The “new” Review (Spring, 1966) is terrific! The change in format is splendid, pictures are superb, and choice of material couldn’t be more timely or interesting.

I know this is the first time I have read the Review from cover to cover. Thank you.

LOUISE B. MCCARDE, ’44E

Our Review doesn’t give us much information on our alumni who just become ordinary citizens. Our Necrology list devotes so little space to at least telling us a statement about them. We don’t even list the secretaries of the various classes to send some information to if we desire to do so. In my many travels around the country and life abroad, I find someone from Rochester has been there while I’ve been there and never knew of each other.

Perhaps we could take a look at the alumni news in the Cornell Alumni Magazine. Seems like one happy family. The “impersonality” of Rochester is forever being quoted. Can’t we make it a little more real?

MARY OTTAVIANO LA RAIA, ’30

As an alumna and a journalist, let me tell you how much I enjoy the format and content of Rochester Review. The improvements you have made are worthwhile and worthy of the constantly improving University.

SARAH MILES WATTS, ’56

ROCHESTER REVIEW, VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 4, Summer, 1966. Editor—Judith E. Brown; Art Director—Robert S. Topor; Production Manager—Barbara B. Ames; Classnotes Editor—Patricia Coppini; Publications Committee of the Alumni Federation: Diane Morrell Jenkins, ’58 (Chairman); Dr. Norman J. Ashenburg, ’38, ’40EM, ’51M (ex officio); David A. Berger, ’35E, ’39GE; Allen M. Brew, ’40; Ronald C. Heidenreich, ’48M; Robert W. Maher, ’48; Robert H. Taylor, ’32N; Robert J. Scrimgeour, ’52 (ex officio). Published by the University of Rochester four times a year in Fall, Winter, Spring, and Summer, and mailed without charge to all alumni. Editorial office: 107 Administration Bldg., Rochester, N. Y. 14627. Second class postage paid at Rochester, N. Y.

During his week at Eastman, Maestro Stravinsky was gener-
ous in his praise of the School's student performers. But his highest tribute came later, when, in an interview reported by TIME Magazine, he commented that "only a few weeks ago, I heard the Eastman School orchestra play to perfection, on a minimum of rehearsal, some of my most difficult later music, which at least one renowned professional orchestra could not manage after a week of rehearsals and a dozen performances."
FROM HIS FIRST press conference—at which he told reporters, “You ask me questions and I'll criticize the questions”—to the moment when, after receiving an honorary degree from the University, he impishly doffed his academic cap to the audience before turning to conduct his final number, Maestro Stravinsky astounded and delighted all who encountered him. Enlivened by his wit, enormous personal charm, and amazing vitality, Stravinsky Week became a joyous celebration, rather than a solemn obeisance.
THE National Educational Television documentary for which the Eastman School provided both setting and personnel is designed to show the “ordinary” round of activities in the education of a music student. Nevertheless, no week in which a television producer and crew follow faculty and students from studio to practice room to concert stage can be termed an ordinary week.

In the article that follows, Producer Frank Moore reports on his reactions to today’s music students as he glimpsed them at Eastman. The accompanying photographs show Moore and his crew at work—and some of the people and the activities they captured on film.

The half-hour show is scheduled for initial release this summer.

Amid a welter of wires and underneath the hot lights of the TV cameras, Associate Professor David Van Hoesen conducts a bassoon lesson.

NET Producer Frank Moore (facing cameraman) followed the filming from start to finish, then wrote his impressions of today’s music student especially for the Review.
I was once a music student. I don’t know how I survived. I fought the establishment, argued with the curriculum, devoted my best thoughts to vague ideals rather than practice. I did not think of my study as preparation for a practical and assured way of living. But on the other hand, I yearned for a contact with that other reality in which sublime beauty and harsh truth are one.

The students at Eastman School exhibit very few symptoms of uncertainty. In the two months I have just spent here, what has impressed me most has been the way they assume their future careers to be not only practical but as much a part of the real world as if they were scientists or engineers. I think that difference is part of a deep change in our national culture, one which, had we been wiser twenty years ago, we could have used as a basis for our careers. There is no question about it; there is live music everywhere in the nation now, and an orchestral player can exist (though he may also have to teach) in almost any city.

There remains the question of the other, less practical, dedication. My assignment was to produce a half-hour film, “The Music Student,” for the series “USA: MUSIC” on National Educational Television. Curt Davis, who is director of Cultural Affairs for NET, and is musically oriented, knew me as a professional musician with experience in film, so that the assignment contained an implied question: whether the present-day student knows what he is in for, and whether his training is different than it used to be. Mr. Davis had visited Eastman not long before our conversation, and thought it might be a good setting for the program if only because its recent change in directors might provide us with a crystallization of the change in musical culture with remarks and illustrations from Eastman’s history.

But it was not so simple. My first visit, in company with Craig Gilbert, executive producer for NET, was a shock from the very beginning. We were met by a committee, fully organized even to having a printed itinerary for us, listing three days of planned classes and rehearsals, some of which were especially set up for exhibit.

Our first reaction—over a supper which we intentionally held in private—was that we might find ourselves taken over entirely and never fight our way through to what was really happening.

We were wrong about that. When the first visit ended, I had such a new and stimulating impression of dedication to the practice of music that the film nearly produced itself, at least as a visualization of learning. But only after showing the nearly completed “fine cut”—the edited film with all its musical scenes but without a word of explanation—did I realize that our original goal, the visualization of change in musical culture, had been obscured by all the activity. The executive producer looked, was impressed with the action, but asked, “Where’s the change?”

I talked with others, professional musicians in New
Among those pursued by the relentless camera were John Celentano, '37E, '41GE, professor of chamber music (right), and Professor Emory Remington's student trombone choir (above).

York City, and they agreed that what is happening in music is just what I found at Eastman—and it may be more visible at Eastman than at other schools where traditions were not so strong and the contrasts not so striking. The seriousness of the individual student at Eastman which is so evident in the film, his dedication to perfection as a performer, and his acquisition of a broad practical foundation as a teacher have become more important—or at least more generally controlling—than the romantic idealistic yearning for the beauty/truth syndrome. To put it in stark contrast: When I was a student we thought of Art as Heaven, and technique as a way of living there. The students I have been observing don't think quite that way. They are involved with the technique. They don't disagree about the heavenly existence; they just don't think it is so important. And they are convinced that life in music is very much like life in engineering, or surgery, or any of the other fields of applied intellect.

Are they not right? I think they are. But I think when they go far enough that way, they will find their way back to what we were looking for, and it will have some meaning which I think they think is lacking today. They have to erase the last impressions of vague romanticism from their thinking—that which crippled us. They have to master the technique—and I mean master it far more deeply than in merely practical terms; master it too in the same way modern physicists have to have mastered their understanding of wave mechanics in order for their science to progress again toward a working definition of matter. When the music student has moved beyond this barrier, he will be free to explore music for its "meaning" again, as we used to. And his achievement will be practical in that his music will be better integrated with real life than ours was.

—Frank Ledlie Moore
A Tragic View of Science...

William D. Lotspeich

In the University catalogue, the freshman preceptorial is described as "a special type of course . . . directed by a faculty preceptor and . . . open to a small number (generally 10 to 15) of selected freshmen. These students are introduced to certain problems or areas of intellectual inquiry involving one or more disciplines by means of special, intensive readings, seminar discussions, and critiques."

Somewhat less formally, Provost McCrea Hazlett, in a recent article in Rochester Review, termed the preceptorial "almost a hobby of the faculty in a particular line of endeavor that didn't fit into an ordinary freshman course. A good example," he noted, "is Bill Lotspeich's fall semester preceptorial, 'A Tragic View of Science.'"

In the article that follows, Dr. Lotspeich, who is professor and chairman of the Medical School's Department of Physiology, discusses his freshman preceptorial.

A TRAGIC VIEW OF SCIENCE describes an idea I have wanted to explore systematically for some time. It implies elements of doubt as well as certainty in Science, this most exact of man's disciplines. It also suggests an ironic quality in the scientific enterprise. The practitioner of Science uses its method, scientific research. To this he commits vast amounts of money, time, skill, and emotional energy. The scientist has faith in his
Barbara Bell, '69, shown with Dr. Lotspeich, was a student in his freshman preceptorial and now assists him in his laboratory.

method, else he would not make this sort of commitment to it. In his decisions and the course of action that results he runs great risks from his methods, the nature of his experimental design, the chance that some unknown colleague is working along similar lines, or just plain bad luck of one kind or another. These risks are, of course, apparent in any scholarly enterprise, but in Science they seem greater because of the magnitude of the commitment and the highly exact nature of the discipline. Thus the ironic element seems greater in the scientific process.

Irony is an integral part of the tragic spirit. Tragedy sees man fated for failure, but nevertheless struggling nobly against the odds of fate and the flaws in his own character. Like Sisyphus man rolls the rock up the hill only to have it roll back down again. Life in this sense might be absurd, as Albert Camus said, but its absurdity also implies the freedom to revolt, and in his revolt man experiences the meaning of his humanity.

Science can be seen as a form of revolt against the knowledge that we cannot know the full meaning of things. It is a magnificent attempt on man’s part to know about himself and the universe in which he lives. Those who adopt Science as a faith, as did the Eighteenth Century philosophers, and see ultimate success in the scientific attempt to find meaning, view Science optimistically, and optimism is not the home of tragedy. The tragic view of Science sees it as an enterprise worthy of man’s finest involvement, but as Herbert Muller views history, Science is ironic and tragic.

The scientist too can be viewed within the tragic spirit, and this subject is a part of history and literature. One need only think of Galileo before the Inquisition, Einstein writing to Roosevelt urging the construction of the atom bomb, or Oppenheimer following his conscience and risking public scorn in his decision to vote against construction of the H-bomb. In literature we have numerous examples of tragedies involving scientists: Dr. Rieux in Camus’ The Plague, Miles in C. P. Snow’s The Search, and the physicist in Dürrenmatt’s play of that name.

The scientist’s position in society has aspects of the tragic. There is great ambivalence sometimes in the choices he must make, and in the way society regards him. He is seen as both savior and destroyer. He discovers both penicillin and napalm, and society feels the need of both. His choice of job and research problem sometimes poses him with grave moral dilemmas as he tries, for instance, to choose whether to work on weapons of destruction, or whether to undertake a certain surgical procedure that carries a high risk. The Spanish writer Unamuno saw the tragic sense of life in the conflict between feeling and reason; certainly this conflict arises in the scientist as he engages in research and attempts to live in contemporary society. These then are some of the images conjured up by the title “A Tragic View of Science.”

Our one-semester preceptorial course on this subject was built around a broadly chosen list of books that illuminated this theme and the larger framework in which it was set. I felt this central concept could only be examined against a more general understanding of different views of life, the nature of Science itself, and the relation of Science to Art and Literature. This sounds like an outrageously ambitious undertaking, particularly for an amateur in both philosophy and literature. However, this
was mitigated by my early and frank admission of my amateur status and by the survey nature of the course.

Thus we started off with a consideration of a mechanistic-scientific view of life, reading Homer Smith’s Komongo, Freud’s Outline of Psychoanalysis, and Eiseley’s Immense Journey. Then we switched gears quite completely and looked at a religious view of life through such works as James’ Varieties of Religious Experience and Gandhi’s The Story of My Experiment with Truth. The tragic view of life came next. We read Sophocles’ The Tragic Spirit, Unamuno’s Tragic Sense of Life, and Sewell’s The Vision of Tragedy.

Now we were ready to look at the nature of Science itself, before examining whether there could be a tragic view of it. The class adjourned to my laboratory one afternoon. After outlining the nature of my own research problem, we looked at some experimental animals and made some measurements. We then questioned each other about these observations and sought ideas for further research and the kinds of answers that might be forthcoming. We had read Bronowski’s little book Science and Human Values. In it Bronowski sees Science as “finding the unity in hidden likenesses.” We examined my research in terms of this statement and concluded that it wasn’t always possible to find unitary explanations for natural phenomena. We also recalled Camus’ statement that “diversity is the home of Art” and examined the possibility that scientific research is an art form. In this same period we tried to get some general feeling for the history and philosophy of Science and attitudes toward Science. For this we read Carl Becker’s Heavenly City of the 18th Century Philosophers and Conant’s On Understanding Science. We started with the origins of modern science, Whitehead’s Science and the Modern World, Burtt’s Metaphysical Foundations of Modern Science, and Bronowski’s The Abacus and the Rose.

I’ve already discussed some of our work that followed on the tragic view of Science and the scientist. Here, in addition to The Search and The Plague, we read Santillana’s The Crime of Galileo, Brecht’s play The Life of Galileo, Dürrenmatt’s The Physicists, and Berkner’s new book The Scientific Age: the Impact of Science on Society. There were other books for those who wanted to read further, and some did—in Norman Cousins’ In Place of Folly, John Hersey’s Hiroshima, and Alan Waterman’s recent excellent article in Science called “The Changing Environment of Science.”

In the final few weeks we turned our attention to Art and the nature of form, and attempted a synthesis of some of the rather far-reaching ideas we had been considering. Whyte’s excellent book Aspects of Form brings together a series of essays on form in art, biology, and psychology; we read several of these. Perhaps the most stimulating reading during this period were two of Thomas Mann’s novelettes: Death in Venice, with its picture of the tragic decline of the artist, and the autobiographical Tonio Kröger. In these we saw Mann’s vision of Art and the artist, and his own almost Platonic sense of form. This period of synthesis also involved works related to our earlier considerations of the mechanistic and religious views of life; these included Fromm’s Psychoanalysis and Religion and Jung’s Modern Man in Search of a Soul. For those hardy ones who wanted to go further in the line of a scientific-religious synthesis, the reading list included Teilhard de Chardin’s The Human Situation.

I HAD BEEN TOLD that the freshman preceptorial was a place to bring together a group of bright students and explore with them an idea still somewhat embryonic, but developed enough to have a tangible form. Being one who is helped to overcome the strangeness of a new venture by making a rash commitment, I decided to step out of my comfortable and familiar medical school environment and undertake this new venture in teaching. Although the amount of reading and preparation proved to be even more demanding than I had anticipated, the reward was enormous. I learned much I might otherwise never have known. The experience with a bright, eager group of a dozen freshmen was a stimulating one, and together I think we found a new dimension of Science and the nature of life. This is no mean reward from any experience. ■
Cole: I think we might recognize the fact that athletics occupies a different position in the University from the department of physics or any of our other academic units. I suppose it’s closer to programs such as the drama program, student newspaper, and other campus activities which occupy important positions but are distinct from a university’s academic function.

We might reflect on the question: “Why does a university have an intercollegiate athletic program?” And we would recognize that at many universities it is predominantly a public relations approach, an attempt to use the intercollegiate athletic program to attract national attention to the university.

Another reason is to provide a laboratory experience related to the instructional program. This would be true of colleges like Springfield and Cortland which have a curriculum preparing young people for careers in physical education and where intercollegiate athletics becomes a laboratory experience for students.

A third reason for the intercollegiate athletic program is to satisfy certain interests of students and to provide them with a worthy outlet for their talents as athletes. And as I reflect on Rochester, I would guess that the latter purpose is dominant here; that we want an intercollegiate athletic program because we get some young people who, while they are developing their academic talents, are also interested in sports and are sufficiently talented in certain sports so they can compete at a varsity level. In doing so, we provide an outlet for their interests and talents as well as some wholesome campus life for other students who enjoy watching such activities.

Armstrong: It’s true that the athletic department is different from other departments, but, in terms of your first two points, it seems to me very similar. We set out to establish a good physics department because that will help us to attract better graduate students, perhaps, and eventually will help to build the University’s image—I don’t like that word—to help build its renown. And in that respect, the two departments might not be much different.

Ocorr: I don’t think an intercollegiate athletic program can be divorced from the total educational picture. I believe you can’t treat it as just an extracurricular activity because actually the intercollegiate program is the showcase of an even larger program—our educational and service program in physical education for students. So our interest is not just in 200 intercollegiate athletes but in...
close to 1,000 men students whom we come in contact with. Now, alumni and the public see our athletic program like an iceberg—they see the intercollegiate part, the part above water; but, like an iceberg, there's a great deal below. So it's hard to divorce any segment—the intramural, the intercollegiate, or the basic teaching program—because it's all part of an educational experience.

Secrest: About your first point, Joe—the public image—George Eastman took the position, in words or substance, that “anything a university does, it's got to do well.” Wouldn't that apply in this case? Let me put it negatively—if our intercollegiate athletic program at any time was so bad as to create a negative image, what effect do you think it would have?

Cole: Now you're dealing with the part of the athletic program that is of interest to many people in the community... and I think that to have such a program exist in an unattractive light would be foolish. So, at whatever level you elect to conduct intercollegiate athletics, it makes sense to control the program so that it is perceived as being a healthy, respected program. Sometimes, of course, this is tested in terms of victories and losses.

Secrest: Well, that's not what I had in mind, but I'd like to proceed from that point. If you're concerned about a program which properly reflects the University and if you're trying to create a good image, wouldn't you like Rochester to be associated in its athletic programs with schools that are of like calibre with the University in all ways?

Cole: I have to contest your assumption. I'm not sure we have to have a program—a competitive climate—in the intercollegiate field in which we are competing with schools that are like Rochester in all respects. Because this means we must hunt for schools that are academically like Rochester; that, in terms of the numbers of men students, are similar to Rochester; and that, on the important point of financial investment, also are similar. This may be difficult.

What the University has elected to do in the past is to build its athletic program around schools that are like Rochester in terms of philosophy, financial investment in athletics, scholarship programs, and size of male student body—but are not necessarily like us academically. I would argue that history shows you can have a lively, interesting intercollegiate athletic program on this basis. Maybe you could have a different program if you added the academic criteria which would force us to alter our athletic schedules. Whether it would be perceived as better or not, I don't know.

Secrest: If you base your comparison on these three things—academics, size, and financial investment—aren't we becoming more like the Ivy League schools, particularly as we grow in size?

Ocorr: I wanted to bring this up, too, Joe. I think our stated policy is excellent, but I think we have had to compromise that policy over the years for some of the basic reasons you've hinted at—for example, the matter of logistics. Obviously, you must find your competition in a realistic area, geographically speaking, so that the expense of the program is not exorbitant. I can appreciate this, but I believe that as we grow—and this is what Dick is saying—we have to appraise this matter. I can think of one traditional rival that no longer seems a legitimate competitor for us.

Cole: Well, I can give you a few reasons. The college I suspect you're speaking of is only 50 miles away. It has a long history of healthy competition with us. It has a male enrollment very similar to our undergraduate male enrollment. Now I think it would be more difficult for us to compete with a much larger university—say, an Ivy League school with twice as many men students as we have. I think the size of the male enrollment would be very much a deciding factor in any long-term competition with a school.

Ocorr: That's right, because we may all have had in mind a sport like football, for instance, in which we play about eight games. On the other hand, in basketball, which is a major sport of equal calibre, public-image-wise, we play 18 to 22 games, and it's easier to play several schools of the calibre of Princeton, for example, as we've done, and still play schools of our own size for the vast majority of games. This is more difficult in a limited-schedule sport like football.

Cole: Adding the “Ivy League” type of school to our
schedule is not a bad thing—providing that you have a reasonable expectation that you can have healthy competition, that over a period of time you can compete with this type of school and win your share of games. To do otherwise would, I think, be most unwise.

Now there are two ways to do this. One is to make an intentional decision to do so—which means you have to begin to change your policies relative to recruitment of students. For example, I think that, although we would argue that academically we perceive ourselves as comparable to some of these schools, we have to recognize that in order to attract a top scholar-athlete, we would have to compete with others—and, more often than not, we’d have to do so financially. I think this would cause us to change our policy and I would be very hesitant to do that.

There is another way to achieve this: over a period of time, through normal recruiting and through a financial aid program within your concept of appropriate means, you gradually add the desired kind of school to your schedule. Thus, you let the competition with such schools evolve naturally. This is what we have done in recent years, particularly in basketball. Whether we can ever do so in football is debatable.

Ocorr: Perhaps our thinking is a little naive on this point. I can remember that a few years ago President de Kiewiet talked about an enhancement of Rochester’s intercollegiate athletics; this, he felt, would come automatically from our natural growth in numbers. This doesn’t necessarily happen, of course.

Armstrong: Our policy hasn’t changed a great deal and I think this is good. Through the years Lou Alexander has tried to schedule a fair number of “name” games—and he can do it in basketball, as Dave mentioned. Prior to the tournament era of college basketball, the Ivy League teams went on tour during the Christmas vacation, and we always tried to play some of them. I think what Lou was trying to do was to spice up the schedule to make it appealing to alumni and fans in the community and exciting for his players, too.

Secrest: This is one way to get esprit de corps on a campus—which, in my opinion, helps a university in all ways, not just in athletics.

Armstrong: Going back to Joe’s comment about healthy competition: We want to win our share of games, that’s true—but some alumni feel it’s better to lose to a well-known team than to win against a college nobody’s ever heard of. It makes me wonder about several things, and one is that we may be too concerned with the University’s image. In athletics, why is it that we always picture ourselves in a league with Dartmouth, Brown, Princeton, Harvard, and similar schools, and why aren’t we excited about the competition we’re now playing?

Cole: Well, you know our policy, Jim; our motto is “We’re all behind you, Coach, win or draw!”

Secrest: I’d like to say one thing. Most of you realize that Joe recently assumed the chairmanship of the University’s intercollegiate athletics committee. I can’t emphasize too much that he deserves a great deal of credit for his

(continued on Page 25)
Dan Rattiner, '61, is a free-lance illustrator and the founder and editor of two newspapers, The Montauk Pioneer—which he started while a UR sophomore and in which Little Charlie first appeared—and the brand-new East Hampton Summer Sun. (Both papers, he notes, welcome humorous articles, "for which two cents per word is paid—on publication.")

Of Little Charlie, Rattiner writes: "I was on the UR wrestling team for three weeks during my junior year, or just long enough to realize it involved strenuous exercise, which I hated. At one practice, someone told me there was a weight class down around 97 pounds that was never used. . . . That was all that was ever said, and to my knowledge, nothing further ever came of it.

"For some reason, however, this useless fact made a great impression on me, and every time I'd bore someone with an exaggerated story of my days on the wrestling team, it would crop up.

"I point this out because many people will think that the story I've written is completely inaccurate. Indeed it is."

One evening in the late autumn, I and about twenty other fellows on the wrestling team were in the college gymnasium in front of the coach. It was two weeks before our first meet and we were looking pretty good. In fact, it was beginning to appear that we might have a real good chance for the Conference Championship if everyone stayed in shape.

"Men," the coach said, "I've got a request to make of you. As you all know, we've got a real shot at the Conference Championship this year. But we're gonna need all the luck and breaks we can get, and we're gonna have to win at every weight class we possibly can. Now, I'm sure not many of you know this, but there is a weight class at 97 pounds. It's in the books. We've never entered this class because we've never had a man this small, and of course none of the other schools ever entered a man at this weight. But as I said, we're gonna need every break we can get.

"If any you guys know of a man at school who could make this class, please let me know. He doesn't have to know how to wrestle and he won't have to wrestle. He won't even have to come to practice. All he'll have to do is show up with the team in uniform and we'll win three points by forfeit. We're gonna need these points, men, so if any you guys know anyone . . .”

I volunteered Charlie Bernard. Charlie Bernard was my roommate, and as you might
The crowd cheered when we came out, and we trotted around and did a few exercises.

guess, he was a pretty little guy. He stood about five feet three inches tall and he was so skinny that if he weighed 97 pounds he was overweight. Little Charlie had short black hair, close-set little eyes, and an expressionless face that almost always agreed with whatever I said.

“Charlie, would you get my socks I left under your bed?”

“Sure.”

Charlie was agreeable. Agreeable little Charlie. He would carefully make his bed every morning, and leave before I’d be up. He was neat, quiet, unobtrusive—I have no idea what made me think of him in connection with the wrestling team.

I suppose that Little Charlie simply AGREED with the coach that he was the man for the 97 pound class. It would be easier than NOT agreeing. Still, it was hard to imagine Little Charlie on the wrestling team, since he could just barely open a ketchup bottle. But at the first meet of the season, there he was, a little guy sitting nervously on the bench in the green and black uniform, scratching where the uniform itched. I’d never seen him in tights before, and he looked even smaller than usual, if that was possible. You could count his ribs as ripples in the green stripe that ran up his chest.

The meet was lopsided and we took Hobart pretty easily. Kelly pinned his man at 167 pounds, I pinned mine at 157, and Robinson won a decision at 147. By the time Henkes fought at 107, we were so far ahead that most of the crowd had gone home. Still, there were a few people around to watch when it came Little Charlie’s turn.

“Entered at 97 pounds, for Rochester, is Charlie Bernard,” the judge announced. A few people clapped.

The coach looked at Charlie and Charlie stood up straight as a ramrod, looking terrified across at the Hobart bench where everyone was hopelessly too large for him.

“Hobart does not enter a man and forfeits the match,” the judge said. “Three points Rochester.”

People clapped and Little Charlie sat down.

As it turned out, we were the top contender for the Conference Championship. We won eleven of thirteen matches and when we met St. Lawrence for the last match of the season, all we had to do was tie and the crown would be ours.

This was going to be tough, though. Not because St.
Lawrence was so good, but because end-of-term grades had been issued. Our two best men, Reynolds at 177 and Robinson at 147, both had bad grades and were out on probation. Our back-up men at these weights were good, still good enough to beat St. Lawrence, we hoped, but the situation created a morale problem with the rest of the team.

There was a big crowd out to see this meet. The campus newspaper, the Campus-Times, had done a big spread on the wrestling team now that it was on the verge of the championship, and our pictures had been in the paper. Little Charlie's picture was in, naturally, and under it, the caption "Unbeaten."

Charlie looked especially good for this meet, as he had at the last few. His confidence had grown with each meet, with each forfeit, and at each succeeding event he held his little frame taller and straighter. I think the green and black uniform had something to do with it. That night his eyes clicked in their little sockets. He exuded confidence.

The crowd cheered when we came out, and we trotted around the mat and did a few exercises. St. Lawrence was already out and waiting for us, watching as we limbered up. Then we went to our bench and sat down in a row.

I looked down the bench at Little Charlie. He was puffing from the effort of the run around the mat, but still he looked majestically over at the St. Lawrence bench.

And then he stiffened and grabbed at his seat. I looked and I saw it too. Directly across from Little Charlie in the St. Lawrence wrestling uniform there was a tough little guy no bigger than Charlie. He was Charlie's match.

I looked at the coach and he had spotted the guy too. The coach looked shaken.

"For Rochester, at 177 pounds," the judge said, "Frank Regan. For St. Lawrence, at 177 pounds, Bill Hays."

The crowd roared and we were under way.

The first match was a real letdown for us. Frank, who hadn't wrestled all year, was pinned in six minutes. And though McKerble beat his man at 167, I lost at 157. We won the next, lost the next, and it was lose win lose all the way. When Henkes at 107 was pinned by the guy from St. Lawrence, the match was even, so everything depended on Little Charlie.

The coach might have forfeited Charlie. Charlie hadn't wrestled in his life. But with the championship so close at hand, how would it look to pull Charlie and give everything away by forfeit?

"For Rochester, at 97 pounds," the judge said, "Charlie Bernard." Little Charlie got up, big beads of sweat standing on his white forehead, and looked with disbelief at the coach. The crowd cheered.

"For St. Lawrence, at 97 pounds, Henry Powell."

The little man from St. Lawrence got up and walked to the mat. He looked like an oiled rabbit.

The coach was quickly at Charlie's side, his arm around him, whispering instructions in his ear. The coach was holding him up. Then he led Charlie to the mat and practically handed him over to the referee.

"Go get 'em, Charlie!" the crowd roared.

The bell rang and the most amazing wrestling match I have ever seen began. Charlie grabbed the St. Lawrence man, and held on for dear life, and the St. Lawrence man grabbed Charlie and held on for dear life. They just hung there, the referee poised over them, thinking, and slowly realizing what the other one was.

Charlie realized it first. With a burst of confidence, he let go of his man, grabbed him by a leg and threw him down.

The crowd shrieked.

Charlie jumped and tried to pin him any way he could; legs, arms, elbows. The coach was on his feet and shouting desperately the elementary basics of the pin to him. And on the bench, we squirmed with anguish. It would be so easy to pin this guy. If Charlie would only . . .

Then the St. Lawrence man was up and on top of Charlie and the crowd went out of its mind yelling.

"You're unbeaten! UNBEATEN!" someone in the stands kept yelling.

Charlie and the St. Lawrence man rolled around slowly on the floor, both of them already completely exhausted from the effort. Then, suddenly, Charlie was out and on his feet, howling at the top of his lungs, holding his side. The referee waved his arms like a windmill.

"Disqualified! Rochester disqualified!" he shouted.

We all came running to the mat, the coach in the lead and Charlie ran over shaking his head, holding up his shirt to show a red welt.

"He bit me!" Charlie howled, running into the coach's big middle.

"St. Lawrence disqualified," the referee shouted. And the St. Lawrence team was off the bench.

In the general fight that followed, three St. Lawrence wrestlers were injured and had to stay overnight in our infirmary. And so, even if the referee did declare the meet No Contest, this showed which team had the better fighters. None of US was injured. And, I might add, since the No Contest was the equivalent of a tie, we were Conference Champions. We had WON.

The Championship and the general riot at the Meet made quite a story in all the papers, and the following morning, there was Charlie's picture on the front page of the big Rochester Democrat-Union, big as life, the caption underneath reading "Unbeaten."

Since then, Charlie's been changed. He walks around all the time like he's still wearing his green and black uniform. And he tells stories about the wrestling season to girl friends. My girl friends. And he's stopped making his bed.
THE WHITE MAN CAN'T HELP THE BLACK Ghetto

BY MARK BATTLE, '48

With considerable fanfare, governments, foundations, and charities are spending millions to help Negroes in the urban ghettos. Yet in city after city these “action plans” bog down in confusion and disappointment. Meanwhile the ghetto spirit of revolt continues to grow. White America watches in bafflement and asks with horror: What do these people want? Don’t they realize how much we’re doing for them?

The truth is that the white man’s programs to help the ghetto cannot succeed as expected. The legions of white lawmakers, administrators, and social workers who devise and run these programs may have the best intentions, but they make momentous mistakes. They assume that white America’s middle-class standards of sexual morality, parental behavior, social propriety, and economic success are universal. In contrast the 16-year-old I knew at a neighborhood house in a Midwestern city is typical of the ghetto. He was the model of a clean-cut boy, but he was never available for work on Friday nights, and I finally discovered why. Since he was 10, he had had to stay home Fridays and help his mother run the crap table that provided the family’s basic income, and it had never occurred to him that society might frown on this.

The fact is that the many Negro slum dwellers know little and care less about middle-class morality. These people have had less direct, personal contact with white life than any other generation in the American Negro’s history. Even during slavery, blacks and whites lived side by side in a larval stage of integration; in urban areas today, the whites have escaped to the monochromatic beauty of the suburbs. Walk with a Negro youth in his ghetto environment and if you know where to look, you’ll quickly get a taste of the components of his life: a drug addict nodding in a doorway; a drunk vomiting or urinating in a hallway; a sex party on a rooftop; seven-year-olds scampering over fences with stolen jars of pigs’ feet; a floating crap game in an alley; bars full of prostitutes; fights in which the strong pick on the weak; merchants who overprice their shoddy goods and charge...
one dollar to cash a Government allotment check.

White America says: “Let us solve the ghetto problems—the illegitimacy, the delinquency, the crime. To accomplish this, we will remove legal obstacles to assimilation, grant adequate relief and welfare payments, provide good education and decent housing.” Unfortunately, all the gold in Whitey’s world will produce little more than a puerile intellectual exercise until ghetto life is understood. Still baffled by Los Angeles’ Watts riots that killed 34, injured more than 1,000, and caused $40 million in property damage last August, whites search unsuccessfully through their libraries of liberal cliches for an explanation. Police brutality, white-absentee ownership of more than 70 per cent of the dwellings, and rejection by California voters in 1964 of a fair-housing law all contributed to the explosion, but it was a more complex matter than the editorial writers think.

The looting spree was encouraged by the activities of Negro gangs that have controlled crime in the area for 30 years—under lily-white control. Ninety per cent of Watts policemen were white. For years law officers all over the country have minimized the importance of crime by Negroes against Negroes, or profited from Negro law violations. In the ghettos, accounts like this are common: “There was this crap game and the cops come in and the cats meet them around the corner and pay them two dollars and they keep away from them for awhile.” In blinking at Negro offenses, the police may think they are doing ghetto dwellers a favor. What the officers seem unable to realize is that when they sanction illegality they lose power and respect. Nor will recruiting more Negro policemen necessarily prevent more Watts tragedies. In the ghetto it’s assumed that a Negro who gets a job as good as a policeman’s has pandered to Whitey’s prejudices. A Negro policeman can be as hated in the ghetto—and as brutal—as a white.

But none of these factors—prejudice, housing, policemen—really explain Watts because they do not take into account one of the most important factors in ghetto life. In essence, the Watts riot was a revolt of the young Negro ghetto males who were attempting to display a sense of manhood that had been denied them by both the whites and the Negro women. To a white, that may sound like vague sociology, but in the ghetto it is real life.

IGNORANCE ABOUT THE GHETTO is particularly damaging when white America seeks to deal with “chronic social ills”—for instance, illegitimacy. The Negro illegitimacy rate is close to 25 per cent; the white rate is less than 4 per cent. The solution usually touted for the ghetto is birth-control education. In fact, most Negro youngsters get practical information about contraceptives at elementary school age. Whites assume that no girl would have an illegitimate child if she knew how to prevent conception or could marry the father. What is rarely con-
sidered is that the Negro girl has likely been trained to be contemptuous of Negro men, and marriage may be the last thing she wants.

Some historians have noted that the American Negro subculture has been matriarchal for generations. The male slave had no role as husband or father; slave law did not recognize matrimony and insisted that fathers of slaves were "unknown." The prolific slave girl was valued for her production of children—they could be sold—and later on she could serve as a domestic in the white man's house. After the Civil War the male took to the road. Not even the Emancipation Proclamation could lift from him the background that had made him promiscuous and irresponsible.

It has always been easier for Negro women to find employment than for Negro men. Today, 56 per cent of Negro women aged 25 to 64 have paying jobs; for white women the percentage is 42 per cent. Negro women consider themselves worthwhile persons, but they see their men in the images of their fathers and brothers who constantly shifted from one menial task to another and mostly sat around the kitchen drinking beer. It is the daughter rather than the son whom the Negro mother brings up to hope for a better life. More than three quarters of the Negro honor students in high schools are girls.

A presidential committee reported in 1964 that there were proportionately four times as many Negro females as Negro males in significant white-collar jobs. Girls who are striving for a place in the white man's white-collar world are not eager to marry boys who work only seasonally and come home with a laborer's dirt on their clothes and hands. In the ghetto, the Negro girl proves herself a woman and gains a tie to the future not by becoming a wife but by becoming a mother. To expect birth-control education to change that picture significantly is a hallucination. To expect that men in a matriarchal society will worry about family life when a riot erupts is a dangerous illusion.

I find it impossible to believe that formalized advice on contraception would have changed the life of Velma, for instance, or of the fathers of her children, either. When Velma was five, her father accused her mother of stealing his gin and clouted the face of every female in the one-room flat. Her mother tossed his clothes down the stairwell—and he left and never returned. The mother supported herself and Velma by working days as a domestic and nights as a hotel cleaning woman. Velma's first sexual encounter was with "Mr. Jimmy," an older man who visited her mother several times a week. She was 12. Her most admired friend was Yvonne, a 17-year-old prostitute who lived a block away and who frequently gave her small gifts, obviously as payment for pimping. Velma's first pregnancy came when she was 14. The father was an 18-year-old gasoline-station attendant who offered to marry her. Velma and her mother both were indignant at the idea of a man butting in. Velma was going to continue her education and become a beautician. The last time I saw Velma she was 19, had four children and had been picked up twice on shoplifting charges. She still wanted to be a beautician. I asked why she had never married. She said: "You can't trust any man. I'm not going to have a man around telling me what to do. We'll make out better this way."

White America may find it intolerable that Velma's
father deserted his family, as do so many ghetto fathers; but the viewpoint is superficial. The ghetto male who walks out is leaving a squalid room where he is continually told by a mother, or grandmother, or wife, or all three, that he is “no good.” Even if he is willing to put up with this, he may not see a future with his children. He must expect them to start rebelling at age five or six. A ghetto parent is likely to hear from his child, “Who the hell do you think you are? You can’t even call your own shots.”

White America assumes that the youths of the ghetto are a little stupid, and cites statistics: eighth-grade students in central Harlem test out at a median IQ of 87.7, which means that about a third are at or below the level of the mentally retarded. But almost all in-depth studies of the ghetto show that the inhabitants, particularly the youth, have a high degree of what the sociologists call “copability,” meaning that they can deal successfully with problems that would quickly destroy middle-class white youths of that age. White, middle-class America misses or ignores the point. In the aftermath of riots such as the one in Watts, white leaders always hold meetings to promote fair-hiring practices among business men. Yet the Negroes don’t get the good jobs because White America assumes that the slightly stupid ghetto man will be satisfied with any job that pays him enough to stay alive.

This is a dangerous error. The Negro male is no longer satisfied by “handouts” from Whitey or by jobs without dignity or satisfaction. He knows that job programs are rigged against him—that vocational schools are seldom integrated, and the ones with mostly Negro students teach dry cleaning while white schools teach electronics and data processing. A man doesn’t get to feel better from swabbing a floor. Stealing offers more pay and satisfaction and at least it requires some wits.

As one ghetto youth told me, “I’m not going downtown and wash floors as a ‘boy’ until I die.”

This 23-year-old youngster, Danny, was known as the “sickest cat on the street.” At 15 he had been president of one of the more violent gangs in the neighborhood. He had never had a job, but he seemed to have plenty of money. I once asked J. B., another member of the gang, where Danny got all his cash. J. B. told me: “Well, he keeps meeting these chicks, see, and then they get pregnant. He keeps a little book and he knows when each chick gets the government check and then he goes around and collects his cut.” Danny was the one from whom I first heard a male comment that I suspect is common in the ghetto: “Women are bitches and you got to be a dog to handle a bitch.”

Time after time the white man tries to solve specific “problems” of the ghetto and achieves Pyrrhic victories. He sends social workers into the ghettos, and these workers rage at the garbage worker who buys $35 alligator shoes rather than provide well-balanced meals for his family. It is a waste of time. A hungry man asks only for a full stomach and, besides, a man who works on a dung heap all day may well feel compelled to put on alligator shoes as soon as he gets home.

He (the white man) spends millions to build low-income housing projects, but they do not break down the pattern of street life, menial jobs, low income, and inadequate education. The white man spends more millions to destroy the fighting gangs, only to discover that the members have joined the far more pernicious ranks of the drug addicts and the street hustlers. The white man finances make-work jobs to provide pocket money and gets nothing but abuse from the cats who know there is no future in jobs that require no skill. One major community now is planning to teach ghetto mothers to make their hovels so pleasant their sons and husbands will want to stay there. Negro women, many of whom work as domestics, have had plenty of chances to learn how to run households. But they also know you can’t establish a middle-class home without money. And, as matriarchs, they don’t see the point of keeping the males around.

Any ghetto dweller could tell the planners that such “solutions” will not calm the Negro revolt, and that this revolution may explode into many more Watts riots. After seeing Whitey’s welfare, the ghetto now is convinced that what the white man defines as good for Negroes is what is convenient or economical for whites.

What the ghetto needs immediately is a disproportionate share of all city services. A “fair” share will not do; ghetto problems are unfair, unthinkable by middle-class standards. Extraordinary actions and extraordinary spending will be necessary, no matter how much urban governments and taxpayers may suffer when they realize the implications of their insistence that the ghetto adopt middle-class ways.

The ghetto needs the best in schools, in police protection, in public utilities, in welfare services, in testing and job training. The contradictions between what Whitey says and does must be eliminated. A city policy of open housing merely adds to racial tension when the ghetto dwellers know that the power to perpetuate segregated housing is merely transferred to the real-estate boards. What the ghetto needs is not larger doses of old-fashioned charity. It needs much more—capital to finance Negro-owned businesses and funds to find potential executives, to train them, and to provide them with jobs worthy of their skills so that the ghetto can have its own middle-class look. Ghetto males must be given experience in decision-making, which means white America must permit, even assist them to develop organizations competent to exert political influence in their own self-interest. It’s a large order, but the pathology of the ghetto cannot be cured with aspirin.
Orbison Named Acting Dean at Med School

Dr. J. Lowell Orbison, George Hoyt Whipple Professor of Pathology and chairman of the Medical School's pathology department since 1955, will be the acting dean of the School until the appointment of a successor to Dr. Donald G. Anderson. (Dr. Anderson, who is continuing as professor of medicine at Rochester, announced last fall that he would resign the deanship at the end of the academic year.)

Dr. Orbison has been president of the International Academy of Pathology and secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. He headed the Medical School's faculty committee which developed the comprehensive program for revision of the medical curriculum announced in 1964.

Among other honors, he is a 1966 winner of the UR's Alumni Citation to Faculty.

College of Business Expands

In a move designed to place its College of Business Administration in the ranks of the nation's leading business schools, the University this spring established a Ph.D. program in business administration and appointed eight new faculty members—including three business executives—to the College.

Since 1958, when the College was established, the undergraduate curriculum has undergone a top-to-bottom revision... a master of business administration program has been added and now enrolls 90 full-time students... and the faculty, which then numbered 3 full-time and 38 part-time members, now totals 21 full-time members. By September, there will be 29 full-time faculty members, 20 of whom hold the Ph.D. degree.

Six of the new men will be full professors. They are William C. Wichman, a vice president of the General Electric Co. and general manager of GE's International Export Division; Edwin R. Henry, manager of the Social Science Research Division of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; Julian Kelson, senior scientist at General Telephone & Electronics; Associate Professor H. Martin Weigartner of MIT; and Professor Donald F. Gordon and Walter Y. Oi, both of the University of Washington.

In addition, Assistant Professor George J. Benston of the University of Chicago will become associate professor, and Assistant Professor George H. Haines, Jr., of UCLA, will become assistant professor at Rochester.

Space Sciences Receive Grant

Studies in the space sciences at Rochester are being aided by a $230,400 grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The grant will be used to support twelve traineeships for graduate study and to strengthen the University's work in space-related sciences.

The traineeships will be administered by the Space Science Center, under whose auspices 30 NASA trainees are now studying at the University. Established in 1962, the Center was one of the first multi-disciplinary space research units in the country. Currently eleven departments are offering research training in the space sciences.

NASA support of the Center's activities totals more than $2.75 million.

Simon, '50G, Joins Engineering Faculty

Ibert Simon, '50G, internationally known applied physicist and head of the Plasma Physics Division of General Atomic (San Diego, Calif.) since 1961, will become professor of mechanical and aerospace sciences at Rochester this fall.

He served at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for several years and was associate director of its Neutron Physics Division from 1954 to 1961.

Simon was technical advisor to the U.S. delegation at the Geneva Conference in 1958 and a delegate to the International Conference on Plasma Physics at Salzburg, Austria, in 1961. He was a 1964 Guggenheim Fellow at the Riso Laboratory in Denmark.
A former chairman of the executive committee of the American Physical Society’s Division of Plasma Physics, he serves on the editorial advisory board of the Journal of Nuclear Energy.

New Era in Neurology

The Medical School’s Division of Neurology has been accorded full departmental status. Chairman of the new department is Dr. R. J. Joynt, formerly associate professor of neurology at the University of Iowa.

A graduate of Westmar College, Iowa, Dr. Joynt holds M.D., master’s, and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa College of Medicine, and also attended Caius College of Cambridge University on a Fulbright Scholarship. He is the author of 40 medical and scientific articles and a member of many scientific and professional societies. He serves on the Research Training Grant Committee of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness.

The Department of Neurology is the first newly organized department in the Medical School since 1958.

Fine Fellows

The perennial listings of fellowship awards once again have included a sizeable number of UR students and faculty members.

Guggenheim Fellowships were received by Philip S. Chen, Jr., ’54G, assistant professor of radiation biology and biophysics and of pharmacology; Susumu Okubo, ’58G, professor of physics; Sho-Chieh Tsiang, professor of economics; and Emil Wolf, professor of physics.

Keith Lehrer, associate professor of philosophy, was awarded a National Science Foundation Senior Post-Doctoral Fellowship and will spend the upcoming academic year at the University of Edinburgh doing research on the theory of knowledge.

James T. Murphy, a doctoral candidate in political science, was one of 15 winners of Congressional Fellowships awarded by the American Political Science Association. Recipients spend a year working with members of Congress under a Ford Foundation grant.

A four-year Danforth Graduate Fellowship—one of the most highly coveted awards offered for doctoral students—was won by David A. Hoffman, ’66, a math major. Hoffman was among five UR seniors receiving Woodrow Wilson Fellowships. The others were: Eric Herbst, for a year’s graduate study in physical chemistry; Paula Silverman, French literature; Nathan Katzman, psychology; and Craig M. Wright, music. Wright was the first Eastman student to win a Wilson Fellowship.

Sidney Monas, professor of history, and John Russell, director of UR libraries, received Fulbright grants. Monas will teach in Israel next year; Russell will be a consultant to the American Studies Research Centre at Hyderabad, India.

Kaufmann to Head History Department

James Kaufmann, professor of history and English, will become chairman of the Department of History, and Milton Berman, associate professor of history, will become associate chairman. Both appointments are effective in September.

Kaufmann will succeed Prof. Loren Baritz, who had accepted the chairmanship for one year.

Kaufmann was the recipient of the 1964 UR award for excellence in undergraduate teaching. A member of the history faculty since 1955, he was associate dean of the College of Arts and Science from 1961 to 1963. He returned to the River Campus last fall after a year’s stay in England under a Guggenheim Fellowship.

All-American

Dave Deutsch, ’66, rated UR’s finest basketball guard since Little All-American Mike Berger, ’62, has won honorable mention on the Associated Press Little All-America team for his performance during the past season.

A senior guard and captain, Deutsch led the Yellowjackets to a 13-6 season. His final game was his brightest—a 25-point performance against the University of Buffalo. Through his varsity career Rochester won 41 and lost only 14 games.

Authors

Always, UR faculty members are well represented in the “new books” listings of leading publishers.

Heading this season’s roster is University Historian Arthur J. May, professor emeritus of history, with three new books in print: Europe Since 1939; The Passing of the Hapsburg Monarchy, 1914-18; and Vienna in the Age of Franz Joseph.


Among recent articles bylined by UR faculty was one in the May issue of Harper’s—“Cheating in College”—by Associate Professor Ralph Raimi, chairman of the Faculty Senate’s Subcommittee on Academic Honesty.

WRUR-FM Makes Debut

The River Campus student radio station WRUR has added FM broadcasting to its activities. Backed by a 5,000-record library and United Press International teletype news service, the new WRUR-FM carries music (classical, jazz, folk, and pop standard), news, and discussion programs to students and to nearby homes . . . leaving WRUR-AM, now in its nineteenth year, a clear field in rock-and-roll programming.
Professor Wolf Vishniac is one of seven American scientists named to a joint US-USSR editorial board for the space sciences. The board will supervise the collection and publication of material on space biology and medicine available in the two countries. Vishniac also serves on the biology panel of the national Space Science Board, a committee of the National Academy of Sciences advisory to President Johnson.

Professor Donald J. Shetler, associate chairman of the Eastman School's Music Education Department, has been elected to the National Executive Council of the Music Educators National Conference.

President W. Allen Wallis was a principal speaker at the American Bankers Association's Symposium on Business-Government Relations this spring.

Robert E. Marshak, Distinguished University Professor of Physics, was one of three Americans invited to take part in the recent International School on the Theory of Elementary Particles at Yalta. Marshak is chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Advisory Committee for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He headed delegations to Yugoslavia and Poland which led to recent agreements on exchange visits by Americans with Yugoslavian and Polish scientists.

Burt N. Dorsett of the UR Investment Office has been elected a director of Chemical Fund, Inc.

Dr. Donald G. Anderson, Dr. John Romano, and Dr. Robert J. Haggerty of the Medical School were among 11 Americans who participated recently in a top-level Anglo-American conference on the postgraduate training of medical specialists in England.

**Hendl in Moscow**

Walter Hendl, Eastman School director, was selected to serve on the judging panel for the piano section of the Third International Tchaikovsky Contest in Moscow this spring. The contest is among the most prestigious of the international music competitions.

Eugene List, now a member of the Eastman faculty, became the first American to sit on the Tchaikovsky piano jury when he was selected for the second Contest in 1962.

**Scientists Find Source Of Gamma Rays in Sky**

The first celestial body identifiable as a source of high-energy gamma radiation has been discovered by UR cosmic ray physicists. Designated "Cygnus GR-1" by the researchers, it lies in the constellation Cygnus.

The discovery, which climaxed five years of research, was announced by Assistant Professor J. G. M. Duthie and two Ph.D. candidates at Rochester—Roland W. Cobb and Joseph Stewart—at a meeting of the American Physical Society this spring.

The high-energy gamma rays were detected by a spark chamber device sent 120,000 feet aloft by balloon from Texas last fall. The chamber was designed by Duthie and his group.

Cosmic rays have been studied here since 1948. A theoretical prediction by UR's Professor Malcolm Savedoff in 1958 prompted the research for gamma rays in the region of Cygnus GR-1.

**Better Way to Parlez**

Can the teaching of foreign languages be improved?

Associate Professor Dean H. Obrecht believes it can. And, aided by a recently announced federal grant, he is endeavoring to prove it through the development of improved materials and techniques for foreign language instruction.

A specialist in structural linguistics and acoustic phonetics, Obrecht is an outspoken critic of present methods of language instruction, which, he feels, still place undue emphasis on memorization and drill.

Through the use of slides, recordings, film-strips, and other materials to be developed in this project, Obrecht hopes to simulate in part the experience of traveling abroad and learning a language through living with it.

**Lou Alexander Retires**

After 35 years of association with the University—26 of them as director of intercollegiate athletics and chairman of the Department of Physical Education for Men—Professor Louis Alexander has retired. His years of service include 26 as varsity basketball coach and 23 as varsity baseball coach.

Among his many honors, Lou has been elected to the Helms Foundation Basketball Hall of Fame and has received several National Collegiate Athletic Association and UR citations.

In recognition of Lou's contributions, President Wallis proclaimed May 21 as "Lou Alexander Day at the University of Rochester." (Details of the day's events will be reported in the summer issue of the *Alumni News*.)

**New Fraternity House On Quadrangle**

The first River Campus fraternity house to be built in ten years was formally opened last semester by members of Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity.

The largest fraternity house on campus, the new structure contains quarters for 41 members. The building maintains the same architectural styling as the other houses on the Fraternity Quadrangle.
especially now that we're attracting students from all over alumni clubs and alumni individually. How do we encourage that should be viewed by participants as healthy, attract­ this? In part, by getting the names of our teams in opined on the athletic advisory committee.

friends in an acceptable fashion. What is today's situation? In years-how does this third group look at the University have to do a much better job in

representation. Maybe we're back to the word in this direction in football, because if we tried to

influence policy: the Admissions Office and the Treasurer's

physical education. In the past decade we have undergone great growth intramural program and our instructional program in physical

in athletic circles. Some alumni cite the example of a mid-south university similar to ours that is na­

terest that athletics is on the agenda of its meetings in two cate­

gories—in terms of the two members of the intercollegiate athletic committee and in terms of the scholarship committee, which seeks to attract academically qualified athletes to Rochester.

Now I would like to see this expanded within the scope of the general academic excellence that we want at Rochester.

I'm not talking about having a different category of students participating in athletics—I don't think anybody wants this—but we can do what many other good schools do—that is, they decide they want certain numbers of good athletes and then they go out and get them. And I might add that they don't devote one iota from the question of financial need; they don't give scholarships when they aren't needed. Of course, this matter of need can be judged in different ways. Now, despite the tremendous cooperation of the admission office and the athletic department, we are not doing it exactly that way.

Ocorr: We have fewer tools to work with to attract bright young athletes than some schools. Our biggest selling point is getting these boys on campus. We believe we have a fine pro­

gram, a fine campus, and that we can sell them on the merits of our athletic policy and our high standards.

Armstrong: If there has been an area of criticism of our athletic policy it's that we haven't played teams that are well known and that, in turn, can help to make the University well known—at least, in athletic circles. Some alumni cite the example of a mid-south university similar to ours that is na­tionally known today because it plays big-time athletics. If you are willing to accept for a minute that this is so, is this a legiti­

mate way for Rochester to build or enhance its image?

Colle: When you use such an institution as a model, you quite clearly have to abandon Rochester's present policy and adopt a completely new policy—and you then have to decide that you want to invest unusual sums of money in the pur­

chase of the talent needed to develop a national reputation in intercollegiate athletics. This is a different question from the one we're talking about. I think we've been trying to answer the question: "Can Rochester, within the context of its present policy of awarding money only up to the limit of need, attract the kind of talent that would permit us to compete success­

fully?" I'm sure we can compete successfully, but can we compete successfully with the Ivy League type of school?

The best I can see is an opportunity to add more of this type of school to some schedules; I don't really see much hope of moving in this direction in football, because if we tried to

build a football schedule around the Ivy League schools, we probably couldn't recruit the boys who would permit us to have very respectable seasons.

Armstrong: You're talking about building a schedule in the hope that you're going to have the boys, and I'm talking about getting academically qualified boys and then building the schedule!

Ocorr: You know, Joe has a good word—"successfully"—and this should be underlined for several reasons. I think we have a very solid coaching staff. Not only are our people good coaches, but I think they present the University's image—there's that bad word again—exceedingly well in this and other communities. But you won't keep coaches—and you won't attract other top coaches unless you can have successful seasons. NO coach will move to a situation where he knows the odds are against doing well.

Now, if you're trying to attract top faculty in athletics, you need the same elements as in other areas; you need a good program, the proper philosophy, and appropriate facilities.

Let's throw in one thing. How about the football player who'd like to come here but who also likes lacrosse and wants a school where he can compete in both sports? Certainly we should have the facilities and activities to interest such students.

Colle: This is indeed a pressing need, and it's related not only to our intercollegiate athletic program but also to our intramural program and our instructional program in physical education. In the past decade we have undergone great growth
and many of our residence facilities have been put on land that formerly was available for intercollegiate athletics, physical education, and intramural and recreational play. We now have about 14 acres available for these activities, whereas we should have 28 to 35 acres. We need to rethink how we are going to use our land and facilities to develop some of these activities. For example, we might relocate some intercollegiate practice fields, and maybe even our playing fields, on the South Campus so that the land around our present residence facilities can be available for intramural and recreational use. We also need to expand our indoor facilities—and all of this could have an impact on the instructional program, the intercollegiate program, and the general attractiveness of the University to prospective students.

Secrest: I don’t think any of us here can determine which is more important—this building or this playing field or that laboratory—but it is certainly important that these matters be presented to the people who make this determination—and it shouldn’t go by default, which may be easier in athletics than elsewhere.

Maybe this gets back to my main point—that when I consider education in the broad sense, I think there is more to it than simply the classroom experience. Perhaps I feel strongly about it because in my narrow personal experience, I’ve noticed that the most successful people are those who have something to offer in addition to basic brainpower and basic academics.

Cole: There are some interesting contrasts between our needs today for a rich, healthy environment and those in the past, and I would argue that the need is greater today than ever before. For example, 90 to 95 per cent of our undergraduates now live on campus so we need within our university environment a variety of rich opportunities for healthy, wholesome student life. This includes intercollegiate athletics, recreation, and the whole area of student activities. We need strong musical programs, strong speech and drama programs, a good newspaper, and all sorts of interesting outlets for students.

Armstrong: We keep reading that today’s students are more academically oriented than they were 20 years ago. I’m not sure this is true, but if it is, is there any indication that student interest in intercollegiate or intramural athletics is waning?

Ocorr: No. As a matter of fact, in our winter intramurals we had over 800 participants—a very healthy figure. In 1959, we had about half that number; of course, our enrollment has grown, but it hasn’t doubled. I think there is an increase in interest, but this doesn’t just happen—you have to promote it, stimulate it, organize it. If you create interest in healthy competition, most students will get caught up in this spirit, and that’s the strength of our total athletic program.

Now I believe this program overrides other extracurricular activities because we are involved with every male on campus. Actually, this applies to the women’s physical education program, too, because physical education is required of all undergraduates here. This means we have a tremendous opportunity to influence—hopefully, for good—more people than perhaps any other department. I’d like to broaden our activities; there is always room for the intercollegiate program, but I think we need to expose more students to the intramural program—possibly through compulsory intramurals.

Secrest: Sure—this would help to give students the breadth of experience that I feel is such a vital part of education.

Cole: You guys have just convinced me of a great reform movement we should undertake at this University. I think we should eliminate all of our intercollegiate athletic programs...
(which are obviously very expensive to maintain), take all this money we spend on travel and long hours of practice and coaching for one game, and pour it into a campuswide compulsory intramural program that will hit all of the men and will still have all the elements of competition that are the outgrowths of such a program!

Secrest: Of course, you have to have both kinds of program; you need the broad-based participation for the good of the people involved, and you also need the intercollegiate program for the intangibles that are involved, whether you're talking about participants, non-participating students—everyone, faculty, administration, alumni, friends, and so forth.

Cole: What aspects of an intercollegiate program justify its existence? After all, competition obviously is involved in the intramural program.

Ocorr: I'll give you Lou Alexander's answer to this—and you have two products of it sitting right here. We wouldn't have had a Jim Armstrong or a Dick Secrest at Rochester without an intercollegiate program. What I'm saying is that if you are interested in a certain kind of student whom you want—and in my humble opinion we need more of them—you must have these programs; if you don't, they will go to a school that does.

Secrest: Again, if you want excellence, you want it in all areas—and that goes for both intramural and intercollegiate athletics, the physics department, and everything else. In athletics, as in other areas, you can get excellence in a number of ways. Now, we chose our way, which is bounded by certain limitations beyond which we aren't willing to go—for example, we don't want a different kind of student body to play intercollegiate athletics—but within those limitations you make a concerted effort toward excellence just as in other areas. It's as simple as that.

Ocorr: I might add, though, that you have excellence here. Back in the Fauer era, you had a strong base phys ed program in which your coaches actually taught in the classroom some of these intangibles we've been talking about. And in this age of Alexander, we have added to that an intercollegiate program in which we're teaching to win—and this is important—we're teaching kids to do their best, teaching excellence in intercollegiate athletics. With the blend of the two it seems to me we're in a very strong position.

Cole: We've pointed out that an intercollegiate program needs three ingredients: talented young men; competent coaches; a wise, sound policy in terms of schedules. Now, at the Community War Memorial last Christmas, at the Eastman Kodak Classic (which I think has been a good venture for the University), I noted in the program that for the last 25 years we have won about 60 per cent of our games. I would hope that ten years from now, if we have altered our scheduling policy, we will have maintained a record somewhat comparable to that.

Secrest: I agree. You have to recognize the good things of the past, but also recognize that we are growing, and that, therefore, we have to grow in all ways. Whether you relate growth in terms of numbers or excellence or what-have-you, you must continually re-evaluate your programs to make sure that what was excellent in 1930 as compared to 1910 and the present is still excellent.

Ocorr: I think the good thing about our policy is that it has stood the test of time. Certainly we can improve, as we have over the past ten years, but sometimes people expect instant results when we make any change. For example, changes in scheduling are difficult to work out—the matter of logistics alone is tough.

Armstrong: Personally, I think that maybe alumni are fairly indifferent about our intercollegiate athletic program. For example, we don't get very big crowds of alumni here for what I consider good football games. Basketball is apt to draw a full house—especially if we play Cornell!

Secrest: I think, as a matter of fact, that we've over-emphasized something in our discussion today. I believe the majority of alumni basically would agree that they don't want a professional athletic program—I don't think there is any question about that—but I do think they want excellence. I think they want it even if they haven't evidenced it by their attendance at games, or even if they don't fully realize it themselves. I just don't think our alumni are that different from those of other schools, including institutions we consider of equal calibre in other activities. Those alumni are far from indifferent to athletics because over the years their schools' athletic programs have made them proud of that particular aspect of the schools—and I think our alumni body is—or could be—basically the same.

Of course, we've operated differently from the sort of school whose alumni were proud of it first in the academic area and only later in the athletic area. Frankly, I think we now have to do the reverse.

Ocorr: I believe that we have a solid core of interested alumni generally and that our job is to reach the others and stimulate their pride in their University. And we have a good vehicle for that in athletics. Actually, I think we could have the same type of intercollegiate program we have today and simply put more emphasis on getting word of our athletic program out to alumni.

Secrest: Let me put it a different way. In the years I sat on the Board of Governors or on the Alumni Federation or on the University Board of Trustees, I never saw anyone—former athlete or non-athlete—who wouldn't have been glad to add another element to his feeling of pride in the University. I think we need to re-emphasize our athletic program so that alumni can be proud of the University in all ways. People want to be proud of their University; they want it to be well known. We have the excellence in academics; let's have it in the other ways, too.

Ocorr: I'll put Judy Brown on the spot now. I'll say that here in Rochester Review we have excellent opportunities to provide alumni with more information on intercollegiate athletics. This is true of the Alumni News, too, which has been most cooperative—and this has helped a great deal. Incidentally, to my knowledge our athletic director has never been invited to talk before regional alumni clubs the way our other professors do. I think this could help our program.

Cole: One thing this discussion points up—and it needs to be emphasized—is the fact that this University has been behind the times in organizing its alumni and providing the vehicle whereby they can be kept well informed and their enthusiasm maintained. It's a credit to the Alumni Office that within the last few years they have made tremendous progress in this area.

Actually, I think that perhaps the University is just reaching a point where it can capitalize on—and share with its alumni—what is happening in the University, and involve alumni through the regional club program in matters of future concern to both alumni and University.

We need to learn how to strengthen this element and how to utilize it. And we need to take advantage of the fact that there is a latent interest in the University and a willingness to support it if we can find the vehicle and the means of communicating with our alumni.
1899
ROBERT B. PATTISON is the author of an essay, "The Bible . . . Richest Source of Book Titles," in the Bible Society Record. An article on his many activities appeared recently in the Ossining Citizen Register.

1911
GEORGE ABBOTT is staging a new comedy, The Well-Dressed Liar.

1916
EZRA A. HALE has been elected chairman of the executive committee of Rochester's Central Trust Co.

1918
A. GOULD HATCH has retired as Monroe County clerk. He will continue as chairman of the board of Hatch-Leonard Inc.

1919
ELMER B. MILLIMAN has been elected chairman of the board of Central Trust Co.

1921
NATHANIEL C. KENDRICK, dean of Bowdoin College, has received the Bowdoin Alumni Council's Alumni Award for Faculty and Staff. He is retiring from the deanship this summer.

1923
ROSELL W. MARSHALL, principal of the Harrison (N. Y.) Memorial School, received the 1966 Brotherhood Award of the Harrison Lodge of B'nai B'rith.

1924
R. MERLYN BRIGGS has retired as vice president of Robert Hart Printing Co. EDWARD W. VICK has been elected senior vice president of the New York State Electric & Gas Corp.

1926
RUTH BEECHES WENDT is a trustee of the Ontario Cooperative Library System. A. VERNON CROOP, managing editor of the Rochester Times-Union, has been named a general executive of the Gannett Co.

1928
REV. WALTER MACOSKEY is interim pastor for the Margate (N. J.) Community Church.

1929
WILLIS N. POTTER will retire this summer as dean of the Graduate School at the University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif. Dr. Potter will continue to teach graduate courses in the School of Education.

1930
WILMA EHRLICH is a clinical social worker in the Mental Health Department of San Joaquin General Hospital, Stockton, Calif.

1931
JOSEPH BUFF has become associated with the law firm of Lacy, Katzen, Greene & Jones of Rochester. JOSEPH C. WILSON, president of Xerox Corp., has been elected to the board of the First National City Bank of New York.

1932
DOROTHY EHRLICH KANWISCHER has been appointed assistant cataloger librarian at the University of the Pacific.

FRANK H. LINES, '33G, has been named midwestern district manager for printing and industrial markets, Du Pont Co.

1933
DONALD S. FROST was elected a vice president of United Community Funds and Councils of America.

1935
REV. WILLIAM MERWIN has become pastor of the First Methodist Church of Inglewood, Calif.

1937
NOEL H. KUBERT, a research associate with Eastman Kodak's Distillation Products Industries Division, has been elected to the board of governors of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

1938
ROBERT E. SCHELLBERG has been appointed manager of field operations at Eastman Kodak's distribution center in Rochester. ANN S. KELLY has been elected president of the American Association of Medical Record Librarians.

1939
ROBERT P. LARSON, president of the Glens Falls National Bank and Trust Company, was elected a director of Glens Falls' Y.M.C.A.

1940
REGINALD OLIVER has become Wayne County's district attorney.
The Hopeman Chime in the tower of Rush Rhees Library sounded out familiarly on Sunday, March 13. It heralded a memorial service in Strong Auditorium for the revered patriarch of the University family, Professor John R. Slater, the most intellectually versatile man the present writer has ever known intimately.

Coming in 1905 to what was a good small college as an assistant professor of English, Dr. Slater witnessed the expansion of the institution into an authentic university and contributed significantly to that evolution.

At the commemorative service, President W. Allen Wallis recalled that though Professor Slater retired in a technical sense twenty-three years before his death, “like all good scholars, he kept on learning throughout his lifetime and he continued to pass on to others the things he learned and the wisdom he acquired.”

For the President “the most impressive motif in the infinite variety of Mr. Slater’s intellect was continuity: continuity from a meticulously precise specification of a single point in time and space to physical laws of universal applicability . . . continuity from the first intellectual, esthetic, and moral awakening of an immature student to the grandest conceptions of humanity . . . continuity from the infinite past to the infinite future . . .”

Speaking the mind of the Rochester community, Mr. Calvin Mayne, associate editor of the Rochester Times-Union, emphasized Dr. Slater’s concern for minority groups, demonstrated in one way by his role as a founding father of the Rochester branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and subsequently its president.

He ardently advocated beautification of the city, especially the betterment of the area through which the Genesee River meanders. “Rochester needs cooperation if it is to go on meaning quality” declares a characteristic Slater aphorism. For many years he fostered good reading in the Rochester area through reviews of current books contributed to the Times-Union, and he was the recipient of several coveted civic awards.

In the name of the college faculty, Professor George H. Ford, chairman of the Department of English, stressed the phenomenal impact of Professor Slater upon students, his encouragement of love for fine literature, and his insistence upon lucidity in composition. He called attention, also, to the progressive quality of the man’s mind and his distinctive prose style, illustrated in the noble inscriptions that flank the entrance to the Rhees Library.

For the graduates of the University, Richard L. Greene, ’26, Professor of English at Wesleyan University, spoke of the “glad bells” in the Chime, which were very dear to Professor Slater. As the first University bellman, he arranged appropriate music to bring “welcome messages” to men and women within range of the sound, and to delight his own spirit. For us who visited him in his later years, Dr. Greene observed, “he was always ready and poised with eager comments and questions on the new music, the new science, the new public concerns. . . .”

Referring to the long identification of Dr. Slater with the University, Greene pointed out that when he started to teach at Rochester, “professors were men of high dignity and solemnity . . . long of coat tail, and starched of linen. He survived into this age when it is often hard to tell whether the man in the lumberjack shirt and the desert boots is an undergraduate or a department chairman.”

By reason of his long and intimate relationship with President Rush Rhees, Dr. Slater was the ideal biographer of the great administrator, revealing facets of his personality little known or appreciated. The allegiance of Slater to the spiritual values of life shone through in chapel addresses, in notes or letters to friends and acquaintances, in papers he presented to the “mildly convivial circle” of the Fortnightly Club, as well as in the daily round of classroom instruction.

Professor Slater deserves to be honored, Dr. Greene concluded, “as scholar, as teacher, as recorder, and as prophet.”

Assistant University Chaplain Peter Holdorf gave the invocation and the benediction was delivered by Dr. Slater’s pastor, the Reverend Lee J. Beynon, Jr.

The University Choir sang “Trumpets on the Tower (an Easter Reveille),” which was written by Professor Slater, and led in singing his well-known Commencement Hymn. One line of the verse seemed singularly appropriate as the audience withdrew from the service: “Nos juvat jam in exitu dulcis memoria”—“now at our departure we are cheered by grateful memories.”
DONALD R. HODGMAN is studying at the University of Paris on a sabbatical leave from the University of Illinois.

■ 1943
Marriages

MILDRED M. NEWHALL, '46G, to Earl R. O'Laughlin, Jan. 15.

■ 1945

GLENN C. BASSETT, Jr., has become senior vice president of Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

DR. RALPH R. LOBENE has been appointed associate professor in oral biology and academic advisor for the Dental Assistants Training Program at Northeastern University. Dr. Lobene was recently named a Diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology.

■ 1946
REV. EDWARD GUNTHER is executive secretary of the Buffalo Baptist Association.

■ 1947
WILBUR K. HARTMANN has been elected president of the Central Western Zone of the New York State Teachers Assn.

■ 1948
DONALD D. EVANS has been promoted to manager of the Scranton, Pa., plant of Capitol Records, Inc.

ELAINE THOMPSON WALDEN has been awarded a master of science degree in education by the State University of New York at Geneseo.

EDWIN F. COLODNY has been appointed senior vice president for legal affairs and economic research at Allegheny Airlines.

■ 1949
NORMAN R. ROTH has been named professor in the Department of Social Work at Sacramento State College.

REV. PHILLIP B. GRIFFITHS has become pastor of Emanuel United Church of Christ, Irvington, N. J.

STANLEY A. HAMILTON has been named director of manufacturing for Rust Craft Greeting Cards, Inc., Dedham, Mass.

JAMES D. FREIERT has been elected assistant secretary at Marine Midland Trust Co., Rochester.

WALTER CAMPBELL, formerly with Burroughs Corp. in Plymouth, Mich., has been named industrial engineering manager of the company's Todd Division in Rochester.

ROBERT G. NELB has been appointed group manager, plastics research and development, of U. S. Rubber Co.'s chemical division, Naugatuck, Conn.

■ 1950
MARVIN W. HERRICK is assistant in counseling at St. John Fisher College, Rochester.

THEODORE PELLA, formerly general manager of LKB Instruments, Inc., has been appointed director of marketing at the parent company, LKB-Produkter AB, in Stockholm, Sweden.

ROBERT H. BRANDOW is president of the American Association of Hospital Accountants' Rochester chapter.

LLOYD H. CONOVER has been promoted to assistant director of the chemotherapeutic research department at Pfizer & Co.

JAY M. ETLINGER is director of administration for the town of Vernon, Conn.

■ 1951
HELMIU H. RIEBER has received an M.A. degree from Ohio State University.

ROBERT J. HIRSCH has become a partner in the law firm of Coyle, Marks & Jordan of Rochester.

DONALD W. PEARSON is manager of the newly created corporate services department at Rochester Telephone Corp.

EDWARD KENNEDY, '54G, a research mineralogist at Corning Glass Works, was awarded the Conming Jaycees' "Distinguished Service Award."

ROBERT F. WITZEL, '63G, has been appointed manager of the treasury department at R. T. French Co., Rochester.

ANGELO A. COSTANZA has been named president of Central Trust Co., Rochester.

THEODORE F. EY has been appointed vice president in charge of sales at C. H. Hennep Co., Rochester.

JAMES A. ANNIS is elementary curriculum coordinator in the Gates-Chill (N. Y.) Central School district.

■ 1952
JOHN T. LANZETTA has been appointed professor in the psychology department at Dartmouth College.

DR. EDWIN D. BECKER of the National Institutes of Health recently received the Coblentz Award. The award is presented annually by the Coblentz Society, a national association of infrared spectroscopists.

DONALD B. KILABBY has been promoted to vice president of manufacturing at the Mixing Equipment Co., Inc., Rochester.

FRANK J. O'NEILL has been appointed program director in upstate New York for the National Association of Manufacturers.

CALVIN A. MILLER has been promoted to overseas area manager for Gleason Works.

EDWARD H. CARMAN has been appointed director of sales development for special markets in the business systems markets division at Eastman Kodak Co.

Marriages

CATHERINE M. WILSON to REUBEN E. JOYNSON, JR.

■ 1953
DAVID ELLIS GAY has won his wings as a flight officer with American Airlines and has been assigned to Chicago.

JOE PONAZECI played a leading role in this season's Three Bag Full, the Broadway adaptation of a 1958 French farce.

RUSSELL J. DIEFENDORF has been named associate professor in the Department of Materials Engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

LT. CMDR. TYRONE G. MARTIN, '52, has been awarded the Navy Commendation Medal for outstanding performance as executive officer of the destroyer SOMERS during operations in Vietnamese waters. The citation accompanying the award said Martin's "abilities and devotion to duty reflected great credit upon himself and were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

Martin also holds the China Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the United Nations Medal, and the Korean Presidential Unit Citation.

■ 1954
RALPH H. BOSS, JR., has been named supervisor, claims department, at the Rochester office of Aetna Casualty and Surety Co.

REV. JERRY C. FREIERT is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Roselle, N. J.

WILLIAM DOOLEY expanded his Metropolitan Opera repertoire this season with widely praised performances in Strauss's Arabella and Verdi's Don Carlo. The New York Times wrote of his initial performance as Mandryka in Arabella: "Always an interesting actor, the American baritone made Mandryka a notably appealing figure. Mr. Dooley sang with sensitivity." The Times termed his debut in Don Carlo an "excellent" performance, describing him as "chillingly implacable as the ancient, blind Inquisitor." Some of his other recent performances include Don Pizarro in Beethoven's Fidelio at the "Met" and the title role in Mozart's Don Giovanni, with the Boston Opera.

REGINALD W. HAVILL is flying the trans-ocean routes of Pan American World Airways as a co-pilot.
TOVE PIHL, ’49, is pictured with some of her students at the Alcott School, Concord, Mass., where she is serving as principal while her husband is a visiting professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This summer she will return to her regular post as the principal of an elementary school in Oslo, Norway.

DR. GERALD M. GREENBERG has become chief of the chest division in the Department of Medicine at the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn. His wife, DR. ABBY SCHLEIN GREENBERG, will become assistant professor of pediatrics at the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center in July.

DANIEL S. MICKEL has been promoted by Mutual of New York to director of electronics for the company’s new Syracuse data processing center.

HARRY P. MESSINA, Jr., has become a member of the law firm of Woods, Oviatt, Gilman, Sturman & Clark, Rochester.

ROY W. JACOBUS has been named associate department head of MITRE Corp.’s radar design department, Bedford, Mass.

JACK H. NOON has been appointed professor of electrical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

1955

JOHN D. HARPER, Jr., has been elected a trustee of the Foundation Valley School District, Huntington Beach, Calif.

MARIANNE LEWALD HUTCHINSON is doing missionary work in Mexico for the Methodist Board of Missions.

C. REESE MUSGRAVE has been appointed vice president in charge of the Chicago office of Lebhar-Friedman Publications, Inc.

DR. ROBERT J. PERRY has been named a fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

JOHN W. FULREADER is assistant district attorney for Rochester.

DANIEL W. HEMMING has been appointed general agent, Rochester, for Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

1956

SARAH MILES WATTS reports from Belgium that the International Federation of Journalists’ quarterly The Journalist’s World, which she edits, is now published in five languages. “With all these language editions,” she notes, “I feel more like a bookie than a news-hen.”

THOMAS S. KELLER has become sales manager for product finishes at the Stanley Chemical Division of Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

HENDRIK H. PruyN has graduated from the Bell Telephone System’s data communications school at Cooperstown.

ELIZABETH BRINKMAN is teaching English at Wittenberg University.

Marriages

DR. CHARLES T. FreueHAN to Karen Lawrence, Feb. 19.

Births

To Ronald and SARAH MILES WATTS, a daughter, Sydney Evelyn, Dec. 3.

1957

NEAL M. JEWELL has been promoted to director of sales administration by Mutual of New York.

1958

CAPT. ROBERT P. HOHLSTEIN has been awarded the Air Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal for his actions in Vietnam.

BRYAN S. HAY, assistant professor of English at Wichita State University, will become assistant chairman of Wichita’s English department in September.

Births

To THEODORE and CAROL VOGT NICHOLS, ’56N, a son, Christopher Edward, Nov. 6.

To CLARK and ELIZABETH GREENINGER PERRY, a daughter, Linda Joy, Feb. 7.
1959

DONALD G. STEELE has been promoted to supervisor of production control at the Charlottesville, Va., plant of Stromberg-Carlson Corp.

ALEXANDER ANGELOFF has been promoted to assistant professor of history, Russian government, at Cazenovia College.

ROBERT E. BATTISON, regional claim manager in Cincinnati for Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., has won the company’s 1965 Field Claim Management Award for outstanding service.

ALFRED FINCK has been promoted to associate professor of otolaryngology at Temple University.

JONATHAN D. FOSTER has been elected assistant trust officer for Marine Midland Trust Co., Rochester.

1960

PETER B. HEINRICH is inkeeper of the Canton (N. Y.) University Treadway Inn.

LUTHER M. DRY has become consultant for law enforcement photography at Eastman Kodak Co.

PATRICIA A. RUNK is teaching English at the University of Massachusetts.

Marriages

LAWRENCE A. VOELLINGER to Dolores M. Wegman, Feb. 12.

Births

TO KAZUO and SUSANNE KEAVENY MARU-OKA, '65G, a daughter, Nov. 15.

1961

REV. RICHARD W. REID is assistant priest at Trinity Church, Potsdam.

JEAN A. BOUR, '62G, has received an M.A. degree from Princeton University.

PETER KIRBY is an industrial relations trainee at Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

WILLIAM G. KORON is on the staff of Akron University’s chemistry department.

STEPHEN HALPERN, a candidate for a doctorate in history at Columbia University, is head of the history department at Columbia’s Grammar School.

Marriages

JON E. FRECKLETON to Terence Washburn in February. . . . IRWIN SIMON to Judy Weinerberger, Jan. 2. . . . STEVEN TIGNER to Gwynneth Peters in December. . . . ARNOLD SUCHER to Leslie Leopold in December.

Births

TO PATRICIA and JEROME ZAMOS, a daughter, Elizabeth, October, 1965.

TO DR. JEROME, '56, and RITA SERRINS GLAZER, a son, Abraham, Dec. 31.

TO DAVID and BARBARA MURABITO CRELLIN, '63, a son, Jonathan David, Aug. 5.

1962

SECOND Lt. RONALD ROLL has completed training as a U. S. Air Force nuclear weapons officer and is at Hill AFB, Utah.

GEORGE H. BRUCE is associate professor of English at Norwich University.

REV. KENNETH H. OLSLAGER has become pastor of St. Matthew’s Lutheran Church, Chester Springs, Pa.

ROBERT L. MOORE has been awarded a Fulbright grant for pre-doctoral studies in art history in Padua, Italy.

FIRST Lt. JAMES R. REGART has received a master of science degree in aerospace engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology.

CARL ZLATCHIN is completing work on his doctorate in clinical psychology at New York University.

FREDRICK M. KAPLAN is working for his master’s degree in Chinese literature at Columbia University. He recently spent several months in Hong Kong as an art critic.

HELEN SHULMAN SCHOLL is working for her Ph.D. at Tulane University.

Marriages


Births

TO RICHARD and CAROLINE FARHMAN NORMAN, a daughter, Judith Rebecca, in September.

1963

CATHERYN MILTON HAY is teaching high school English at Wichita (Kan.) High School Southeast.

ERNST J. RIEDL has become general partner in the firm of Knauf and Knauf, certified public accountants, Rochester.

THOMAS H. DWOLLING is a Peace Corps volunteer assigned to Panama and Central America.

ALBERT J. POPP has received a fellowship from the Association of American Medical Colleges which will enable him to broaden his clinical training by assisting at a rural hospital in Benguet, Moutain Province, the Philippines.

NESSA CHIPURNOI is studying for a master’s degree in elementary education at Columbia University.

RUTH H. LASSOW is teaching history at Columbia University’s Grammar School.

ELLEN KLEINMAN SIFF is doing graduate work in education at Columbia University.

CAROL N. HUESTED is education editor of Harper’s, Worcester, Mass.

SUSAN EVERETT SCOTT-TAGGART is an editorial assistant at Harper’s, New York City.

ELLEN SEGAL STERLING is finishing work on her doctorate in clinical psychology at Western Reserve University.

Marriages

ROBERT HIGGINS to Cynthia J. BLOHM in February. . . . WILLIAM A. KAPLIN and DONALD G. CHERRY have become editor-in-chief and program chairman, respectively, of the Cornell Law Quarterly.

LINDA HURD EWING has been appointed a counselor in the Purdue University dean of women’s office.

ROBERT HEARN is a Peace Corps volunteer stationed in Thailand.

ROBERT C. JENKINS, sales representative for Titanium Pigment Corp., has been transferred to San Francisco.

MARIAN GOLDSMITH is working for her doctorate in biology at the University of Pennsylvania.

CORP. DONALD J. AINSWORTH has been selected Outstanding Soldier of the Quarter for his unit and Outstanding Service-man of the Month for all U. S. forces at Lajes Field, Azores.

JAMES B. WATT has been appointed manager of the market research section of Marine Midland Trust Co. of Western New York.

DONALD M. BAY has been named assistant general manager of Genesee Valley Cooperatives Inc.

GEORGES LONDON, a physicist at Brookhaven National Laboratory, will be on a two-year leave of absence beginning this summer to work at the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris.

JAY KUGELMAN is studying in Greece. He spent last year in Germany as a fellowship student at the University of Wurzburg.

DAVID T. PORTER’S The Art of Emily Dick-inson’s Early Poetry was recently published by the Harvard University Press.

HELEN BUKBERG is doing graduate work in education at Columbia University.

Marriages

DAVID GREENFIELD to Rennie Swan, June 19, 1965. . . . DENNIS S. DAVIS to Susan Lewis in December. . . . EDMUND W. HAR- FER to Merilyn Stewart in February.


1965

DIANE VIRGINIA SMITH has become a Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal.

REV. JAY FRANCIS WALSH, GED, has been ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood.

DAVID P. VOGT has become a part-time instructor in economics at St. John Fisher College, Rochester.

SHELDON ROSEN has received the second Thomas and Leonard Fellowship for study at Syracuse University. The grant, from producer-actor Sheldon Leonard and comedian Danny Thomas, is for graduate study in television, drama, and motion pictures.

Marriages

1930
ARTHUR HENDERSON is a member of the music staff at Hyde Park High School and organist at Bethel Covenant Church, Flossmoor, Ill. Among his recent compositions are "Jazz Dances" and "City Impressions for Piano."

1933
SIMON KARASICK's article "The Brass Ensemble and Brass Choir" appeared in a recent issue of *Music Journal.*

1935
GOODALL LIEBERSON, president of Columbia Records, won a Grammy award for producing the year's best spoken-word album, "John F. Kennedy—As We Remember Him."

1937
JOSHUA MISSAL, '38GE, was recently featured at a Wichita State University Faculty Artist Series recital. GUY F. BERNARD'S "Newminster Mass" is being published by The World Library of Sacred Music.

1939
CHARLES KENT'S ('51GE) one-act opera, "A Room in Time," received its world-television premiere recently in Baltimore.

1940
ULYSSES KAY recently conducted the Greater Boston Youth Symphony Orchestra in the world premiere of his "Presidential Suite."

THOMAS CANNING was judge for the University of Kentucky's Centennial Compositional Contest. He was recently honored in an Oklahoma City University tribute to Twentieth Century Music and had two of his songs premiered at a Southern Colorado State College Music Theory and Composition Workshop.

MAURICE WEADE'S "Psalm 148, Praise the Lord" won first prize in the fifth Pedro Paz Composition Contest at Olivet College.

1941
Marriages
CLYDE ROLLER to Moreland Hortkamp, Jan. 31.

1942
DONALD N. MORRISON, head of the Department of Music at the University of Richmond, conducted five lecture-demonstrations, "Dimensions in Listening," for the Richmond Musicians Club.

1943
MURRAY PANTZ, first-desk flutist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, has joined four other orchestra members to form the Philadelphia Woodwind Quintet. The group recently recorded "Italian Woodwind Music" on the Columbia label.

1945
MARK FAX, professor of composition at Harvard University, is helping to prepare a musical drama for the University's centennial celebration next year. Some of his compositions were recently featured in a concert sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution.

1947
WALTER MOECK judged the Young Artist Competition of the Midland-Odessa Symphony Orchestra, Texas.

1948
HENRY CAMPBELL, '49GE, associate professor of music at Montana State University, recently conducted a piano workshop for the Great Falls (Mont.) Music Teachers Association.

JEROME L. LANDSMAN has received a doctor of musical arts degree from the University of Southern California. W. S. WRIGHT NORTH, associate professor of music and director of choral activities at Allegheny College, was guest soloist in a recent concert with the Boulder Philharmonic Orchestra.

1949
CATHERINE BARNHART GERHARDT, music instructor at Otterbein College and cellist with the Columbus Symphony, is listed in *Who's Who in American Women.*

1950
NORMAN PAULU recently appeared in concert with the Oklahoma City Symphony.

1951
WILMA JENSEN, '52GE, concert organist, recently gave a recital at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Savannah, Ga.

1953
BLYTHE OWEN is teaching a graduate musical composition course at Andrews University, Cthbert, Ga.

1954
GEORGE BUCKBEE made his operatic debut in Helsinki, Finland, this winter in the role of Germont in Verdi's "La Traviata."
Swedish newspapers described his voice as a "truly beautiful baritone."  
BARBARA LE BEAU was soloist in a concert with the Duluth Symphony Orchestra last season.  

EARL GROTH’S "Concept of Tone" and JAMES KEENE’S "Scheduling for Learning" appeared in recent issues of The Instrumentalist.  

MARGUERITE FATTEY MCCARTY, '55GE, sang the title role in Puccini’s "Sister Angelica" at Buffalo State Teachers College.  

1955  
PAUL EARLS, '56&'60GE, recently presented a special lecture-demonstration of Turkish folk music at Duke University.  

1956  
ROLLAND (WOODY) HURST is teaching music in the East Rutherford, N. J., schools.  

NOEL STEVENS, '58&59GE, chairman of the music department of the University of Tampa, is writing a new opera, "The Enchanted Canary."  

JOHN PERRY, a faculty member at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, recently performed in a concert at Trinity Christian College.  

DAVID BURGE, conductor of the Boulder Philharmonic Orchestra, was featured in a recent article in the Boulder Camera.  

STEPHEN WOLOSONOVICH performed at a recent concert sponsored by the Jersey City YMCA.  

1957  
SYLVIA BLANKENSHIP, '59GE, will be a guest member of the Central Michigan University Voice Faculty this summer.  

SISTER MARY THEOPHANE recently presented an organ recital at the Padre Christopher Chapel in Eau Claire, Wis.  

MARGUERITE ROCOW, '59GE, has been awarded a grant from the Martha Baird Rockefeller Foundation for study in Munich. She recently won top honors in the 16th Giovanni Battista Viotti music contest held in Italy.  

1958  
WILLIAM G. GODLEY recently gave a concert in Guymon, Okla., sponsored by the Panhandle Branch of the Oklahoma Music Teachers Association.  

DOMINICK ARGENTO’s opera "The Masque of Angels" was recently given its East Coast premiere at Syracuse University.  

JOYCE HALL HANKENSON recently gave a concert at Winthrop College.  

CAROL BOGEN VAN BRONKHORST is first flutist with the Southern Illinois Symphony.  

1959  
JAMES RILEY, lecturer on musicology at the University of Cincinnati College-Conservatory of Music, directed the Taft Museum Chamber Music Series, Cincinnati.  

WARREN VAN BRONKHORST, first violinist with the Illinois String Quartet, is director of the orchestra and in residence at Southern Illinois University.  

BIRTHS  
To WARREN and CAROL BOGEN VAN BRONKHORST, a son, Mark Allan, June 13, 1965.  

1960  
DAVID MARTIN, '61GE, recently appeared in a scene from the "Marriage of Figaro" in the Palm Beach Civic Opera’s Mozart Festival.  

LAWRENCE MAXWELL presented a faculty recital at Baylor University last season.  

JEFFREY HOLLANDER, '61GE, was recently a piano soloist with the Battle Creek Symphony Orchestra.  

JEANNE GABRON, who is studying music in Austria under an assistantship from the Austrian Minister of Education, was featured in Graf, a national publication.  

FRANK BENCISCLUTTIO'S article "Intonation—A New Approach" appeared in a recent issue of The Instrumentalist.  

1961  
HERMAN H. OLIN, GE, is on the music faculty of Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kan.  

JOYCE HANSEN COLOTTI was a principal caster, Pa.  

1962  
GENE TETTAUANT, a member of the West Morris Regional High School music staff, recently concluded a three-week engagement in New York’s Basin Street East with the Tommy Dorsey Band.  

CARTER NICE has been appointed concertmaster and assistant conductor of the Florida Symphony Orchestra.  

1963  
JOHN R. SMITH has become director of bands and assistant professor of music at Northwestern State College, Alva, Okla.  

BARBARA HAFENNER was featured soloist in a Dallas Symphony concert this season.  

JERRY NEIL SMITH, GE, is the recipient of a University of Colorado Summer Research Faculty Fellowship under which he will write an original composition for symphonic wind band. Shapiro-Bernstein Publishers recently published four of Dr. Smith’s band works, and Theodore Presser will soon release his band transcription of Milhaud’s “Concerto for Percussion and Small Orchestra.”  

JOEL H. KUZNIK, former director of chapel music at Concordia College, has become college organist at Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Ind.  

ROBERTA SIXTON GARY has been appointed assistant professor of organ in the Conservatory of Music, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio.  

1964  
JOSEPH R. CARMITCHELL, a member of the Valley Forge Philharmonic Orchestra, recently presented a musical service at the Highland Presbyterian Church of Lancaster, Pa.  

CONELLA R. LYONS was one of the winners of the Birmingham (Ala.) Music Club’s Artist Auditions.  

KATHE DANIEL is teaching elementary school music in Otego, N. Y.  

Richard W. Roden’s (’64GE) article "Music Education: A Pedagogical Curiosity" appeared in The Instrumentalist.  

Marriages  

BIRTHS  
To Edward and CHERYL MIRUS WITKOWSKI, a daughter, Lisa Louise, March 25.  

1934  
DR. ALLEN M. HILL has opened an office for medical practice in Chester, Mass.  

1938  
DR. RICHARD S. MANLY, research professor of dentistry at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine, has become president of the International Association for Dental Research.  

1941  
DR. J. B. DEISHER is heading the newly established Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center in Majuro, Marshall Islands.  

DR. J. HENRY WILLS, chief of the physiology division of Edgewood Arsenal Labora-
Dr. Calvin C. Chapman, '59M—a former industrial engineer who became a physician—is now a member of the U.S. Air Force medical team at Bien Hoa, Vietnam, and a special samaritan at a leper colony 30 miles north of Saigon.

Chapman, a major, is director of base medical services and chief flight surgeon at Bien Hoa. Off duty, he makes weekly visits via helicopter to a scantily staffed, war-scarred leprosarium where he and two of his colleagues serve as volunteer physicians.

### Department of Nursing

- **1949**
  - Bernyce Bieganski has been appointed director of nursing at Burnham City Hospital, Champaign, Ill.

- **1950**
  - Jane Wasmuth is supervising nurse for the Visiting Nurse Assn., Watertown, Mass.
  - Jean Morrell Evory, '49, '60G, formerly area supervisor of the Visiting Nurse Service of Rochester and Monroe County, is now project nurse for the research project on High Risk Obstetrical Registry at the UR Medical Center.

- **1959**
  - Bette Pancoe has been appointed to the operating room nursing staff at Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

### Births

- **1945**
  - To Kenneth and Virginia Reed Fisher, '58, a daughter, Alice Ellen, Jan. 21.

- **1946**
  - To Don and Nancy Whitcraft Hare, '51N, '55U, a son, Jonathan, Dec. 30.

- **1947**
  - To Dr. and Mrs. Donald, '55M, and Nancy Whitcraft Hare, '51N, '55U, a son, Jonathan, Dec. 30.

- **1951**
  - To Dr. and Mrs. Donald, '55M, and Nancy Whitcraft Hare, '51N, '55U, a son, Jonathan, Dec. 30.

- **1953**
  - To Dr. and Mrs. Donald, '55M, and Nancy Whitcraft Hare, '51N, '55U, a son, Jonathan, Dec. 30.

- **1954**
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### IN MEMORIAM

- **1965**

- **1966**
Rochester graduates living outside the continental United States currently number over 900. Some of these alumni will be featured in a film to be premiered this fall at the kickoff of the Rochester-area phase of the $38 Million Campaign. The film will later be shown at alumni clubs throughout the country.

In preparation for the project, Don Lyon, UR director of public relations, wrote to representative alumni from Toronto to Tokyo for photographs of themselves at work. The Review herein previews a few photos which reflect the diversified careers of UR alumni around the world.

Zurich, Switzerland

Andreas Rittmeyer, '64—one of the more than 200 UR alumni living in Western Europe—is assistant to the director of the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute for Economic and Social Studies, a privately supported research organization. Although the Institute is only three years old, its conferences "already enjoy an international reputation," he reports, and research activities and international seminars are under way.

A former economics major at Rochester, he is pictured at work in the Institute library, which he organized and still supervises.
That's Lt. Cmdr. Robert B. Segal, '55, peering through the periscope of the USS Redfish, which is approaching to "attack (simulated) . . . an enemy vessel." Commander Segal is now back on dry land after completing a tour of duty as executive officer of the Redfish. His new assignment is in Washington, D. C., as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. Still aboard the Redfish is Lt. (j.g.) George W. Lattimer, '62. Some 250 Rochester graduates are serving in the armed forces.

This trio of Eastman School alumnæ—Tsugiko Oshibuchi, '59GE (left), Kazuo Nakaseko, '31GE (center), and Tsugiko’s sister Takako, '57GE—constitutes one-third of the music faculty at Doshisha Women’s College. The group was photographed during a rehearsal of Kazuo’s composition "And after the fire a small voice," written for violin and organ.

More than 140 Eastman alumni are living abroad; over 30 per cent of them are college or school teachers of music.
Ruth G. Stewart, '54U, is a missionary nurse in a rural public health project on Korea's mountainous East Coast. Since doctors are unavailable, she and her colleagues in the mission's four clinics treat "everything from tuberculosis to snake bites." Here she presents a Braille watch to a blind teacher at the Kangneung School for the Blind.

Three of Korea's eight UR alumni are engaged in medical professions. Of the 65 Rochester graduates in the Far East, nearly one-third are college professors, many of them in medical schools.

Warren E. Craumer, '41 (left), is manager of the Finishes Department of Du Pont of Canada Ltd. He is one of nearly 200 UR alumni in Canada, which, not surprisingly, claims the largest roster of Rochester graduates outside U. S. borders. England is second with 43 alumni, and Japan third with 39.

Careers in business and industry seem to attract a sizeable number of UR people in Canada; currently about 10 per cent hold managerial positions in business and another 10 per cent are industrial engineers and scientists.
Dr. Evelyn Sokolowski, '53, is a physicist with the state-owned Atomic Energy Company of Sweden—and one of a dozen UR alumni in Scandinavia. Experimental facilities in her laboratory (where she is shown observing the early stages of reactor projects) simulate many types of power reactor cores and test their ability to sustain a nuclear reaction. Here she demonstrates a pressure vessel which tests nuclear fuel at high temperatures.

Modern art? No, modern science. Dr. Jørgen Theilade, '61GM (center), interprets a photograph made in the electron microscope, showing cells from the gum enlarged 30,000 times. He is an associate professor of periodontology and chief of the Department of Electron Microscopy at the Royal Dental College in Aarhus. Ten other alumni of the Medical School's graduate program in dentistry hold similar posts abroad.
An all-Stravinsky concert—in which the distinguished composer conducted the Eastman Philharmonia in two of his works—climaxed a memorable week in Eastman School history (see Pages 3 through 5). During the intermission Maestro Stravinsky accepted an honorary degree from the University and heard his music acclaimed by Walter Hendl, Eastman School director, as “unexcelled by any figure of this century.”

Pictured (left to right) are Allen I. McHose, '27E, '29GE, associate director of the School; Robert Sattler, the School’s concert manager; Maestro Stravinsky; and President W. Allen Wallis.