, has received a doctor of musical arts degree from the Eastman School.

1939
Eleanor Shapiro Siegl was the subject of a special feature in the Seattle Magazine.

Nathaniel Patch, '41GE, pianist, performed in a concert sponsored by the University of Kentucky Musicale Series.

Pulitzer Prize winner Robert Ward's "Music for a Celebration" was premiered by the Erie (Pa.) Philharmonic.

1940
Ulysses Kay has received a Guggenheim fellowship.

1941
A. Clyde Roller has been appointed associate conductor and resident conductor of the Houston Symphony Orchestra and professor of music at the University of Houston.

1942
Dr. Arnold G. Running directed the Augustana College Choir last winter in a concert in Morgan, Minn.

Robert Baustian, '48GE, conducted The Ballad of Baby Doe at the New York Civic Center Opera.

1943
Rayburn Wright conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra in a concert last winter.

1944
Alfredo Pignotti is concertmaster for the New Orleans Philharmonic.

1945
Peter Meninni, '45&'48GE, president of the Juilliard School of Music, has been elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. He also received an honorary doctor of music degree from Oberlin College in June.

1946
Barbara Connally Rogers participated in a series of workshops sponsored by the Texas State Teachers Association.

1947
Carl M. Steubing, '50GE, has been awarded a John Hay fellowship.

Births
To Raymond and Jean Tarr Moreland, a daughter, Lisa, Aug. 29.

1949
J. Clifton Williams' "Symphonic Dances," commissioned by the Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation, was premiered by the San Antonio Symphony.

Marriages
Donald Jones to Talva Klein, Sept. 12.

1950
Walter Hartley, '51&'53GE, received the Conn Instrument Company's Brass Award for his Sinfonia # 3 which was premiered at Georgia State College.

Births
To Joan and Charles Bleser, a son, Karl Joseph, May 1.

1951
Lowell M. Boorse, associate professor of music at Penn State's Ogonitz campus, has been awarded a University citation honoring his 25th year on the faculty. Richard Willis has joined the School of Music of Baylor University as composer-in-residence.

1952
Clarendon Van Norman teaches at the North Carolina School of the Arts.

1953
Raymond Gnewek, concertmaster of the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra, was guest soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on a recent television program.

Benjamin Dunford's "Te Deum Laudamus" was accepted for publication.

Aiko Onishi played a recital for the Young Artists Series in Duluth, Minn.

Blythe Owen's "Elizabethan Suite" was given its first performance last spring by the Walla Walla (Wash.) Symphony.

1954
Stanley Leonard is directing a percussion workshop this summer at the Carnegie College of Fine Arts.

George Buckley is pianist and chorus master for the Finnish National Opera.

1955
John Krance, music director of radio station WPAT in New York City, was guest conductor with the Mason City (Iowa) Band in the world premiere of his "Symphonic Fanfares."

Benjamin F. Hustad's "Three Pieces for Orchestra" has won the 1964 Roth Orchestra Composition Contest sponsored by the National School Orchestra Association.

Samuel J. Fricano has been commissioned a first lieutenant and is now assistant conductor of the U. S. Army Field Band, Washington, D. C.

1956
Dunn Mills has become musical director and conductor for the Canadian Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

Beeson's "Lizzie Borden" Makes New York Debut

The world premiere of Lizzie Borden, the New York City Opera. Commissioned under a Ford Foundation grant, the opera was inspired by the legend of Lizzie Borden, who was accused of having murdered her parents in Fall River, Mass., at the turn of the century.

Beeson, an associate professor of music at Columbia University, is the composer of Hullo Out There, a chamber opera with text by William Saroyan. The Sweet Bye and Bye and Jonah, which was written while he was a fellow of the American Academy in Rome. (He won the Prix de Rome in 1948 and 1949.) Awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1958, he received a Fulbright Award in 1949 and an American Academy of Arts and Letters Award in 1948 and 1950, and won the 1948 Lillian Fairchild Award.

He is married to the former Nora B. Sigerist, '45. They have two children.

New Broadway Hit for Strouse, '47E

The Sammy Davis hit musical Golden Boy has again called attention to the music-making of Charles Strouse, whose first New York success was the rollicking Bye Bye Birdie of a few seasons ago. Strouse and lyricist Lee Adams have been working together as a words-and-music team for some 15 years. Birdie was preceded by a lengthy apprenticeship (during which the team reportedly wrote some 500 songs for clubs and resorts) and was followed, in 1962, by another musical, All American.
Sister M. de Lasalle McKeeon, C.S.J., professor of music at Avila College (Mo.), has composed a Mass which has been accepted for publication.

Births

To Harry and Arlene Cohen Stein, a daughter, Sherri Faye, June, 1964. They also have two sons, Louis and Howard.

James H. Sutcliffe, who is studying in Berlin under an Institute for International Education Travel Grant and a Fulbright Grant, has become Berlin critic for the Metropolitan Opera News.

Robert J. Murray was featured with the Orchard Park Symphony Orchestra in a concert last winter.

Five Alumni on "Met" Roster

One Eastman School graduate—Patricia Berlin, '50E—made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera and three others—Sylvia Friederich, '59E, Robert Cowden, '59E, 60E, and Nicholas Di Virgilio, '58E—were named to the Metropolitan's National Company this spring.

Miss Berlin (Mrs. Martin Giesbrecht) appeared in Wagner's Die Walküre as Waltraute, a role for which she had been engaged as understudy. She has appeared with the Chicago, Springfield, and Cincinnati symphony orchestras.

Miss Friederich was one of 13 artists of the Met's National Company invited to sing at the State Department this spring. Earlier this year she won the $1,200 first prize in the Illinois Opera Guild-WGN Auditions of the Air in Chicago and was selected to appear with the San Francisco Opera Company in Cosi Fan Tutte.

Cowden, Miss Berlin, and Miss Friederich have held Fulbright awards for study abroad. Cowden, who has been working toward the doctor of musical arts degree, has frequently appeared with the Hildesheim Opera Company in Germany.

Di Virgilio has appeared in the NBC-TV version of Montemezzi's The Love of Three Kings, in the American premiere of Britten's War Requiem at Tanglewood, and in the Boston Arts Festival production of Moore's The Ballad of Baby Doe.

A fifth UR alumnus, William Dooley, '54, recently completed his second Metropolitan season, during which he appeared as Coppelius in Tales of Hoffmann, as Jochanais in Salome, and in the title role in Wozzeck. Dooley was the subject of a recent article in LIFE Magazine.

Samuel Jones, '60E, has become assistant conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra.

Births

To Charles and Dorothy Sabel Little, a daughter, Rebecca, Feb. 20.

Vincent S. Frohne, '63E, has received his second Prix de Rome fellowship for composition. He also has been commissioned by the Serge Koussevitsky Music Foundation of the Library of Congress to write new scores.

Jan Blankenship, '61E, gave a piano concert and lecture on electronic music last spring as part of the Fine Arts Festival held at Lock Haven State College, Pa.

To Rocco and Vivian Emery Cotelesse, a daughter, Cara Lynne, Jan. 8.

David Renner opened this year's series of Young Artist concerts in Rochester.

Joyce and Joanne Weintraub won the 13th International Competition for Duo-Pianists sponsored by the Broadcasting Corporations of the German Federal Republic. The twin-sister piano team, whose trip to Munich was sponsored by the Institute of International Education, received an award of $1,500 and opportunities for recital, radio, and television appearances in Germany. The sisters are students of the piano team of Yronsky and Babin at the Cleveland Institute of Music, where Joanne is on the piano faculty.

William Haller, '64E, has been appointed to the faculty of Texas Woman's College, Denton, to teach organ, piano and music literature. He also won top prize in the National Organ Playing Competition at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Marriages

Ann A. Labounsky to Lewis McKinney Steele, Dec. 29.

Joyce and Joanne Weintraub, '61E

Births

To Charles and Dorothy Sabel Little, a daughter, Rebecca, Feb. 20.

Marriages


Max Conne has become music director of the Conneaut (Pa.) Valley High School.

Laurence Gibson, '64E, has become leader of the Evansville (Ind.) Philharmonic Quartet.

Stephen J. Wieloszynski, Jr.'s "In Paradisum" and "Theme and Variations" were performed recently by the Niagara Falls Philharmonic Orchestra.

Marriages

Elizabeth Patterson to George Sprinkle, '53G, in December.

Medicine and Dentistry

Dr. Richard B. Josey has joined the Student Health Service at the University of South Carolina.

Dr. Henry J. Wills heads the Edgewood Arsenal Branch of the Scientific Research Society of America.

Dr. Richard H. Saunders, Jr., associate dean and assistant professor of medicine at Cornell University Medical College, has become assistant director of the National Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Jose Barchilon has been appointed clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of Colorado School of Medicine.

George W. Burnett, chief of the Department of Oral Biology at the U. S. Medicine and Dentistry
Army Institute of Dental Research in Washington, D. C., received an alumni citation from Washington University for "outstanding research."

1953

PHILIP H. SMITH (GM) was given the Distinguished Service Award for 1964 by the Talladega (Ala.) Jaycees.

Dr. KENNETH L. DREUT (G) has retired from practice. He now resides in Reeds Spring, Mo.

Dr. GEORGE P. VENNARD has been appointed chairman of the Division of Clinical Pathology and professor of pathology at the Medical College of Virginia.

1956

Dr. ARTHUR H. SCHMALE, Jr., has been promoted to associate professor at the UR Medical School.

1959

Dr. FLOYD A. SHORT has received a fellowship in cardiology at King County Hospital in Seattle, Wash.

1960

Marriages

Dr. RICHARD B. CORRADI to Joanne Tortoreto in February.

Births

To Barbara and Dr. STEPHEN YARNALL, a son, Robert William, Dec. 1.

1963

Marriages

Dr. BRIAN R. SCHNIER to Linda Kay Hardister, Nov. 22.


1964

Marriages

Sheila A. DONNELLY to Albert L. SISON, Jan. 2.

DOROTHY SNELL is associated with Frontier Nursing Service, Hyden, Ky.

Births

To George, '62 & '63GEd, and PATRICIA ARMSTRONG PILKEY, a son, David Thomas, Mar. 2.

To Harold and DIANE FORBES KAUFMAN, a daughter, Michelle Suzanne, Sept.

1965

MARGARET McDonald, '55, has become assistant professor in nursing at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

Births

To Hazen and Carol Grover Goddard, a son, Kurt Steven, Feb. 12.

1957

Births

To David and JOANNE RACZKOWSKI McDOWELL, a son, David P., May, 1964.

1958

Diane Forbes Kaufman has received a bachelor of science degree from Columbia University's Teachers College.

Births

To GEORGE, '62 & '63GEd, and PATRICIA ARMSTRONG PILKEY, a son, David Thomas, Mar. 2.

Mrs. Katherine Bowen Gale, '10, registrar at the University of Rochester College for Women from 1914 to 1939, died March 5. A former president of the University of Rochester Alumnae Association, she was the wife of the late Prof. Arthur S. Gale, former dean of the College for Men, freshman dean, and for many years chairman of the mathematics department.

Survivors include two sons—Marland, '22, and Arthur S., Jr., '35—and a daughter, Mrs. H. Pearce Atkins, wife of another former UR dean of men.

A number of gifts to the University's Arthur S. Gale Memorial Fund have been received in Mrs. Gale's memory.

Henry D. Shied, '95, March 18.

J. Margaret Hopeman, '03, '06G, March.


Jacque L. Meyers, '06, Feb. 8.

Frederick Betz, '06, '07G, Aug. 24.

Herbert E. Fowler, '07, May 7.

C. Warrant Pryor, '08, Dec. 17.

George W. Hubbell, '09, July 14, 1964.

E. Willard Dennis, '10, Feb. 20.

Frank J. Osborne, '11, Jan. 22.

Edward W. Spry, '11, Jan. 9.

Maude Taylor Rathbun, '13, Feb. 12.


Joseph A. Lazarus, '14, Feb. 5.

Harvey F. Remington, Jr., '17, Nov. 22.

James E. McGhee, '19, Jan. 25. Ms. McGhee was a trustee of the University for many years.

George D. Newton, '19, March 24.

Lawrence J. Wagner, '23, Jan. 2.

Leo H. East, '24, Feb. 18.

Rufus F. Fulmer, '25, Feb. 5.


Joseph C. Cleeland, '76E, '31GE, March.


Elwood H. King, '28, Jan. 22.

Jacob B. DeWeerd, '29, Aug. 23.

Robert E. DeRight, '31, April 1.

Charles Solmes, '32, Feb. 6.


Marjorie Reichart, '33, Feb. 5.

Doris Wuenesch Grygo, '34E, Aug. 11, 1963.

James Dewey Powers, '34, March 12.


Robert M. Hardies, '38, Jan. 16.

Dr. Mary Ritchey Wicks, '40M, Nov. 15.


Marguerite Helen Palmer, '53, March.

William H. Werner, '58, Nov. 24.


Dr. George Harold Ramsey, professor emeritus of radiology and former chairman of the Department of Radiology at the Medical School, died April 30 in Strong Memorial Hospital. Dr. Ramsey, 71, had been with the University for nearly 30 years before his retirement in 1960.

Under his leadership, the radiology department achieved international eminence for its pioneering work in cinefluorography. In recognition of his interest in teaching, a Ramsey Memorial Fund will be established in the Department of Radiology to aid in the training of young physicians in radiology.
NEW LOOK FOR THE TOWERS

The monumental sculpture that graces the plaza before the Towers residence center is the work of Archibald M. Miller, assistant professor of fine arts—and the gift of the Class of '62. Made of black concrete and steel, the nine-foot-high sculpture has been in process since 1963 and was installed this spring. Shown with the artist are three members of the '62 Class Gift Committee: Joseph F. Citro, '64G, of Niagara Falls; and Seth Leibler, '64G, and Patricia Wager, both of Rochester.