That perennial delight of campus photographers—the tower of Rush Rhees Library—is glimpsed through an ivy-framed window (front cover) and behind a visual barricade of steel (below). A major addition to the Library is under construction as part of UR's $38 million capital campaign.
The V.I.P. Speaker
-JUDY BROWN

What Every Young Writer Should Know
-SAUL BELLOW

Protecting Privacy
-KENNETH E. CLARK

Classnotes

CAMPUS DIALOGUE:
Religion at Rochester

Bus Ad's Friday Scholars

The University

RE:VIEWpoints

UR Scientists “Build” Brain on Salamander’s Back
-DAVID R. BRANCH
The V.I.P. Speaker:

Who brings him?

Who listens?

Who cares?
This was a very good year at Rochester for the phenomenon known as the “outside speaker”—the guest lecturer who is invited by a campus group to deliver The Word (or, at least, some words) on a topic that is presumably of some intellectual importance or interest.

In particular, this was a very good year for the “V.I.P. speaker,” of whom educator Clark Kerr, civil rights leader Whitney Young, Jr., and authors John Updike, Andrei Voznesensky, and Saul Bellow are some notable examples.

Most certainly, it was a banner year for the controversial speaker, typified by such figures as Bishop James Pike, Pop artist Andy Warhol, and former Harvard faculty member Timothy Leary.

In addition, of course, there were scores of other visiting speakers, including distinguished specialists in fields ranging from archaeology to visual science, as well as programs that featured UR professors on an equally broad range of topics, academic and otherwise. Not surprisingly, however, it was the V.I.P.’s who attracted the biggest audiences, drew the greatest response (pro or con), and provoked the liveliest discussions—in some cases, long after their appearance at Rochester.

The question of who selects speakers aroused more than usual interest on the River Campus this year. To some outsiders—and even to some members of the University family who should know better—the presence of a controversial figure on campus apparently implies University approval of his views. Such, of course, is far from the case. Most speakers are selected by groups that operate independently of each other and of top-level University officialdom per se. The Department of Anthropology, for example, selects the speaker for the annual Lewis Henry Morgan Lectures, which honor the pioneering American anthropologist. The Department of English chooses the various lecturers in each year’s Hyam Plutzik Memorial Series, named for the late poet and UR professor of English. Sometimes there is joint sponsorship; for example, this year the undergraduate Outside Speakers Committee, the Plutzik Series, and the Center for Russian Studies joined forces to pay the hefty fee involved in bringing Andrei Voznesensky to Rochester.

Most of the time this policy produces no complications, except for an occasional embarrassment of oratorical riches. This occurred when Saul Bellow (whose talk is excerpted on Pages 8 and 9) and John Updike spoke on the same day—in a week that also brought the Israeli novelist and playwright Moshe Shamir; Harvard’s Paul Freund, distinguished historian of the Supreme Court; Ralph Tyler, director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences and guiding spirit of the hotly debated federal program for evaluating the nation’s...
Among the year's big events: the discussion between clergymen Pike and Rackman...a poetry reading by Andrei Voznesensky...

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schools; sociologist Peter Rossi; and a major segment of the Lewis Henry Morgan Series.

This year, however, the advent of Timothy Leary produced a mild flurry of protests, including some letters to the editor expressing dismay that the University would "permit" a campus group to invite him.

One point seems to be overlooked by those who seek to shield students from exposure to such speakers: The fact that students flock to hear a controversial and/or widely publicized speaker does not necessarily mean that they accept his views. (Some comments on student reaction to Andy Warhol appear on Page 17.)

Today's students, like millions of other people, do have considerable curiosity about individuals whose names make headlines. They do, like previous generations of students, enjoy a spank-the-Establishment platform approach. And they do, at times, show a disconcerting (to their elders) tendency to turn up in large numbers for the sensational, rather than the scholarly, lecturer. These tendencies hardly are new—or really disturbing.

Happily, most people seem to welcome the increasing number and variety of speakers at Rochester. And if this has indeed been a vintage year in that respect, the indications are that there will be even more stimulating years ahead. Indeed, with the development of the various centers for East Asian, South Asian, and Russian studies plus the new Studio Arts program, chances are that the V.I.P. speaker—controversial or otherwise—will be an increasingly familiar figure on campus.

—JUDY BROWN
The Pike-Rackman "Dialogue on Contemporary Religious Values," sponsored by the Outside Speakers Committee, drew the year's biggest—and possibly most intent—audience.

Top charmer among the year's V.I.P. speakers was John Updike (above), whose engaging manner and canny choice of readings drew a warm response from his audience.
For a young man it is probably easier to become a writer than it was 30 years ago, but perhaps it is harder now to be a writer...

Today New York is generally thought to be the literary capital of the United States. (Its) officials of high culture write for the literary papers, sit on committees, advise, consult, set standards, define, drink cocktails, gossip—they give body to New York's appearance of creative activity and its apparently substantial literary life. But there is no substance. There is only the idea of a literary life.

What one can do in New York City... is to lead the life of a poet or a novelist in New York. One can get a pad, go to the bars, wear the clothes, and make the scene. This is to fiction or poetry what an ad for bread is to nourishment. It is merely the picture of the thing. But some people ask nothing better. The idea of being a writer or of leading the art-life is far more attractive than the perfection of an art. The art is difficult. Artists are beset by detractors, challenged by change, threatened with obsolescence by the prophets of electronics (and by Marshall McLuhan) and by snooty college professors who want to pick up the marbles of tradition and break up the game....

The literary activity of the country is concentrated mainly in the universities. And so far, the writer in the universities has not discovered the intellectual life of universities. This may be because universities have no unified intellectual life. They have dispersed specialties. Under ideal conditions, a common culture might coalesce about university-sheltered artists. The conditions do not, however, seem to be favorable....

The universities have hired writers. But not to think. The universities want them to train professional writers. Also, they would rather like them to bring the art-life to the campus. Bohemia. Not the vices, just the
color of Bohemia. Arriving with his typewriter on campus, the writer finds the modern lit profs and some of the philosophers and theologians already behaving like writers. Should he compete? He would be better advised to sit down, apart, and think things over quietly.

W e have been trained to consume good things, to make them our own. One can see this happening in the literary quarterlies which have also been drawn into the universities. Like other American magazines they are now mainly attitude-sources. They do for graduate students and young intellectuals what Vogue and Glamour do for working girls and housewives; that is, they replace art with art-discourse and supply ideas for dress or discussion. . . . Perhaps the role of the modern lit profs who fill the quarterlies is to prepare young intellectuals to occupy the positions that an expanding culture (billions for education; federal funds for art) is making ready for them. . . . New literature really does not interest these people much. They themselves, the literary intellectuals, are what is new. They are the brilliant event, the great result of modern creativity. They are, as it were, clad in art and literature and wear them as young ladies wear their plastic Mondrian raincoats. . . .

The painters and sculptors seem especially willing to perform various art-stunts and to promote themselves. Inventing novelties, they themselves become news (and since people have stopped believing in immortality, making news will have to do). . . . What suffers in the process is art itself, which cannot be the source of such excitement.

O ur literary intellectuals. . . . appear to believe that their loyalty to the highest human standards or ideals (ideals unformulated but nevertheless pervasive) is expressed by the most radical romantic destructiveness. This assumption about the necessity of destructiveness is seldom examined. . . . But in reality the radical destructiveness is largely gesture and play. It keeps up the level of art-excitement in journals, in seminars, in art galleries, and at Happenings. This extremism is handsomely subsidized by universities and other benevolent institutions.

I t seems that man's intelligence has reached a point of extreme skepticism about this human theatre, this carrying-on. . . . (This skepticism) assumes that it can "see through things" . . . that "the depth of life" is gone. . . . But if the depth of life is no longer where it used to be, where has it gone? Art will have to deal with this. . . .

It was for such reasons that I began by saying that it was not too difficult today to become a writer but perhaps it was harder than ever to be one. It is easier to lead the life than to be the thing, but the picture of the bread cannot nourish our bodies.
Several years ago the use of personality tests in industry aroused a considerable degree of outrage. The electronic invasion of privacy provided a simple means for transferring this problem from discussion in the published literature to discussion in the halls of Congress. That discussion led to evidence of a number of abuses, which in turn led to campaigns by members of Congress to reduce the abuses and to establish certain procedures as common throughout the federal government. Lest the Congressional action lead to procedures that might seriously damage behavioral research, the President's Science Adviser established within the U.S. Office of Science and Technology a panel to examine this question.

It is fair to say that most of the panelists (including the writer) initially felt that the outcry on intrusions of privacy by behavioral scientists was grossly overstated. However, our views changed considerably as a result of our study of the problem.

Justice Douglas of the Supreme Court was once quoted as saying, "The time may come when no one can be sure whether his words are being recorded for use at some future time; when everyone will feel that his most secret thoughts are no longer his own, but belong to the government; when the most confidential and intimate conversations are always open to eager, prying ears. When that time comes, privacy, and with it, liberty, will be gone. If a man's privacy can be invaded at will, who can say he is free? If his every association is known and recorded, if the conversations with his associates are purloined, who can say he enjoys freedom of association?"

Psychologists tend to be rather empirical types who ask what really motivates persons to behave as they do and then stand back and observe what goes on under varying conditions. I have been interested, for example, in the substantial amount of activity by college students to protest against Viet Nam or to burn draft cards or to use marijuana or LSD even against certain threats, or to engage in sitdowns when they believe that the wrong administrator was fired, or to rock police cars, or to lie in the streets when it suits their fancy. Who is to say that these individuals are afraid of having someone record their activities? In a recent episode in Rochester, the news that CBS was sending a television crew to the city increased the turnout for a demonstration. Thus one may conclude that our populace is not as easily intimidated as is suggested. One also begins to wonder just who is so concerned about violations of privacy, what type of person is threatened or damaged by such violations, and who works to maintain their inviolacy.

If we were to develop a personality inventory that included a scale measuring the need for inviolacy, we would consider that a person who received a very high score on that scale was somewhat neurotic. We would immediately try to help him become desensitized so that he would not be so concerned about having others learn something about him. We would point out to him that everyone hates, that everyone has sex desires, that everyone is dependent, that everyone is rebellious, that everyone is ambitious, etc.

We gain some support for this belief by the sorts of responses obtained when any publicity is given to matters dealing with the invasion of privacy. Following the publication of the panel's report, I received several letters and long-distance telephone calls. Let me quote from some of them:

"Our letter to you is prompted by what in our lives is a most unusual happening; namely, the admitted tapping of the business telephone where my husband was an employee, the apparent tapping of residence telephones..."
Who is to say that...individuals are afraid of having someone record their activities?

and the photographing of personal records, bank records, and the like."

"Glad to hear that a committee, under your direction, has become concerned with the preservation of our 'privacy.' It is hard to preserve what we have already lost, but perhaps we can regain some of it. Take only the matter of income tax imposed on all of us. Is there any privacy here? This is so much in our minds just now. Investment houses and banks have to squeal on us. For even a ten dollar interest payment, we have to be reported. And think of the work and expense this is for these busy institutions."

"As I am a victim of FBI wiretapping, electronic eavesdropping (I believe there is a camera in my kitchen), walking bugs (people asked by the FBI to intimidate me by repeating messages, especially confidential statements on sex said to my husband, or by sitting and standing in obscene, pornographic ways in hope of blackmailing me), open inspection of my letters which are then given to AP and UPI news agencies to blackmail me."

"As I sit with my skull on fire from electronic heat, from a laboratory that I discovered alone in the world, knowing so many years later that it is also known by the U.S. government, and knowing that today I am being misled into believing..."

Such evidences lead one to feel that a substantial part of the motivation for the protection of privacy is neurotic or misguided, or else that it might be applied so as to impede important investigations of the nature of human beings. Yet I believe that such a generalization neglects some important aspects of the problem.

It is easy to argue that much of the support for campaigns to reduce the invasion of privacy comes from persons who oppose the enterprises that employ allegedly invasive techniques rather than from persons who are concerned about the invasion itself. It is easy to generalize that persons who complain about the use of personality tests under certain conditions actually oppose studies in the behavioral sciences in general, rather than to conclude that they are calling attention to legitimate abuses of various psychological devices. I believe that we must not fall into the trap of disregarding legitimate criticism via this form of rationalization. We need to recognize that the discovery of abuses lends support both to those persons who would rather see less federal money spent on any form of research and also to those persons who, because of misunderstanding or because of strongly held political or religious beliefs, are tremendously threatened by the idea of investigations in the behavioral sciences.

One might also conclude that persons who speak of the invasion of privacy are talking about the very problems of mysticism and metaphysics that impeded the development of psychology for so long. In a sense this involves the old mind-body problem and we find many persons object to the procedures of psychologists because they conceive of a human being as at least dualistic, with a secret inner self which he must protect at all costs from exhibition to the world at large. But even if critics do feel this way, this does not make it impossible to discuss with them the rational consequences of improper procedures by behavioral scientists which both the scientists and their critics would call invasive—even though both groups may generate different models of the human being whose privacy is being invaded.

I think it is fair to say that the members of our panel changed in their beliefs on all of these issues. First, we decided that there is a serious problem and that it requires attention. Second, we believe that the persons who are raising questions about the problem are individuals concerned about important values of our society and whose values regarding that society we can accept and admire. Third, we believe that all men need not have a monistic or a deterministic view of human behavior in order to have an honest and legitimate confrontation on the issues of privacy.

One member of our panel, Oscar Ruebhausen, was the co-author of an article entitled "Privacy and Behavioral
PROTECTING PRIVACY

Research," which stated: "Although the claim to private personality has yet to reach its destined stature in our law, it has become a moral imperative of our times. Reflecting the ethical values of our civilization, it flows as do most of our values from our concept of the essential dignity and worth of the individual. In discussing this concept in 1958, Pope Pius XII made the following perceptive observations: "There is a large portion of his inner world which the person discloses to a few confidential friends and shields against the intrusion of others. Certain other matters are kept secret at any price and in regard to anyone. . . . And just as it is illicit to appropriate another's goods or to make an attempt on his bodily integrity without his consent, so it is not permissible to enter into his inner domain against his will whatever is the technique or method used."

Words of this sort are not in the normal language of American psychology or sociology or political science; nevertheless, our panel found little problem in joining forces with members of the legal profession on matters involving consent. To quote from our report: "If the subject is fully informed and freely consents, without coercion, to participation in an experiment, the issue of privacy evaporates because it arises not through threatened violation of absolute rules for any particular area of behavior but through threatened frustration of the claim of a specific individual to make his own choice of whether to withhold or disclose and to disclose, if at all, at a time and place and to an extent of his own choosing. Consent is the exercise of that choice and satisfies the claim to privacy."

Early in its deliberations the panel worried about possible impediments to psychological research if such a requirement for consent were universal and if "fully informed" were rigorously defined. But our legal friends pointed out that our problems were precisely the same as those encountered in the protection of property rights, that property rights were not sacrosanct against every invasion, and that society has generated devices for handling conflicts which arise when one right conflicts with another.

When a society is faced with a judgment about the usurpation of an individual's property, obviously undesirable in any event, and the need to build a new thruway (obviously also undesirable, I assume), a choice must be made; thus, the community must establish some sort of judgmental process so that the right of the individual to his property and the right of the larger society to solve its major transportation problems can be accommodated. Just so, there must be a balancing process between our need to know more about the nature of man (in order that we may deal with his problems, his neuroses, his psychoses, the development of adequate human resources, etc.) and the cost imposed by intrusions on individual privacy. This process must take into account the fact that upon occasion someone's privacy must be intruded upon—when an individual must be studied even without his consent or when a group must be examined without the consent of any individual or of the group as a whole.

Our panel strongly supported the development of appropriate techniques to assure that this balancing process occurs. We are concerned that the investigator's enthusiasm be moderated so that in his search for truth he will not be blinded to the rights and privileges of the subjects with whom he works. We recognize that scientific research is total war and that the investigator will work as hard as he can to find the truth. We therefore believe that there must be individuals who will review his work in order to prevent improprieties.

Our panel did not believe that in the present state of knowledge in the behavioral sciences it is appropriate or

In any investigation, one cannot necessarily predict what will be considered offensive to the respondent.
desirable or even possible to define any single area—no matter how small or restricted—that is off-limits for behavioral research. We think there is no question that might not properly be asked under certain conditions and for certain purposes. We think there is no facet of the human personality that ought not to be examined at some time under proper circumstances. Our report is directly contrary to the current practices of the Office of Education, which does have programs that review the content of questionnaires. We believe that this is improper, that no protection to the subjects is provided thereby, and that the only protection it provides is protection to the governmental agencies against unfavorable publicity. This sort of review does service to no one, not even to the federal government itself.

Let me illustrate. In any investigation, one cannot necessarily predict what will be considered offensive to the respondent. Our panel heard a report on an investigation of the use of contraceptive devices by housewives. The housewives turned out to be quite willing to tell a perfect stranger a wide variety of details of their use of such devices. One of the last questions in the survey asked the family’s income. The women were indignant at the question and frequently refused to answer. The point is simple. The issue is not the content of the specific question, but what it was that the housewives consented to do when the interview began. They had an opportunity to terminate the interview at any time. However, they did so only when they believed that the questions fell outside the domain which they had consented to discuss.

I believe that an important principle is involved. In general, subjects are willing to cooperate in investigations in the behavioral sciences. They freely give their consent. They do not ask for a great deal of prior information on the experiment. What they do demand is that somehow or other their use be productive and that the expenditure of time and energy and whatever distaste or discomfort is involved be warranted in terms of providing the proper sort of useful information. When the subject believes that the nature of the experience includes items irrelevant to the major purpose of the experiment as he understands it, he has a growing distrust of the investigator. Frankly, the perception of psychologists as the great deceivers is not a perception that makes me feel comfortable.

The discussion of privacy turns out to be a fruitful and profitable activity, for as one considers problems of privacy, a wide variety of matters of ethics and good conduct come to mind that might not otherwise be considered. I believe that during the next ten or twenty years psychology has ahead of it the problem of understanding better what proper behavior is, and what we mean by privacy. Personally, I do not like the word; I would rather speak of matters of propriety in behavioral research, of good standards of conduct and the like. Certainly more issues are involved than those of privacy. (The matter of the deception experiment, for example, requires considerable attention. It does involve invasion of privacy, because the subject does not give fully informed consent to participation in the experiment, since he does not know what the experiment is, or else believes it is something entirely different from its true nature.)

Let me illustrate some of the problems through a series of questions:

Who needs protection? We speak of invasion of privacy in such a way as to suggest that somehow or other it is the individual subject who suffers if his privacy is invaded. Yet many times he suffers not at all, and often does not know that his privacy is invaded. If we run a pure detection experiment, run so perfectly that he never knows that he was deceived, has his privacy been invaded? Suppose our study concerns persons entering a gambling house. We watch them go in and watch them leave and study something of their behavior. We have observed them under circumstances in which they would prefer not to have been observed. Who has been damaged if they never know that they were observed?

My suggestion is that often it is the psychologist him-
PROTECTING PRIVACY

A distinguished panel of social scientists, lawyers, and educators has prepared a report on "Privacy and Behavioral Research" for the Office of Science and Technology. The report is most welcome not alone for its sensitive and illuminating approach to a perplexing problem but even more, perhaps, for its indication of governmental concern for a human right fundamental to a free society. At a time when investigation in the name of security, and prying into personality in the name of research, have become epidemic—when eavesdropping and brain-washing are commonplace techniques—it is heartening to have a clear warning sounded regarding the need for reasonable boundaries and restraints. . . .

The thrust of the report is to promote self-restraint, consideration, and caution on the part of behavioral scientists. "Legislation to assure appropriate recognition of the rights of human subjects is neither necessary nor desirable," the panel concludes, "if scientists and sponsoring institutions fully discharge their responsibilities in accommodating to the claim of privacy." Behavioral research can, of course, make important contributions to governmental policy and to the understanding of social needs. It is a valuable tool. The need is to keep its employment in a reasonable relation to the individual's demand for dignity and for a measure of inviolability. We agree that self-discipline by researchers is a better approach to this happy medium than a general rule or an Act of Congress; but the self-discipline needs to be prompt, vigorous, and conscientious.

(From The Washington Post)

self who needs protection, for the generally intrusive and inquisitive nature of the psychologist leads to a gradual erosion of his own values and this erosion is likely to continue. Psychologists ought not ultimately to become known as peeping toms or curiosity seekers.

Moreover, our way of life becomes eroded by such procedures, for as research is published, it becomes generally known that persons are making studies of this sort; as a result, all feel a certain loss and may feel that this is not the sort of world in which we want to live.

In addition, protection is required not only for subjects and for our way of life and for psychologists, but for the data. When I quoted some of the letters that I received, did I invade the privacy of the writers in quoting the contents of their letters? Who owns such letters? Suppose that their literary value was so great that to have published them would produce substantial income from the sale of the books. Who owns the royalties? Who decides whether the letters can be published? Does it make any difference that I gave no names?

Suppose that entering freshmen in a college are given a set of tests. Who owns the test scores? Who authorizes the release of the scores? Suppose the scores indicate that the freshman class is very poor by national standards. Who decides that those data may be released? Suppose the data show that students who moved into fraternity houses had lower scores than those who did not. Have the fraternities the right to prevent the publication of information that might damage their future status? Who owns the test score assigned to each student? Under what circumstances can that score be released, and who decides that?

If we collect data on a section of a city and determine that a particular area has a higher crime rate than some other area, what rights do its residents have to protect their property values from the undesirable effects of the publication of such data? What right does a foreign country have to forbid a study of it, especially if such a study relates to the country's general instability and the likelihood of revolution? And particularly, if the study is sponsored with federal funds? Do we have the right to make studies of that sort? If the answer is no, then anthropologists suddenly may no longer have federal support for their field work in places outside the United States.

What concerns me is not the need to find ways over the obstacles presented to us as a result of the discussion of privacy (for it is clear that psychologists are most ingenious souls and can overcome very serious obstacles in their search for the truth); rather, I am concerned about the need to make a concerted effort to learn more about the nature of privacy and about the degree to which human rights are eroded when privacy is reduced. I am not convinced that the best world is that in which each man can remain alone, can choose the times when he is unaffected by the presence of others. The outcry about privacy reflects a certain medieval attitude on the part of many persons. It is not a general outcry, as everyone who has attempted to recruit subjects knows. Most persons are not threatened by such invasions; we need to understand better the motivations of those who are.

At the same time, we must accommodate to the individual's needs to retain a certain amount of self-esteem which comes from the defenses against self-revelation. We must help the investigator to devise techniques that minimize the need to intrude into those aspects that are irrelevant to his ultimate research objectives.

The issues of privacy do not deal with a temporary problem. Nor will they be resolved simply by researchers' saying that they will be good citizens. Instead, the issues require careful study in order to determine what being a good citizen requires in each of a wide variety of specific situations. Only in this way will we merit the support, respect, and trust that are required if we are to be able to continue to study all aspects of the nature of man.
Classnotes

River Campus Colleges

1917  E. Dwight Salmon, emeritus professor of history at Amherst College, served as University Professor of History at the University of Connecticut last semester.

1918  Leslie Somers Watt is the author of Excerpts from the Dusty Ridge Letters, a collection of excerpts from letters written to friends and relatives which was published as a "surprise" birthday gift in her honor, by members of her family. A presentation copy of the volume has been given to the University by her son Donald "in gratitude for its help in developing the sensibility here demonstrated."

1919  Judge Kenneth B. Keating of the U.S. Court of Appeals has been named to the board of trustees of the Appeal of Conservation Foundation. The foundation aims to safeguard religious freedom in all sections of the world.

1921  Guy D. Harris, executive director of the Rochester Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has been elected president of the newly formed New York State Council for Homemaker-Home Health Aide Services.

H. Claude Hardy (G), executive vice president of the Save the Children Federation, was the recipient of the annual Liberty Bell Citizenship award for outstanding community service given by the Law Day Committee of the Otsego County Bar Association.

1925  Grace L. Murray has been promoted to professor of biological sciences at Monroe Community College.

Merrell M. DuBois, advertising director of The Gunnett Newspapers and a director of the Newark Courier-Gazette, was recently elected president of the International Newspaper Advertising Executives.

Mercer Brugler, vice chairman of the board of Ritter Pfaudler Corp., retired as an active officer of the company in May after more than 40 years of service. Brugler, a UR trustee and co-chairman of the Community/Alumni phase of UR’s $38 million capital campaign, will continue as a director of Ritter Pfaudler and a member of its executive committee.

1929  Milton S. Berman has been named chairman of the board of Foley’s department store, Houston, Tex. President of the store for the past three years, he will continue as chief executive officer.

W. Forrest Watkins, ’38G, has retired as supervising principal of the Nunda (N.Y.) Central School System.

1931  Joseph C. Wilson, chairman and chief executive officer of Xerox Corp., has been elected a director of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, Inc.

1936  Dr. Hamilton B. G. Robinson (G), dean of the School of Dentistry at the University of Missouri at Kansas City, was recently installed as president of the American Association of Dental Schools.

Otto E. Schaefer, director of marketing at Culver Advertising, Inc. of Boston, has been elected a vice president of the firm.

1937  William F. May, chairman and chief executive officer of the American Can Co., participated in a conference on the relationship between government and the business community sponsored by the Harvard Business School Association this spring.

Irving Bernstein, professor of political science at the Institute of Industrial Relations at the University of California and author of numerous books, was co-winner of the 1967 Literary Award of the Friends of the Rochester Public Library. Sharing the award with Bernstein were his two brothers, Rabbi Philip Bernstein and Saul Bernstein, and his nephew, Jeremy Bernstein. This marks the first time that a multiple award has been given.

Ellsworth Van Graafelland, a partner in the law firm of Wiser, Shaw, Freeman, Van Graeffland, Harter & Secret of Rochester, has been elected vice president of the New York State Bar Association.

1938  Nils Y. Wessell (G), president of the Institute for Educational Development in New York City, is a contributor to Improving College Teaching, recently published by the American Council on Education. (Another contributor was UR’s Dexter Perkins, professor emeritus and former chairman of the Department of History.) Ellsworth E. McSweeney has been appointed assistant director of research and development in charge of chemicals at Union Camp Corp., Princeton, N.J.

1939  Donald D. McCowan has been appointed vice president of finance at Graflex, Inc., Rochester.

Prof. Leon Hollerman of Claremont College and Graduate School is the author of Japan's Dependence on the World Economy, published by Princeton University Press.

1940  Dr. John E. Baybutt has become a consultant in pediatrics to the State of Maryland Department of Health.

Wilbur H. Wright, professor of education at the State University of New York College at Geneseo, has been awarded a one-year Fulbright-Hays Grant from the United States Commission for Cultural Exchange with Iran to become a lecturer in education and consultant in administration at the University of Tehran.

Philip St. George, Jr., has been promoted to wage and salary administrator at Rochester’s Friden, Inc.

Robert H. Weiner, executive director of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington, D.C., has been appointed to a five-man Recreation Board by the Montgomery County (Md.) Council.

Frank O’Donnell (G) has begun a study mission to six European countries as part of a program sponsored by the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Dr. John Slater Wins Langmuir Prize in Physics

John Clarke Slater, ’20, has been awarded the 1967 Irving Langmuir Prize for his contributions to quantum physics.

Dr. Slater, considered one of the world’s leading solid-state physicists, is the son of the late Professor John R. Slater, who headed UR’s English department for 34 years.

Dr. Slater received the $5,000 award for his contributions to the understanding of radar that made all-weather bombing possible during World War II. In addition to his work in radar, Slater contributed substantially to the development of the transistor.

The Langmuir Prize, sponsored by the General Electric Foundation, is named for the late Dr. Langmuir, Nobel Prize-winning scientist.

Slater was chosen for the award by the American Physical Society, which administers the prize jointly with the American Chemical Society.

Currently graduate research professor of physics at the University of Florida, he is institute professor emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
RAYMOND N. BALL, Class of 1914, who passed away on October 8, 1966, compiled a record of exceptional achievement in the affairs of his Alma Mater and in the banking profession.

Coming to the University from the Upstate New York town of Wellsville, he pursued what was then known as a scientific course. His extracurricular interests embraced athletics and clubs that cultivated music and drama. He was obliged to earn most of the expenses for his education, working at any odd job that turned up. Scarcely had he graduated than he organized a small knot of alumni, who cooperated with President Rush Rhees in striving to invigorate the University.

During the First World War, Ray Ball served as captain of machine gunners on French battlefields, earning the esteem and affection of the men under his command. A warm and friendly personality was a hallmark of the man. Following the war, he joined the staff of the University as alumni and executive secretary, the first of a succession of pivotal administrative posts he occupied. Shortly thereafter, the gigantic forward programs that yielded the huge Eastman School of Music, the Medical Center, the River Campus, and the remodeling of the Prince Street Campus got under way.

As comptroller, treasurer, and vice president, Ball proved a tower of strength to President Rhees. He relieved the chief executive of a good deal of burdensome detail, bucked up his courage when that seemed in order, helped greatly to organize the historic $10,000,000 Campaign of 1924, and scurried to educational institutions from coast to coast to get ideas that might be serviceable in designing the River Campus facilities.

So extraordinary was his talent in managing University resources that George Eastman was said to have remarked, "Give Ray Ball a dollar and after he has spent it, he'll still have the dollar left."

On the eve of the Great Depression, he withdrew from the University administration to undertake the presidency of what grew into the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company, the largest financial institution in the community. When he retired in 1961, the employee roll at the bank had more than tripled.

He also sat on the board of directors of a dozen companies and actively participated in many and varied organizations. Nothing calculated to improve the quality of living in his adopted city lay outside the range of his interest.

In the meantime, he had continued to devote himself to the welfare and advancement of the University. As trustee, chairman of the finance committee, chairman of the board of trustees from 1952 to 1959, and honorary trustee, he touched the life of the institution at almost every turn until the very end of his days.

Intelligence, imagination, and leadership in public and educational affairs brought him honors in such abundance that they seemed to have been gathered without effort, almost automatically. Ray Ball ranks in the top echelon of the sons of the University of Rochester, which he loved so deeply.
Mary Anne Krupaek, an attorney and member of the Civil Service Reform Association in Rochester, has recently addressed the Albany district chapter of the Public Personnel Association.

Donald R. Lesher has been promoted to class 4 in the Foreign Service of the United States. He is currently assigned to the Department of State as an analyst in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research.

Births To Donald and Margaret Segur Mich, a daughter, Mar. 1.

1954 Robert W. Dottenbeck, formerly associate professor at the University of Maryland, has been named to the physics faculty at the University of Vermont.

Robert Bruce Holland has become instructor in English at the University of Akron. Raymond P. Lang, Jr., president and owner of the Bank of Philadelphia, N.Y., has been elected a director and president of the First National Bank of Odessa, N.Y.

Morison D. Shaiman is practicing law in Avellino Park, N.Y.

1955 James M. Fitzsimmons has been promoted to the rank of major in the U.S. Air Force. He is stationed at Webb AFB, Big Spring, Tex.

Thomas Backas, Jr., has been promoted to manager of manufacturing for IBM's Systems Manufacturing Division, Endicott.

1956 Will F. Steely (G), formerly chairman of the history department of Murray (Ky.) State University, has become academic dean of Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia.

David Stein (G) of the Rochester general agency of National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont, has earned membership in the firm's eleventh President's Club for his outstanding client service and sales.

Morris Graver, Jr., has been promoted to project manager of rendering systems at Ritter Pfaudler Corp.

Births To Marcia and Marvin Jacobs, a son, Jan. 18.

1957 Jeffrey D. Oshlag, attorney, has been appointed chairman of the State and Local Legislation Committees of the Batavia Area Chamber of Commerce.

1958 Joseph Siracusa, associate professor of Spanish and Latin at Del Mar College, Corpus Christi, Tex., will head a nine-week summer program on Spanish linguistics sponsored by the University of North Carolina and the U.S. Office of Education. The study group will spend three weeks at North Carolina and six weeks in Madrid.

Donald Knorr (U), formerly a member of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle staff, has become director of information of Mid-Hudson Pattern for Progress, Inc.

Ronald T. Verrillo (G), research fellow at Syracuse University's Laboratory of Sensory Communication, has been awarded a two-year National Science Foundation grant to extend his studies of the sense of touch.

Adrian A. Collins, a tax attorney and certified public accountant at Price Waterhouse & Co., New York City, has received his doctor of business administration degree from George Washington University.

Richard Vogler has become marketing manager of Air Force Communications for Sylvanias Electronic Systems, Buffalo.

Births To Richard and Joyce Timmerman Gilbert, a daughter, Dec. 28, 1966.

1959 Bernard F. Hogin has been named manager of the procurement administration section at Xerox Corp.

P. G. Babot, a navigator in the U.S. Air Force's Military Airlift Command, has been transferred to McGuire, N.J.

Dr. Wayne A. Drysdale, who received the D.D.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1963, is serving at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Airdsley, N.Y.

Weeds has married the former Eleanor Bunting and has two children.

Capt. Steve Fiedler has received two Air Medals for meritorious achievement during military flights in Southeast Asia. He has been re-assigned to McClellan AFB, Calif., as a member of the Air Defense Command.

Joseph E. Rabideau, an industrial sales engineer at Connecticut Light & Power Co., Meriden, has been transferred to New Britain, Conn.

G. Robert Wittmer, Jr., an attorney in the law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle of Rochester, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the 98th Division, U.S. Army Reserve.

Births To Timothy and Barbara Smith Pierce, '62 & '66G, a son, Apr. 8; To Kathleen and Robert L. Baker, a daughter, Oct. 6, 1966.

1960 David King has been promoted to the position of supervisor of order services at Itex Business Products, Rochester.

John R. Hughes (U) has been named vice president of ILC Industries, Inc., Dover, Del., formerly the Government and Industrial Division of International Latex Corp.

1961 Michael A. Cohen has been appointed a junior officer of Mutual of New York, where he is assistant director of communications in the company's public relations department and editor of the employee newspaper "MONY News."

Brenda Long Dow is vice-chairman of the Mumford (N.Y.) Community Chest-Red Cross Campaign.

Christopher S. Hyde (G) has been named public relations representative of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, Pa.

Capt. Joseph Babott has been named a member of the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award at Anderson AFB, Guam.

James M. Vail, who is a research assistant at the University of Maryland while completing work on his doctorate, has been awarded an NSF post-doctoral fellowship
Wendel Cook, '60G, Named Alfred P. Sloan Fellow

Wendel W. Cook, '60G, assistant superintendent of the roll coating division at Kodak Park Works, is one of 45 young executives awarded an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship for a year's study at MIT. Considered among the highest honors that can come to young business managers, the Sloan Fellowships are restricted to individuals in their mid-30's. The Fellows, selected by M.I.T., are nominated by their organizations "to accelerate their development and to contribute to the business community," according to the Sloan Foundation.

Dr. Edwin Goodstein, who received a master's degree from Simmons College School of Social Work in 1965, is working for the Family Service Association of Montreal.

Delbert R. Gardner (G) has been promoted to associate professor of English at Keuka College.

Major Sigmund Alexander (G), a logistics staff officer in the U.S. Air Force, has been stationed in Vietnam.

Janet R. Bronson (U) is teaching English at Mamaroneck's senior high school.

Harry J. Price received his Ph.D. degree from Stanford University in April and is a research chemist in the applied photography division of Eastman Kodak Co.

Dr. Melvin Strauss received his M.D. degree from Washington University School of Medicine in June and is serving an internship at Bronx Municipal Hospital Center.

Marriages

Janet Baker to Henry Schaad, Nov. 26; Gary Morlock to Linda Haseo in May; Judi Frishberg to Yoine Goldstein, Feb. 26, 1966.

Births

To Dr. Jesse and Rita Finley Hilsen, a daughter, Mar. 12; To James and Brenda Fleet Chapman, a son, Mar. 31.

1964 Alvin E. Hebert, territory representative at Xerox Corp.'s downtown branch in New York City, was graduated recently from the company's National Sales Development Center in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Faye Brown Steuer (U), who received the master of science degree from Cornell University last year, is an administrative assistant for the Associated Colleges of the Midwest in Chicago.

Richard K. Todd, a mathematics teacher in the Cortina-Painted Post schools, has been awarded an NSF fellowship at the Academic Year Institute for Secondary Teachers of Mathematics at Bowdoin College.

Frank Fletcher (G), chairman of the Department of Geology at Susquehanna University, has been named a fellow in the Cooperative Program in the Humanities sponsored by Duke University and the University of North Carolina. His research project will consist of a critical study of the plays of George Chapman.

Second Lt. John Ernst III has entered the U.S. Air Force pilot training school at Webb AFB, Tex.

Thomas Loveland (G), an ensign in the U.S. Coast Guard, has been assigned to the examination division of the Coast Guard Training Center at Groton, Conn.

Richard D. Cook, Howard Tallman III, and Robert J. Genovese have been commissioned second lieutenants in the U.S. Air Force. They will be assigned to Webb AFB, Tex., for pilot training; Keesler AFB, Miss., for communications officer training; and Griffiss AFB, N.Y., for duty with the Air Force Systems Command.

Marriages


Births

To Robert and Suzanne Hoffman Bauer, a daughter, July 28, 1966.

1962 Jeffrey A. Kaffee has been promoted to captain in the U.S. Air Force. He is stationed at Lackbourne AFB, Ohio.

John A. Summers (U) has received the master of science degree from the State University of New York College at Geneseo.

Richard C. Leone, formerly administrative assistant to Governor Richard Hughes of New Jersey, has become a special consultant on urban problems for the federal government's Bureau of the Budget.

J. Harvey Haines is an employee benefits specialist with Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester.

Capt. James M. McCormack has been graduated from the Air University's Squadron Officer School and has been re-assigned to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio for duty with the Air Force Systems Command.

First Lt. Barry W. Lamont, U.S. Air Force, has received the Defense Language Institute's (West Coast branch) Certificate of Achievement for outstanding achievements as a student of the Korean language.

406 First Lt. Thomas E. Bronson has received the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for meritorious achievement as a navigator at Ubon Royal Thai AFB, Thailand.

Daniel R. Green has been awarded a National Science Foundation pre-doctoral fellowship in nuclear physics at UR.

Marriages

Robert Witherspoon, Jr., to Hilda Ekmeckian, Jan. 2.

Births

To Marcia and Donald H. Libich, a son, Feb. 28; To Daniel and Judith Satton Drake, a daughter, Mar. 30.

1965 John Maddaus is stationed in Bombay, India, as a member of the Peace Corps.

David L. Wormuth is a VISTA volunteer working with the Venice, Calif., Community Improvement Union.

Marilyn Davis played the leading role in "Night of the Iguana" at the Syracuse Little Theater in April.

William H. Clark III received a master's degree in psychology from Western Reserve University in February.

Andrew Broughton and Elizabeth Deutsch are graduate students in psychology at Penn State University and the University of Texas, respectively.

David E. Berndt has received a New York State Regents fellowship for graduate and doctoral training.

Marriages


1966 Peter Grobe has his own show on radio station WHAM, Rochester.

Patricia Erdie is a programmer at UR's Computing Center.

Paul C. Warnick has been named interim freshman baseball coach at Colgate University, where he is doing graduate work in student personnel administration.

John Dow (G) has been awarded an NSF post-doctoral fellowship in solid state physics at UR.

David Fair is news editor of the recently established paper, The Photo News, which will cover Southern Orange County, N.Y.

Charles W. Flikites III has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force and is stationed at Chanute AFB, Ill.

Five '66 alumni are studying psychology at various graduate schools throughout the country. They are: Jack Taw at the University of Connecticut, Anthony Biglan at the University of Illinois, Margery I. Gross at the University of Michigan, John J. Zeeb, Jr., at Columbia University, and Eugene R. Boylin at the University of Southern Illinois.

Joel Rose has been awarded an Avalon Fellowship in the field of intelligence research and analysis at the School of International Service, American University.

George W. Ray III (G), assistant professor of English at Washington and Lee University, has been named a fellow in the Cooperative Program in the Humanities sponsored by Duke University and the University of North Carolina. His research project will consist of a critical study of the plays of George Chapman.

Second Lt. John Ernst III has entered the U.S. Air Force pilot training school at Webb AFB, Tex.

Thomas Loveland (G), an ensign in the U.S. Coast Guard, has been assigned to the examination division of the Coast Guard Training Center at Groton, Conn.

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Marriages   Janet Ingalls to John Burchett in March.

1967 Lila Pinkus has been awarded a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for a year of study at the graduate school of her choice. Ruth Rosen was awarded a Graduate Career Prize for the study of the history of art at the University of California at Berkeley. The prize includes tuition, fees, and living stipend while she is working on her Ph.D. Among members of the class of '67 who have received New York State Regents fellowships to assist in graduate and doctoral training in college teaching are: David A. Birnbaum, Lynne Osman, Brian J. Parshall, Dale Peterson, Nathaniel Beck, and Judith Rosenberg Walkowitz. Beck and Mrs. Walkowitz also were awarded Herbert H. Lehman fellowships. Mrs. Walkowitz received a Woodrow Wilson fellowship as well. Sandra Daniel (G) has received a Fulbright-Hays grant from the U.S. Department of State to study French literature at the University of Paris.

Eastman School of Music

1922 An award named for Roslyn Welsberg Cominsky, first graduate of the Eastman School of Music, has been established at the Metropolitan Opera. The award goes to one of the semi-finalists in the annual competition for a Met contract.

Mrs. Cominsky is the wife of J. R. Cominsky, '20, publisher and chairman of the board of Saturday Review and former UR alumni-elected trustee.

1928 Edward A. Murphy, associate conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, recently conducted the orchestra in a special concert in Hattiesburg, Miss. Murphy also is artistic director and conductor of the August Opera Festival, which presents summer grand opera at Washington University, and directs the St. Louis Opera Theater.

1935 Goddard Lieberson is president of the newly formed CBS/Columbia Group, which consists of five divisions of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Richard E. Duncan, '33GE, former director of the Lincoln Symphony Orchestra and now head of West Virginia University's music department, will direct WVU's new $11 million creative arts center scheduled for completion in 1968.

Millard Taylor, professor of violin and chairman of ESM's string department, has received an honorary doctor of music degree from Doane College. He also presented the annual Commencement Recital. Taylor recently retired as concertmaster of the Rochester Philharmonic after more than 20 years in that post.

1936 Vladimir Ussachenksy, GE & '39GE, noted composer of electronic music and chairman of the committee of direction, Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center, recently presented a lecture-concert at Atlantic Christian College.

Arthur Whittmone (GE) and Jack Lowe, '38E, '39GE, the duo piano team, appeared recently in concert in Oskaloosa, IA., and Washington, Ind. A new venture for the duo is the organization of the Whit-Lo Singers. The group, a mixed chorus of 30 voices, uses a variety of instruments for accompaniment and sings early church music, operatic excerpts, and folk music.

1938 Peter Laurini is teaching violin, viola, cello and bass in the Rocky Mount, N.C., school district.

Mary Williams Kelley, a vocal teacher in Lubbock, Tex., has been elected "Teacher of the Year" by the Lubbock Music Teachers Association.

1939 Willis Page, conductor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Symphony Orchestra, has been appointed professor of conducting and head of the orchestra conducting program at ESM, effective Sept. 1.

Walter W. York, GE & '55GE, chairman of the music department of Olivet College, recently had his composition "A Collect for Peace" premiered at Battle Creek, Mich.

1940 Maurice Weeds's ('52 & '54GE) "Triptych for Voices" received its first performance at the ninth annual Symposium of Contemporary Music at the University of Kansas in May. The work was commissioned by Northern Illinois University's Wesley Foundation.

1941 Elizabeth Mendenhall Younts is an area chairman for the North Carolina (Winston-Salem) School of the Arts' fundraising campaign.

1942 Austin H. Truitt, GE & '53GE, has retired as director of music for the Brighton School District.

Jean Ferguson Stevens (GE) recently presented a chamber series program at Eastern Washington State College.

William Warfield, internationally known bass-baritone, narrated the premiere performance of Martin Luther King's famous speech, "I Have a Dream," at the East End Synagogue in Long Beach, N.Y., this spring. The performance was taped for use on the CBS television program "Lamp Unto My Feet."

1943 Rayburn Wright, co-director of music at New York City's Radio City Music Hall, wrote the original musical score for an hour-long documentary, "The Blue and Red Danube," presented in March over the ABC-TV network. This summer Ray will again head ESM's Arrangers' Laboratory-Institute.

Harvey Krasnev celebrated his tenth year as conductor of the Fairfax County (Va.) Symphony Orchestra.

1944 Anthony Kooker, GE&'63GE, professor of music at Hope College, was guest artist at the All-Beethoven Concert pre-

"Have Pianos, Will Travel" Is Motto of Globe-Trotting Duo

Fresh from a concert tour of Mexico, the husband-wife team of Yarbrough and Cowan (the latter is Robert Cowan, '64GE) this spring made a successful New York debut at Town Hall. Their program included the first New York performance of a new work, "Dynamisms," by Prof. Wayne Barlow, '34E, '35 & '37GE, of the Eastman School faculty. (The Barlow work, which has been commissioned by the duo, received its premiere a few weeks earlier at Spring Hill College in Alabama.)

The pianists, who are artists-in-residence at Alabama College in Montevallo, had just completed the eight-concert tour of Mexico before their New York appearance. They were the first U.S. musicians to participate in the cultural exchange program of the Mexican government.

Cowan holds a doctorate and Performer's Certificate from the Eastman School. Winner of a Fulbright Scholarship for study at the Royal Academy of London, he met his future wife there; both were awarded the Performer's L.R.A.M. degree at the Academy. Although the duo piano team has been giving performances only since 1965, they have already concertized extensively in the United States and Europe. In prospect are appearances at major music festivals as well as national and European tours during the 1967-68 concert season.
1945 Ruth Hagood Lissos, soprano, appeared recently as soloist in a cantata entitled "On the Passion of Christ" presented by the Westminster (Ky.) Chancel Choir. Peter Mennin, '45GE, '48GE, president of the Juilliard School of Music, had his "Fantasia, 1965" given its first New York performance at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in March.

1946 Evelyn Currie, '45, soprano, was a soloist in a production of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" and Bruckner's "Te Deum" in Syracuse.

Thomas Beverdord, GE & '59GE, professor of composition and chairman of the brass department at Indiana University School of Music, recently appeared in Ohio with the combined Marion Local and New Bremen Concert Bands.

1947 Charles Strouse's one-act opera, "The Family," was premiered at New York's Clark Center for the Performing Arts in April. The New York Times said of the Strouse opera: "The work, a jaundiced look at the American female, is brief, but Mr. Strouse shows a keen ear for the cadences of American dialogue and enough knowledge to write into the music some delightful comment." "The Family," for which Strouse wrote both words and music, is his second opera.


Parks Grant's (GE) "Prelude and Canonical Piece" was performed at the Birmingham (N.Y.) Museum of Art in March.

1949 Emma Lou Diemer, '59GE, who teaches composition at the University of Maryland, was commissioned by the Fairfax County (Va.) Symphony Orchestra to write the "Fairfax Festival Overture" for its tenth anniversary in February.

Grace Ruby Reginald is an instructor in music at the University of Akron.

Eugene J. Ulrich, GE & '55GE, professor of music theory, organ and piano at Phillips University, recently gave an organ recital at the Central Christian Church, Enid, Okla. Robert Emile, GE & '58GE, assistant conductor of the Otterbein College Symphony of Winds, will conduct three concerts during the orchestra's summer season. One concert will feature the duo-piano team of Arthur Whitemore, '36GE, and Jack Lowe, '38E & '39GE.

1950 John, GE & '60GE, and Thelma Clock Diercks, '57GE, gave a lecture-recital during Hollins College's Winter Seminar series. Last summer the duo embarked on an extended tour of the Orient to further their study of the music of eastern cultures. Diercks, a pianist-composer, is chairman of the music department at Hollins.

Robert Glagow, '51GE, of the music faculty of the University of Michigan, recently gave a lecture-performance in Evanston, Ill.


Richard Willits (GE & '65GE) "The Playground" was performed by the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra this season. Willits is associate professor and composer-in-residence at Baylor University.

Frank J. Bellino (GE) has been promoted to associate professor of music at Denison University. He also conducts the Licking County (Ohio) Symphony Orchestra and the Denison Orchestra.

Theodore Freerzer, '56GE, assistant professor of music at Fredonia State University, recently performed as soloist with the Erie Philharmonic in Milliard's "Concerto for Percussion and Orchestra" and his own composition "Chiastic."

1952 Edwin Gordon, '3GE, associate professor of music at Iowa University, recently gave a lecture-demonstration for the Music Club of Iowa City.

Nancy Draper (GE), instructor in piano at Colby Junior College (N.H.), gave a recital at Centenary College for Women.

1953 Raymond Gniwek performed in a concert featuring works by Robert Russell at New York's Town Hall in April.

1954 H. Edward Tibbs, professor of organ at Sanford University, gave a recital in Birmingham, Ala., in March.

Martin Mailman, '55 & '60GE, professor of music at North Texas State University, won the $500 award in the 60th Celebration Year composition contest sponsored by the Walla Walla Symphony.

Judging the competition were three UR alumni: William Bergsma, '42, '43GE, di-rector of the University of Washington's School of Music; Blythe Owen, '3GE, professor of theory and composition at Andrews University's School of Music; and David Burg, '58GE, associate professor of music at the University of Colorado and conductor of the Boulder Symphony. (Since all of the entries in the competition were unidentified, none of the judges knew that the winner was a fellow-alumnus until after the judging.) The prize-winning composition, "Sinfonietta," was premiered in April.

Mailman recently guest-conducted the Otterbein College Symphony of Winds in its annual home concert.

1957 Francis Bundra (GE), principal violinist of the Flint (Mich.) Symphony Orchestra, recently gave a special performance of Ralph Williams' suite "Flos Campi" with the orchestra.

Anne Westcott Hoffer recently appeared as guest soloist with the Nutley (N.J.) Symphony Orchestra.
John Hamm (GE), assistant professor of music at Covenant College, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., directed the spring tour of the Covenant College Chorale, which performed in several major cities as St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, and Dallas.

1958 Lee Dougherty, '59GE, appeared recently as principal artist in a program sponsored by the Bronxville Women's Club. Francis Brancalone, of the faculty of Mount Kisco School of Music, made his debut at New York's Town Hall in March. Samuel Jones, GE & '60GE, assistant conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, has received an alumni citation for outstanding achievement in his field from Millsaps College. David Mulbury, assistant professor of organ at Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., recently presented an organ recital at Keuka College.

Frank Sidoryskj (GE), professor at Kansas State University, was clarinet soloist with the KSU Concert Band at Independence (Kans.) Community Junior College. Kermit Peters (GE), instructor in music at the University of Omaha, will become director of the Town and Gown Orchestra, one of Omaha's oldest musical groups, this fall.

Trinity Presbyterian Church Choir of Rochester, on its second annual tour of New York and New Jersey.

Robert Jordan, a student at the Juilliard School of Music, recently gave a piano recital in Denver.

Joel Kuznik (GE) has been promoted to assistant professor of music at Concordia Senior College.

Births To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Schmaus, a son, Jan. 13.

1959 Joan Mitchell Salmon directed the Trinity Presbyterian Church Choir of Rochester on its second annual tour of New York and New Jersey.

Jocelyn Sack Reiser has been appointed to the music faculty of Armstrong State College, Savannah, Ga.

Carol Cox, '60GE, organist, recently gave a recital at the Lover's Lane Methodist Church, Dallas.

John (GE) and Marion Anderson Paton, '54E, '56GE, sang the leading roles in a production of "Die Fledermäus" by the Madison (Wis.) Civic Opera this season.

1960 John K. Galm has been appointed an instructor at the University of Colorado's College of Music.

Allen Ohnes (GE), violonist and member of the Iowa String Quartet, recently presented a musical program at Luther College.

Lucia R. Wyatt (GE), a member of the music faculty of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was the author of an article, "The Brussels Museum of Musical Instruments," which appeared in a recent issue of Music Educators Journal. In March, Wyatt performed in New York's Town Hall as trumpeter soloist with the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

David Remer, '65GE, assistant professor of music at Michigan State University, was featured recently as guest soloist in a concert with the Lansing Symphony Orchestra. Samuel Jones, '58 & '60GE, guest-conducted the orchestra.


1961 W. Kent Hill, GE & '66GE, assistant professor of music and organist at the campus chapel of Texas Tech, recently presented an organ recital in Houston.

Marriages Max H. Yount, GE & '64GE, to Susan R. Goodman, Feb. 4.

Births To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cole, a daughter, June 6, 1966.

1962 Calvin O. Dash (GE), vocal and choral music teacher at Rochester's Benjamin Franklin High School, was awarded the 1967 Rochester Rotary Pan-American Fellowship. The fellowship provides for a six-week travel-study trip to South America.

Rex Britton, principal second violinist with the Richmond (Va.) Symphony, is teaching band and orchestra in the Richmond public school district.

Robert Jordan, a graduate student at the Juilliard School of Music, recently gave a piano recital in Denver.

Armand R. Abramson (GE) article "Introducing the Clarinet High Register to the Young Student" appeared in a recent issue of the School Musician. Abramson is assistant professor of music at Lincoln University.

William Stokes, a graduate student at Union Theological School of Sacred Music, recently gave a recital at St. George's Episcopal Church, Newburgh.

Marriages Rex Britton to Judith Eastman, Dec. 30; Lois M. Hamilton (GE) to Henry L. Hovemeyer, Jr.

1963 Joel Kuznik (GE) has been promoted to assistant professor of music at Concordia Senior College.

Sylvia Khabachourian, '65GE, made her solo debut at New York's Carnegie Hall in May. The performance was sponsored by the Armenian Students' Association of America.

Donald Doig (GE), director of the Houghton College Choir, appeared as soloist this spring in a production of Hector Berlioz' "Requiem" given by the Rochester Oratorio Society.

1964 Rita Noel (GE), mezzo-soprano, was a member of the 1966-67 Metropolitan Opera National Company, appearing in the ensemble and also featured roles in "La Traviata" and "Marriage of Figaro.

Angelene Mathews, '66GE, of the faculty of Union College, made her debut with Robert Murray as a duo-piano team at the College in February.

Elise Inselman (GE), mezzo-soprano, sang recently in "Overture to Opera IV," co-sponsored by the Detroit Grand Opera Association and Oakland University.

Leroy S. Williams (GE) has become assistant professor of music at Edinboro (Pa.) State College.

Marriages Karen McNerney to George M. Kester II, Mar. 9.

1965 Douglass Courtwright is playing trombone with the United States Navy Band.

William Schmid (GE) directed the Winona State College Band in a concert presented at Wisconsin State University during the band's 1967 midwestern tour.

Pianist Robert Silverman Wins $5,000 Grand Prize In Canadian Competition

Robert Silverman, '65GE, has won first prize in Canada's leading competition for young musicians.

Currently a doctoral candidate at Eastman, he received the $5,000 top award of the Concours Jeunesses Musicales (Musical Youth Competition) for his performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. The prize also includes a series of concert and recital appearances, the first of which will be a July 16 performance of the same concerto at Expo 67 in Wilfrid Pelletier Hall.

Silverman was the unanimous choice of the jury, which included pianists Nadia Reisenberg, Philippe Entremont, Karl Engel and Vladis Perlemuter. The annual competition was jointly sponsored by the Jeunesses Musicales and the Canadian Centennial Commission.

The young pianist, a native of Montreal, also has been chosen to represent Canada in the prestigious Marguerite Long Competition in Paris early this summer.

At Eastman, Silverman—a student of Mrs. Cecile Genhart, chairman of ESM's piano department—has already qualified for the Artist's Diploma.

He was a semi-finalist in the Van Cliburn international contest at Fort Worth, Texas, last fall, at which Barry Snyder, '66E, a fellow ESM student, won second prize.

Silverman also was laureate of the Rio de Janeiro International Competition in 1965, has won several Canadian contests, and has performed in various U.S. and Canadian cities.

Cassandra Havens, coloratura soprano, was a guest soloist with the Orchestra Park (N.Y.) Symphony Orchestra in April.

Fedor Kabalin (GE), conductor of the Midland Symphony Orchestra and composer-in-residence at Delta College, recently wrote an article on lesser known 18th century opera composers for Opera News.

1966 Bruce Rhotent has been awarded a Fulbright Grant Renewal for 1967-68 and will continue his studies under Helmut Wobisch at the Academy of Music in Vienna.

Marriages Catharina Meints to James Caldwell, Feb. 19; Jo Ellen Dutton (GE) to Howard L. Mussell, Jan. 21.
Medicine and Dentistry

1938 Dr. Philip M. Winslow, a consultant in orthopedic surgery at Corning Hospital and clinical associate professor of orthopedic surgery at UR's Strong Memorial Hospital, served during March in Afghanistan as a volunteer specialist with MEDICO, a service of CARE.

1939 Dr. Mary Steichen Calderone, executive director of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States (SIECUS), spoke recently at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.; at Port­land Ore.'s "Community Conversation on Sex Attitudes;" at the Conference on Hu­man Sexuality, Anchorage, Alaska; and in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Dr. Joseph B. Deisher has completed a two-year contract as a physician with the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. He was stationed at Majuro in the Marshall Islands, where he was in charge of the Territory's Rehabilitation Center in addi­tion to general medical work. Dr. Deisher is now a fellow in the Center for the Study of Medical Education of the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

1943 Dr. T. G. Mariens, consultant in ophthal­mology in the Mayo Clinic, has been elected chairman, for a two-year term, of the board of directors of Preschool Survey of Vision and Hearing, a public-service or­ganization sponsored by the Minnesota State Medical Association.

1945 Dr. Jean Glissman (GM) has be­come psychiatrist and medical director of the West Central Medical Health Center in Adel, Iowa.

1947 Dr. Carmen J. Scaprellino, attend­ing physician in the department of medicine at Riverview Hospital, Red Bank, N.J., has been named an officer of the hospital.

1949 Marriages Dr. Maurice L. Kelley to Carol J. Povey, Feb. 11.

1950 Dr. George C. Trombeta, '43, has been appointed chief of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Highland Hospital and assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology at UR.

Dr. Fred V. Lucas, professor and chairman of the Department of Pathology at the Uni­versity of Missouri School of Medicine, spent a month in South Vietnam as a medi­cal educator assigned to help plan future medical education and training programs for Vietnamese students. He was one of a group of medical experts chosen to advise and assist in expanding the curriculum for a new medical school in Saigon under arran­gements made by the United States Agency for International Development and the American Medical Association.

1951 Dr. R. Dean Coddington has been appointed director of the Division of Child Psychiatry and professor of psychiatry and pediatrics at Ohio State University College of Medicine.

1952 Dr. Frederic A. Stone, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, has been stationed in Vietnam.

1953 Dr. D. Joseph Denis (GM), for­merly director of dermatology at Washing­ton University School of Medicine and der­matologist-in-chief of Barnes Hospital, has been named head of dermatology at Albany Medical Center.

1954 Dr. John H. Weikel (GM), director of chemical pharmacology and safety eval­uation at Mead Johnson, Evansville, Ohio, received the firm's 1966 President's Award for contributions to research.

1958 Dr. Harold L. Bitter (GM), chief of physiological chemistry at Brooks AFB, Tex., presented a paper at the 38th Annual Aerospace Medical Association meeting in Washington, D.C.

1959 Dr. Leo J. Holmsten has become a fellow of the American College of Obstet­ricians and Gynecologists.

1962 Births To Dr. Solomon and Linda Shaw Solomon, '61, 63G, a daughter, Feb. 2.

1963 Dr. Robert Faulkner (GM), assistant professor of biochemistry at the University of Nebraska Medical Center, recently received the coveted Career Development Award of the Surgeon General of the United States. The award, made for the first time at Nebraska, supports Dr. Faulkner's re­search and teaching for five years.

Marriages Dr. Robert Steinhauser to Marianna Duran in January; Dr. Gerhard Helmuth Schmidt to Mary Margaret Graham, April 1.

Dr. W. A. Peck, '60M, Receives Lederle Faculty Award

Dr. William A. Peck, '60M, assistant profes­sor of medicine at UR, has won one of ten Lederle Medical Faculty Awards for 1967. The awards are given annually to honor faculty members at U.S. medical schools who have made important contributions to research in the basic medical sciences and to encourage them to follow careers in medical teaching. Dr. Peck's award will total $29,805 for a three-year period.

His principal research interest has been in the mechanism of connective tissue for­mation and the treatment of connective tissue diseases.

Nursing


1952 Marjorie S. Bardwell, formerly chief of nursing service and training at Kings Park State Hospital, is associate chief of nursing service for education in Canadia­guna.

1958 Births To George and Elizabeth Booker Duck, a daughter, Jan. 20.

1959 Births To Louis and Irene Bag­neschi Frediani, a son, Mar. 19.

1962 Marriages Lynne Scott to Bruce J. Levinsky, May 27.

Births To James and Bonnie Palmer Hull, a daughter, Mar. 27.

1964 Barbara Taylor has been promoted to the post of supervisor at the Boston Visit­ing Nurse Association.

Births To David and Phyllis Gaebel Stringer, a son.

1965 Patricia Estes Schrader has been appointed to the staff of the Wayne County Public Health Nursing Service.

1966 Ann Powell Dow is on the pediatric nursing staff at Johns Hopkins Hospital.
Standing-room-only audiences for campus lectures on religion... a "teach-in" on the Death-of-God movement... and a student petition urging more courses in religion are among the indicators that seem to point to renewed interest in religious discussion at UR. (In response to the petition, the College of Arts and Science increased the number of courses in religion for the spring semester and appointed a faculty committee to study the question of establishing a religion department.)

To comment on these and other aspects of religion at Rochester, the Review recently brought together Vincent (Vinny) McGee, Jr., '67, the University School student who spearheaded both the teach-in and the subsequent petition; Marilyn Herman, ’67; Ingrid Stevens, ’68, president of the University Protestant Fellowship; Chaplain Robert Beaven; and Professor Hayden White of the history department. Portions of their hour-long taped discussion follow.

Beaven: There’s certainly a greatly increased interest in departments of religion in colleges and, interestingly enough, in state universities all over the country. I do not see this as an increased interest in religion, though I do not want completely to disassociate it.

It seems to me that we live in an intellectual climate that is non-dogmatic at almost every point. This was not true thirty or forty years ago. When I was in college, the antagonism between science and religion, for example, was very sharp. It was assumed that they could not co-exist—you had to make some choice. If you were stupid, you chose religion; if you were smart, you didn’t.

Today the intellectual atmosphere is almost absolutely non-dogmatic. This has opened up many areas for inquiry. The fact that many scientists now describe science as an art illustrates what I’m trying to suggest; so that the interest in religion—along with the interest in the unconscious, in existentialism, in poetry, in lots of other things—relates to the fact that we are now free to explore things that some years ago were written off.

One other point: This kind of openness, this non-dogmatic stance makes commitment very difficult for this generation. In fact, I do not see an interest in religion as commitment taking place on campus or any place else. But religion as an area to be explored, one in which you might find possible meaning—there is interest in this, and I find it very exciting both here and on other campuses.

White: There is an attitude of freedom, a non-dogmatic attitude, on campuses today. However, I would characterize the problem of religious commitment, as it presents itself to students, somewhat differently. I would say that precisely because it’s difficult to believe, students are particularly concerned about religious commitment. They’re curious about it because, as it is historically offered, religion is a kind of classic ground where commitment has been required.

I think commitment itself is the problem. The reasons students are interested in religion—the history, the psychology of religion—have to do with the kind of commitment that religions traditionally have demanded of individuals. Students are interested in how commitment is possible—not only in a religious sense, but commitment to social institutions, commitment to other people, to the family, to political causes—and I think religion offers the student who may not have any religious convictions a kind of ground where he can look at cases, as it were, of commitment in a very pure form.

Vinny: Since most of the interest at universities involves an academic study of religion, I wonder what kind of commitment is involved. We’re not living in an age where dogmatism is tolerated or even looked for. But I
have the feeling that if one is to be completely a human being, there must be some grappling with absolutes: How does one look toward the future? How does one understand his background or history? I would define this very, very broadly as religious interest. It might be an interest in anything that was treated as an absolute or as ultimate concern or as a future. How this gets converted into an academic interest is an intriguing question.

White: I'd say that this interest is converted into an academic interest because the people who are interested in it as students are in an academic situation!

In my experience on campus, students are interested in religion, and they talk to me about it not out of what I would call primarily an academic interest, but out of a deep kind of psychological bewilderment that is both a reflection of young adulthood itself and also a part of the general intellectual climate.

Marilyn: When a student comes here, he brings with him a certain kind of heritage. He begins with an academic interest in religion and then may experience a desire to think over his own values and try to determine how he feels toward religion itself. I think (and I've heard this from several students in your courses, Dr. White) that students look at religion as they would at a course on ancient history. However, many of them don't leave it at that; they bring it up to contemporary times and treat it as they would an interest in politics or Vietnam. For them it's a new area, one that hasn't been brought into academic life as such; there is a lack of knowledge and a lack of talk about it, and they want, first, to bring it into historical perspective, and then to consider it personally.

Ingrid: Students do come here with certain beliefs. But these are more or less Sunday-school beliefs—primitive beliefs that don't have real relevance. Nothing's really been tested; the student hasn't been thrown into any situation that differs from the environment that has nurtured these nice platitudes.

Then, during his four years of college, there may be a complete closing-off of his religious life as such (not as an academic interest, but as something meaningful and relevant in his life), and either it's pushed into the background or it's rejected. Either way, religion loses its fundamental role and becomes relegated to the classroom.

White: I didn't mean to suggest that students' academic interests don't affect the kind of soul-searching that leads to renewed interest in religion. It's a common phenomenon, of course, for all generations who come to college to lose the conventional faith; but the interesting thing about the current generation is that this loss manifests itself as a renewed curiosity about religion. Maybe my generation was still interested in social philosophy, in socialism, and things of that sort, and maybe the explosion of many of these alternative political programs has left a void that leads to a renewed interest in religion after a period of disillusionment.

Beaven: Today a number of students come from backgrounds where there has been no family religion. Now, I don't want to say that they are revolting against their parents by becoming religious (as we used to revolt, in a sense, by losing it all) but I think that, for some students, part of their discovery of themselves is an exploration which they've never had a chance to make before. For them, interest in religion is something new. It has a respectability it never used to have. This is a tremendously religious generation; it really is.

Marilyn: We need to distinguish between religion as an ethic and religion as a social way of life. Speaking from personal experience and from contact with many students of the Jewish faith, I might note that when these students first come here, they haven't made a moral commitment. Then they may take a course and read some philosophers who deny the existence of God; they may agree or disagree, as the case may be—but when they go home, they return to the social ritual of their faith. Actually, the desire to evaluate and reconcile what may be two contradictory tensions can be one of the main reasons for this new interest in religion and in religious values.

Vinny: I wonder if the interest in religion as a branch of knowledge and as a discipline is based on students' discovery that religion is one of the fundamental pillars of all institutions, all concerns, all philosophy, and all knowledge. Many courses expose us to religious knowledge or faith, to anti-religious knowledge, etc., and there's an attempt to put these things together and see how, historically, they have formed today's institutions.

Beaven: An interesting aspect of the discussion between Bishop Pike and Rabbi Rackman the other night was the fact that the present situation looks radically different to Rackman, the Jew, from the way it does to Pike, the Protestant. What emerges from this is the fact that Judaism, fortunately, has more than ideological and intellectual dimensions. It has a history, and you can share in this history no matter what your ideological assumptions are—you can share in the culture, and, to a certain extent, you can even share perhaps in the liturgy even though, ideologically, you may have great differences with other Jews. But Protestantism, to a large extent, has been identified with the ideological or the
ideational, with what you believe, and this means that the contemporary situation, which is now ideological, for Protestantism is much more threatening.

White: I don't agree with Vinny that the current interest in religion is academic in the sense that students merely want to know the history of these things. I'm convinced that something more is going on—that is to say, there is a kind of involvement that goes beyond mere academic interest. For example, the kinds of speakers that today's students respond to lead me to believe that these students want more than just another point of view: I think they are interested in people who can bear witness.

And I think this has to do with the nature of today's academic life, which strives for such objectivity, such multi-perspectival approaches to the world that after two or three years the student gets tired and says, in effect: "Look here, you keep telling me that there is this point of view and that point of view and another point of view. Which is the correct point of view?"

This manifestation of concerned bewilderment by intelligent people, people whom students can respect as individuals, brings a dimension—a dramatic dimension, if not a psychologically compelling one—to the student's life, one which is often lacking. Normally he doesn't find this in his teachers, since most of us profess a kind of objectivist or disengaged point of view (whether, in fact, we are or not) in the classroom.

Ingrid: I assume you mean speakers like Bishop Pike and Rabbi Rackman, the men who spoke at the recent campus "teach-in" on the Death-of-God movement—Professor Hamilton and Rabbi Rubenstein and Dr. Fontinell—and even Andy Warhol and Timothy Leary. Are these latter two just as relevant for students who are searching for some kind of answer to the situation in which they see themselves? And what about student reaction to these people? I think the audience was very hostile to Warhol, for example.

White: Students were hostile to Warhol, I think, because he refused to regard his art as a commitment to any transcending metaphysical, ethical, or even aesthetic position. Students were there because they were curious about him; after all, he has impressed his personality upon this generation of artists. They expected fireworks from him—a strong statement of some sort—and he didn't give it to them; he frustrated them. But Leary did make such a statement, did he not? Now, the response to him may or may not have been hostile on particular grounds—but the point is that Leary represents the kind of man that I think interests today's students as a counterpoise to the dominant culture-figure: the disinterested, uncommitted, cold, calculating specialist!

Vinny: The point of connection for most of these people might be that they have gone against the tide, and, to some extent, have gotten burned personally for it. This sort of thing seems to attract attention because it's anti-institutional, and each of these men—Pike, the "Death-of-God" people, Leary, etc.—has a certain charisma for students who may not really be interested in any serious investigation of what is going on.

White: That's not my point. I was trying to describe the situation and relate it to the fact that students, increasingly as their academic careers progress, seem disenchanted by the multitude of alternative viewpoints that are offered to them.

Beaven: Is this truer today than when we were in college?

White: I believe so, but I don't know. I think that, for example, the cult of objectivity is not nearly as dominant today.

Beaven: That's what I said earlier. Now I want to relate the notion of bearing witness to the problem of commitment for young people. I don't mean to suggest that students want a religion department so that people will burn themselves on the Cross in emulation of a Klan meeting or something of that sort, so that they can get

"...students want more than just another point of view: I think they are interested in people who can bear witness."

—Professor Hayden White

"We need to distinguish between religion as an ethic and religion as a social way of life."

—Marilyn Herman, '67

(Continued on Page 26)
Precisely at nine o'clock every Friday morning during the past semester a very special group of students has gathered on campus for a busy day of lectures, discussions, and demonstrations. Currently 17 in number, its members are the initial class in the College of Business Administration's new Executive Development Program. As such, they are participants in the first university-sponsored degree program that offers middle-management personnel an opportunity for intensive weekly instruction in management affairs with a minimum loss of on-the-job time.

The aim of the program, in the words of William H. Meckling, dean of the College, is to give young executives a formal course of study that is "specifically designed to provide the breadth of knowledge and the managerial skills essential to success in business."

At the end of two years, members of the class who hold undergraduate degrees will receive the degree of Master
of Business Administration. In the meantime, they face a weekly schedule of four or five days on the job and one day on campus (plus a bi-weekly evening seminar and a summer-long research project) that should challenge the most energetic young manager.

Eight members of the class are engineers. Two are lawyers. The others are a salesman, a banker, a purchasing agent, a general manager, a computer specialist, a production supervisor, and an assistant treasurer.

Ranging in age from about thirty to forty-five, they come from thirteen of Western New York's "blue ribbon" corporations. In most cases, the company pays the full tuition ($2,500 a year) for its participants.

What's so special about the new program? According to Patrick J. Parker, Bus Ad's associate dean for executive programs, many degree programs at the master's level require a year of residence—a distinct drawback for the student, his family, and his firm. On the other hand, a number of short-term non-degree programs are so concentrated that they give the student little or no time to apply his new knowledge and skills until afterwards. The Rochester program, Parker explains, endeavors to provide the "high-quality instruction typical of the longer programs without depriving the company of the student's services for more than one day a week and without the complications that all resident programs, short or long, involve."

 Appropriately, many of the College's faculty on whom the Executive Development Program draws are former executives themselves. Professor William Wichman, for example, was a vice president of the General Electric Company before he joined the Rochester faculty. Professor Edwin Henry was director of social science research for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Professor Julian Keilson was a senior scientist at the Sylvania Applied Research Laboratory. Professor Melvin Marks was
"As management problems become more complex, as information and computer technology advances, and as new managerial techniques and knowledge evolve through research and experience, formal education in the science of management has more and more to contribute to managerial effectiveness."

—WILLIAM H. MECKLING
Dean
College of Business Administration

vice president of the Matrix Corporation and director of its Psychological Research Division. Parker himself was director of tactical air programs in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense. And so on.

A number of the program's faculty members have made significant contributions to research in their own fields. In addition, Parker notes, they combine a high degree of research know-how with an understanding of how such knowledge can be most useful to businessmen.

Guest speakers this year include Nicholas Johnson of the Federal Communications Commission; George H. Brown, director of the Ford Motor Company's Marketing Research Office; John A. Leermakers, vice president and director of research at Eastman Kodak Company; and Lieutenant Commander Charles di Bona, special assistant to the Under Secretary of the Navy, among others.

To date, students, faculty, and sponsoring companies alike are highly enthusiastic about the program. As a result, a new first-year class currently is being formed and will start its activities in September.
Loewy, who has been director of the Space Science Center since last September, served as chief scientist of the U.S. Air Force during 1965-66 while on leave from the University. In September, he received the highest award the Air Force can give to a civilian—the Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service—in recognition of his “exceptional contributions” as chief scientist.

A faculty member of the University’s Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Sciences since 1962 and a full professor since 1965, Loewy was chief technical engineer in the Vertol Division of Boeing Co. before coming to Rochester.

An authority on helicopters and other vertical-take-off craft, he received the Lawrence Sperry Award of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics in 1958.

He is a consultant to numerous national boards and commissions. Earlier this year he was appointed to the Air Force Scientific Advisory Board and to the new Postal Research and Engineering Advisory Council. Recently he was named chairman of an ad hoc study group of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council which will investigate the use of advanced composite materials in structural design.

Cole, ’49G, Promoted To Associate Provost

Joseph W. Cole, University Dean of Student Affairs, was promoted to the newly created post of Associate Provost for Student Affairs this spring.

Creation of the new post places in the top University administration a major officer concerned with students. As associate provost, Cole will have direct supervisory responsibility for the functions of admissions, registration, religious activities, counselling and special services, student life (including residence halls, fraternities and sororities, and student activities) and intercollegiate athletics.

He will also serve as coordinator and liaison officer for the River Campus, Eastman School of Music, and School of Medicine and Dentistry in all areas dealing with student affairs.

A member of the University of Rochester staff since 1954, Cole has served successively as associate director and director of the Testing and Counselling Service, assistant dean of students, dean of students on the River Campus, and, since 1963, University Dean of Student Affairs.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, he holds a master’s degree in education from the University of Rochester and a doctor’s degree in education from Harvard University.

Kolodin at Eastman

Serving Kolodin, one of America’s most distinguished music critics, visited the Eastman School of Music this spring for a week-long series of informal discussions with the School’s students and faculty on the role of the critic in the musical community. Kolodin, an associate editor of Saturday Review for the past twenty years, is nationally known as author, critic, and program annotator.

The annual Eastman Student Composers Symposium, which took place during Kolodin’s visit, provided on-the-spot subject matter for the discussions.

UR Meeting to Draw 250 Physicists

At least six Nobel Laureates will be among the 250 theoretical physicists who will attend the first International Theoretical Physics Conference on Particles and Fields at the University late this summer. Delegates will come from more than 30 countries.

Robert E. Marshak, Distinguished University Professor of Physics, came up with the idea of the conference and will be its chairman. The five-day meeting is sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation.

The new conference is patterned after the internationally known “Rochester Conference”—the International
After a quarter-century as a member of the English department faculty, Kathrine Koller, Joseph H. Gilmore Professor of English and former department chairman, will become professor emeritus this September.

Professor Koller (in private life the wife of Professor William Diez of the political science department) is the first woman ever to head a major academic department at UR. She came to Rochester as an assistant professor in 1942, served as chairman of the English department from 1946 until 1958, and has since devoted herself full time to teaching, research, and writing.

A nationally known authority on English Renaissance literature, she has been director and national president of the College English Association and was a member of President Kennedy’s National Shakespeare Anniversary Committee. In 1957, as Phi Beta Kappa Visiting Scholar, she lectured on campuses throughout the country.

At last year’s commencement, the Alumni Federation honored Professor Koller for her “extraordinary contribution and influence” as a teacher, praising her as an “eloquent defender of the humanities in a scientific world.”

Campus Building Named for Frederick Douglass

At the last program in the University’s Frederick Douglass Sesquicentennial Lectures this spring, President Wallis announced that the men’s dining center will officially be designated the Frederick Douglass Building in honor of the distinguished Negro American who lived and worked in Rochester from 1847 to 1872.

In his announcement, President Wallis said, “The Frederick Douglass Sesquicentennial has served to remind the University and the community of Frederick Douglass’ eminence as a person and his lasting contribution to social thought in America. The University, with its collection of Douglass papers, is a center for the study of the man and his times, and the magnificent bust given to the University by the citizens of Rochester has told generations of students and faculty members of the University’s connections with Frederick Douglass.”

Wallis noted that the designation “Men’s Dining Center” is “no longer an adequate description of the building that bears that name. Besides lasting and conspicuous commemoration of Frederick Douglass, the change will give a more appropriate name to a building that houses the Faculty Club, the University bookstore, the African Student Center, seminar rooms, meeting rooms, and offices, as well as the main men’s dining room on the River Campus.”

The building was completed in 1955 and was enlarged in 1963 to house expanded facilities for the Faculty Club, placement services, and meeting and seminar rooms for students and faculty.

In addition to the Douglass Building, two other River Campus buildings have been named in honor of outstanding Americans who lived in Rochester. They are Anthony Hall and Morgan Hall, in the women’s residence center, which were named for Susan B. Anthony, the famous crusader for women’s rights, and Lewis Henry Morgan, one of the founders of modern anthropology.

Professor Barnes Will Retire

The man who designed the University’s first cyclotron—Professor Sidney W. Barnes of the physics department—will become professor emeritus of physics in September.
Professor Barnes has been a member of the faculty since 1934. This was the year that Lee A. DuBridge, former physics chairman and dean of the faculty at Rochester (now president of California Institute of Technology) proposed that the University enter the field of nuclear physics and build a cyclotron—the country's third. Barnes designed and built the 7-million-electron-volt accelerator, the "small cyclotron," on the River Campus in 1935 and supervised its activities until 1950.

From 1942 to 1945, he was on leave to work with the Manhattan Project at Berkeley, Oak Ridge, and Los Alamos. Following World War II, he supervised the construction of UR's 240-million-electron-volt synchrocyclotron and directed its activities from 1950 to 1965.

Nuclear Structure Lab Dedicated

With Leland J. Haworth, director of the National Science Foundation, as the principal speaker, and a scientific symposium as a very special attraction, dedication ceremonies June 1 for the Nuclear Structure Research Laboratory have now officially welcomed the new facility to the Rochester campus. The Laboratory is the first structure on the University's South Campus.

Among the symposium speakers were Nobel Laureate C. N. Yang and Prof. D. Allan Bromley, '55G, director of Yale University's nuclear structure laboratory.

The Laboratory, which was established in 1962 with a $3.56 million NSF grant, houses a Model MP Tandem Van de Graaff accelerator, the "Emperor," which produced its first beam last August. (The accelerator, the fourth of its type in North America to be funded, was the second to obtain a beam.)

Now It's "Help Week"

Like coonskin coats and goldfish-gulping, the time-honored fraternity "Hell Week" seems to be a thing of the past. At Rochester, at least, it's been taking on a new look in several fraternities, in which the traditional antics associated with hazing have yielded to service projects in the community.

In recent years, one or two fraternities have volunteered their pledges for clean-up programs in local settlement houses. This year, in the first major expansion of such programs, more than 100 students, mostly freshmen, devoted themselves to painting, scrubbing, and installing insulation at three community centers for periods ranging from an afternoon to two days.

University School In Scandinavia

The University of Rochester and the University of Stockholm will co-sponsor a three-week study tour and seminar on contemporary Scandinavian society in Sweden and Denmark this summer. The program is being initiated by University School as part of a continuing series of overseas seminars.

Prominent Swedish personalities, including Ingmar Bergman, famed movie director, and Gunnar Myrdal, internationally known social scientist, will meet with the group.

Marshak Wins Guggenheim Grant

Robert E. Marshak, Distinguished University Professor of Physics, has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship to continue his research in theoretical high energy physics next year.

This is Professor Marshak's third Guggenheim Fellowship. He previously studied in Paris and at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva under the program.

Marshak, who came to the University in 1939, served as chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy from 1950 to 1964. He recently was named a member of the Program Committee of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which recommends young scientists for research fellowships in the physical sciences.
UR Scientists "Build" Brain on Salamander's Back

DAVID R. BRANCH

An ordinary salamander—the "mud puppy" that a small boy might find under a rock along the creek—is the focus of new experiments in which brain research scientists are "building" a miniature brain and watching to see how it works. The objective: a better understanding of the human learning process.

At the University's Center for Brain Research, the lowly salamander has moved into the spotlight as a basic experimental model for studies of nerve cell structure and function. But the amphibian in the laboratory is different from his woodland cousin in one important way: He has one or two extra legs plus an extra nervous system grafted to his dorsal fin.

It is the extra leg, along with implanted portions of spinal cord and brain tissue, that the scientists want to study. It is a key element in a broad-scale brain research program that has just received major support from the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness—a research grant that will provide more than one million dollars over the next seven years.

(The Center for Brain Research is a separate division of the University which brings together teachers and investigators in the various academic disciplines related to brain function—for instance, neuro-anatomy, neuro-physiology, psychology, neuro-chemistry, clinical medicine—so that they may study the brain and central nervous system as a coherent unit and teach graduate students in this field. The Center was among the first interdisciplinary brain research centers in American universities when it was established in 1961.)

Several years ago, Dr. Paul Weiss of the University of Chicago showed that it was possible to graft onto the dorsal fin of a salamander a leg and portions of nerve tissue from another of the species, and that the nerve and leg would develop into a functioning unit.

Now, building on the earlier idea, the Rochester group is implanting legs, spinal cords, and portions of brain tissue into these dorsal fins, in order to create a much-simplified model of the complex brain-nerve-organ system in the human being.

The dorsal fin of the salamander provides a semi-isolated medium in which the miniature brain-nerve-organ system can be studied. It is something like the standard laboratory tissue culture technique, in which a fragment of tissue from a living organism can be kept alive. The salamander's fin provides nutrients and removes wastes from the implant, but is sufficiently remote from the functional parts of the animal that the implant has little effect on its normal activity.

A major advantage in working with the salamander is its ability to regrow parts of its brain by replacing nerve cells which have been destroyed. (The higher animals, including humans, have lost the ability to regenerate damaged parts of the brain.)

"What we are doing," says Professor Ray Snider, director of the Center, "is building a simplified system in order to permit studies of the complexities of brain function. Most important, we are starting with components that are disconnected when we implant them. We can actually watch nerve interconnections being established while the implants develop into working brain-nerve-organ systems."

The Rochester research team studies these miniaturized brains in several ways to shed light on how the brain gathers and stores information. One way to do this,

To build a live working model of a brain-nerve-organ system, the Brain Research scientists create a tunnel in the dorsal fin of a salamander, then insert segments of brain and spinal cord and the upper end of a leg from another animal. The various parts of the system are nourished by the host animal's circulation, while developing into a system that will function independently.

DAVID R. BRANCH is an associate director in the UR's Office of Public Relations, where he is in charge of medical affairs.
Professor Ray Snider, a neuro-anatomist, is director of the Center for Brain Research. Here he examines under a magnifying glass one of the five-legged salamanders.

of course, is to look at it, which the scientists do with the aid of a new electron microscope that enables them to see individual nerve cells at magnifications up to 100,000 times or higher.

Professor Leo Abood is contributing another major element through basic studies of nerve cell chemistry. He is examining the chemical makeup of the cell membrane—the outer skin of the cell—and that of the dendrites, fern-like appendages which receive electrical signals from other cells. He hopes to discover the chemical factors on this cell border which affect the passage of these signals.

“We think that the key to the cell's ability to send and receive messages is the ease or difficulty with which electrically-charged atoms can pass through the cell membrane,” Dr. Abood explains. “We need to find out the chemical factors which affect permeability of the membrane and how they are related to the information receiving and storing processes.”

Still another aspect is the use of a computer to organize and analyze the enormous number and variety of electrical signals that are produced even in this very simplified brain-nerve-organ system. Dr. Karl Lowy, who has been investigating for some time the possibility of designing an instrument that would transmit sound signals directly to the brain around a damaged inner ear, is applying the computer’s special advantages to the study of the nerve impulses from the salamander implant.

He believes that the computer, with its ability to assimilate large amounts of information and recognize patterns in what appears to be random “noise,” might be able to unravel the neurological code (the sequence, arrangement and frequency of electrical signals that may be the “language” of the brain).

“One of our biggest problems in this work,” Lowy points out, “is that we get more information than we can handle. So many electrical impulses are recorded in one of these experiments that it is impossible for the investigator to recognize what they mean in terms of a specific message to the implanted leg.

“The computer, with its ability to handle these many bits of information, can help us by doing the greater part of that work for us. But it can do even more: It can give us results of experiments instantaneously and tell us how to change the experiment to get our final answers more quickly.”

Dr. Snider believes that part of the ability of the brain to acquire and store information may depend upon the development of the dendrites, those little branches on the body of the nerve cells which receive electrical signals from other nerve cells.

It is already known, reports Snider, that in certain kinds of mental retardation, such as mongolism, dendrites on the brain's nerve cells tend to be underdeveloped. This suggests that the dendrites play a key roles in the learning process. By examining the development of nerve cells in the implant on the salamander's back, and using growth-promoting chemicals, the Rochester investigators hope to confirm the relation of dendritic growth to the learning process and how it might affect intelligence in the organism.

Says Snider: “The extra leg on the salamander, connected with its special brain which we can regulate, might let us tie these aspects of nerve cell behavior together. If we can discover how coded nerve signals, passed from one nerve cell to the next, can alter the behavior of the limb, we may be on the way to an understanding of how this complex combination of millions of cells can process and learn information.”
their kicks that way; I'm not suggesting that at all. But the kind of people that we have talked about appear to be harbingers or evidence of the religious revival, and students do respond to them.

*Marilyn:* My own response is that when I listen to theologians, I tend to accept them as a higher authority than a book or a lecture by a professor.

*White:* Can you say why?

*Marilyn:* I guess it's because they are living—

*White:* You mean professors aren't living?

*Marilyn:* Well, you don't look at a professor as someone who is qualified to be responsible for a moral judgment. When you listen to a theologian, you look at him as someone who has tried to face up to moral commitments: this is his life.

*White:* That's what I meant about bearing witness.

*Beaven:* I'm not sure whether this is really as much a distinction between the non-religious and the religious person as between the professional and the personal—using personal to refer to that moment when professors speak not just about subjects on which they are authorities, but, in a sense, speak themselves, as persons who have made a certain kind of choice and then stand up and say, "This is why I have done it." At that point I think students respond differently, not because the speakers are religious people rather than professors, but because they are speaking as whole persons about life or existence, rather than about a subject.

*White:* It would be interesting to get a clue as to why students respond to people who represent the religious revival. Why do students turn out for them in such large numbers?

Let me put it this way. There is a kind of instant curiosity (depending upon the publicity), a ready market, as it were, for men who deal with this sort of issue. Now, the students here talk about life through particular kinds of experience. At least, this is the point that Marilyn seems to be making and Ingrid is seconding: that here are people whose business is morality, whose life has been fashioned or conditioned by a choice that they have had to make (or maybe they are making it a second time if they are Death-of-God theologians). At any rate, I think this is an important factor in understanding the revival of interest in religion among undergraduates.

*Beaven:* There's a wonderful article in Either/Or by Richard Taylor of our philosophy department on the philosopher as man of wisdom, in which he talks about the fact that from his point of view there is no area of philosophical knowledge that has certainty attached to it, but that philosophers have very often been wise men who were heard seriously not because they had certainties but because they had accumulated a great deal of understanding, of sensitivity to the world in which they were living. Perhaps students think that these speakers may have such wisdom.

*Vinny:* I want to come back to the question of attendance at religious programs. I think it's pretty generally not the experience of campus religious groups to get a great crowd. For example, the Newman Club sponsored a talk by Dorothy Day, who was well known in the generation before us, and I would say there were fifty students out of an audience of probably three hundred.

Actually, the tremendous turnout for our teach-in on the Death-of-God movement was a surprise to everyone who had anything to do with running it! And when the question of a petition came up at the meeting, a number of signatures were collected (which didn't mean much because many of those who signed weren't students). But a week later, when an official student petition was drawn up, we got over a thousand signatures in one afternoon—and that does seem to mean something, some real interest in taking formal studies in religion. The "why" is still pretty much a mystery.

*Marilyn:* For one thing, Vinny, your petition didn't make clear just what kind of religion courses you were talking about, so you really don't know what students want.

*Beaven:* I think this is being explored by the faculty committee that was appointed to study this whole question. Certainly, whatever is offered in religion has to have meaning for today's students.

*White:* But you can't build a discipline that addresses itself only to the contemporary issue; if you do, it becomes a fossil the minute the issue dissolves. Another alternative raised by people who responded to the student petition was that you can have a philosopher of religion in the philosophy department, a psychologist of religion in the psychology department, a sociologist of religion in the sociology department, and so on. It seems to me that the only justification for a religion department would be to have one that centered on theology as the particular subject matter of a discipline and that provided its own analytical tools. I don't quite know what would be the intellectual or scholarly or academic function (and we are an academic institution, after all) of a department of religion that happens to have a historian of religion and a sociologist of religion and a philosopher of religion, because then you are only defining such a department in terms of its subject matter, not in terms of its approach. But I do think that to have some experts in theology on this campus would be of general benefit both to faculty and to students. Of course, we do have them in the chaplain's office, but I mean, specifically, people who offer courses in which different theological positions are met and entertained.

*Vinny:* I'd like to qualify the use of the word "theology."
because my way of looking at it might differ from yours. Theology would seem to me to indicate some sort of participation in religion—some participation in faith. Someone who is competent in scripture could be called a theologian in scripture, for example.

White: Well, I usually call people like that philologians or philologists. It seems to me that the term "theology" would be regarded as the "scientific study of the holy," whatever that may be. You could look upon a theologian as a historian of religion, someone who takes religious phenomena as his special province of inquiry and tries to bring to it the same kind of detachment, in the best sense, that scholars in other fields do.

Beaven: We're getting back to what I said at the very beginning about the non-ideological, non-ideational thrust of contemporary culture which I think also affects the area of religion. I don't believe that the only legitimate concern for a department of religion is simply an introduction to the ideational, that is, the theological. It's an introduction to the religious posture, or how men have thought about the things out of which theology does come.

White: I guess I'm reflecting my medieval training in thinking of a department of theology as non-denominational or non-confessional.

Beaven: You know, just before I came to the University, a decision was made to separate the chaplain's job from teaching, and to rely upon other area institutions, such as Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, to supply people to teach courses in religion.

Vinny: As one of the few students who regularly take courses at Colgate-Rochester, I'm aware that not many people on campus have taken advantage of the Colgate-Rochester arrangement over the years, although more people from there are now coming here for courses.

White: I'd like to know how you students regarded the University's response to demands for more courses on religion. Do you feel there's some area of our course offerings that isn't addressing itself to what you consider to be legitimate interests of undergraduates? As we've discussed this subject today, it seemed to me that all three of you have different conceptions of what is wanted or what is absent. My own feeling about demands by students is that many times they are right and sometimes they are wrong—but the real problem for the faculty is to try to find out what it is they want so as to be able to provide at least a reputable or respectable placebo for it!

What I'm really trying to find out is if you think this demand for more religion courses may have its origin in general dissatisfaction with the way undergraduate teaching is directed here. For example, is it too specialized, too scholarly? Should it be directed more strongly toward an analysis of contemporary situations? Should it be more relevant?

Marilyn: One reason students cling to the history department is that it isn't overly specialized; instead, it goes into literature and ethics and philosophy as well. As far as religion courses are concerned, one small factor may be that when you look at the list of courses, you are visually aware that only two or three religion courses are available—and this prompts some discontent; whereas if there were no religion courses, this might not be a factor.

White: You mean the offerings in religion are just a tease?

Marilyn: Well, it does make students notice how few there are.

Ingrid: I don't think the increased interest in religion courses indicates a criticism of other course offerings or academic approaches. In each department—in English and history, for instance—there is ample diversity.

White: There's been a lot of criticism throughout the country of what seems to some students an outmoded interest in turning out specialists too soon and giving up the ideal of a general education. This ties in with the criticism of the research-professor as opposed to the teacher-professor. I wonder if this has something to do with what some students may consider the irrelevance of certain courses.

Beaven: My initial reaction is that it's because the teachers at Rochester are so exciting that students are interested in more courses in religion—not the opposite. Granted that in many areas this university is very specialized; however, the students I know who are involved in this discussion are among the most alert on campus—they're students who really like and respond to good teaching.

Vinny: I'll certainly go along with that. There may be some implicit criticism in the petition—if only that we'd like the opportunity to take more courses in religion, possibly as electives. After all, during the first semester, no student in the daytime undergraduate program, except for ten people permitted in the one seminar course offered, could take a course specifically related to religious studies! That's a ridiculous situation. Many students who would have taken such a course ended up taking something in history, fine arts, and such.

I was very pleased with the University's immediate response in adding more courses related to religion for the second semester. But these actually consisted of a reorientation of some existing courses to include more content on religion.

The University received a great deal of favorable publicity because of its quick response to students' requests. However, in the long run, the publicity could lead people to the wrong conclusion, and I would say that the course offerings next year and the year after that will really tell the story. It would be unfortunate if there were not at least two or three more courses offered on specifically religious topics—courses that are called religion courses. Anything else would really not answer any questions at all!
With speakers like Bishop James Pike, Saul Bellow, John Updike, and Andy Warhol on the year’s agenda, Strong Auditorium was filled to capacity on many an occasion during the past several months. Although most of the programs were planned with students and faculty as the primary audience, the lectures were open to the public as well. A report on “The V.I.P. Speaker” begins on Page 4.