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ROCHESTER REVIEW

MARCH / APRIL 1964



ROCHESTER REVIEW

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The Kinds of Educational Change ...

Some months ago the *Rochester Democrat & Chronicle* ran a series of six articles on the University of Rochester. The article that follows—on the University's College of Education—was originally published in this series. It is reprinted during "Teaching Career Month" as an editorial apple-for-the-teacher and for those who teach the teacher at the University of Rochester.

Copies of the complete series may be obtained by writing to *Rochester Review*.

THE WINDS of educational change are blowing strongly through the 78 school systems of the Genesee Valley.

In a West Irondequoit classroom, a math-minded 6th grader explores the algebraic structure of number systems.

At Pittsford's Jefferson Road School a pony-tailed 10-year old studies the weather via a "teaching machine."

At Benjamin Franklin High School, chemistry students are attending college-type lectures and seminars . . . and in six Rochester and suburban schools up and coming young administrators are serving "internships" a la Ben Casey.

And, along with the teachers and administrators, school boards and parents who are working to provide better education for the youngsters of the Genesee Valley region, you'll find the University of Rochester's College of Education very much involved, too.

This partnership-in-educational-progress between the University of Rochester and the schools of Western New York isn't new. But since the mid 1950's when the University's Department of Education became the Division of Education—and especially since 1958, when the Division became the College of Education—the opportunities for strengthening this educational partnership have increased many fold.

In addition, the College is making itself felt in educational circles beyond its immediate community:

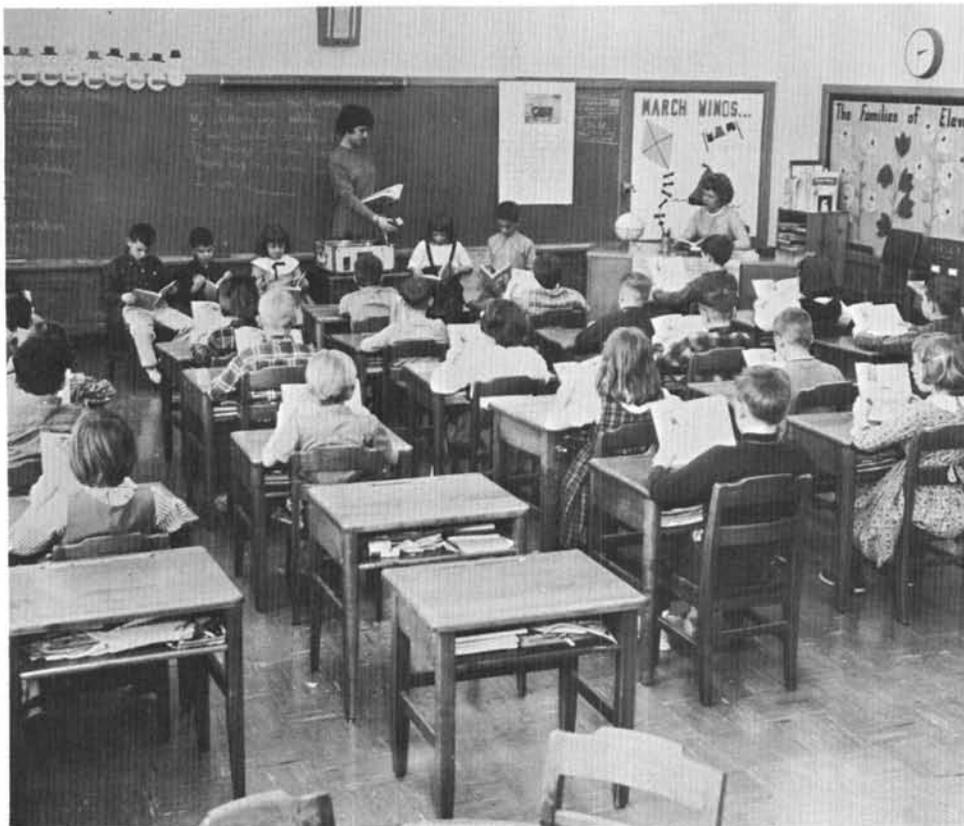
In the fast-growing field of programmed learning—the world of the teaching machine—University of Rochester specialists offered the nation's first regular college course.

The College of Education's pioneering "Wide Horizons" program—in which groups of area teenagers meet monthly with University of Rochester scholars—has been a model for similar projects in other parts of the country.

Currently, a workshop in political education for teachers, a cooperative project of the College and area schools, is attracting widespread interest among educators.



New patterns in teaching are explored in Ford Foundation-sponsored project. High school social studies course combines lecture, seminar, individual research.



Education majors serve as cadet teachers at area schools. Cadet's class work is recorded on-the-spot, later is played back and analyzed at campus seminar.

And the College's most ambitious project—the Ford Foundation-sponsored “internship” program in which Rochester, Cornell, Syracuse, and Buffalo universities are participating with upstate school systems—is expected to provide a model for similar ventures across the nation.

• • •

LIKE ITS sister College of Engineering and Applied Science, the University of Rochester's College of Education has come a long way in a short time.

In 1958 it served mainly as an instructional unit for undergraduate teachers-to-be and for teachers seeking master's degrees. Today its educational programs range from the preparation of undergraduates through doctoral work.

Currently some 55 doctoral candidates, primarily from area public and parochial schools

and from other colleges, are studying here.

In addition, the swelling roster of special training programs, conferences, and workshops attract hundreds of area school people during the academic year, and hundreds more each summer.

To Dean William A. Fullagar, the clue to the College's achievements—and the key to its future development as well—lies in its faculty.

Back in 1958, Dean Fullagar explains, the College had only seven full-time faculty members; many courses were taught by part-time instructors who, because they held full-time jobs elsewhere, necessarily operated on a “teach and run” basis.

The most pressing need of the new College was to recruit additional full-time faculty. Undismayed by the critical shortage of college teach-

Aided by the University Computing Center, one College-school project cut a school's annual class scheduling chore from 480 man-hours to only 17 minutes.



ers, Fullagar and his colleagues set their recruiting sights high—"unrealistically high," they were told.

Today Fullagar points to a full-time faculty of 26. Twenty-three of its members hold doctoral degrees and another is currently writing his doctoral dissertation. As a group, their academic credentials come from among the country's top teaching centers: Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Minnesota, Ohio State, and the like. Equally important, in Fullagar's opinion, they received their on-the-job seasoning in school systems from California to Connecticut and from Florida to Saskatchewan.

• • •

BUT THE STRENGTHS of a university's college of education are considerably greater than the

sum of its education faculty.

One obvious strength—for College of Education students and faculty alike—is the presence on the River Campus of outstanding departments in the humanities, the social sciences, and the physical sciences.

Some members of the education faculty hold joint appointments in the College of Arts and Science; moreover, most University of Rochester undergraduates preparing to teach in secondary schools actually major in a department of the College of Arts and Science while completing their professional study in the College of Education.

To the layman—especially if his ideas on colleges of education are strictly-from-Rickover—it may come as a surprise to find that nearly three-quarters of the courses taken by future

elementary school teachers are in the university's academic departments. In the case of prospective high school teachers, the figure is even higher—a whopping 85 per cent.

Actually, says Dean Fullagar, most colleges that prepare students for teaching allot a far higher proportion of their programs to academic subjects than to the “methods” courses which Rickover seems to view as a sinister brew of pap and poison.

And, the articulate admiral notwithstanding, Fullagar believes the big questions in education these days are questions of method: When should we start to teach foreign languages? How can we do a better job of teaching children to read? How shall we stimulate gifted “under-achievers” and also prepare the child of below average capacity for a useful role in a society that doesn't seem to want him?

And—of critical importance—how can we recruit more of the nation's outstanding young people into careers in education?

That last question has special impact for the education faculty on the River Campus.

The reason: Since University of Rochester undergraduates rate among the top student bodies in the country, the College of Education recruits its students from a highly select group. To attract such exceptionally able young people into teaching takes a college program that will fully challenge their creative and intellectual capacities.

Already the college is trying out some fresh ideas on this score. In the junior year, for example, the University's future elementary teachers acquire their initial experience in practice teaching. Then, as seniors, they have an opportunity—perhaps unique in the nation—to work on a custom-tailored teaching project of their choice.

Currently, for example, a student who wanted more experience in science teaching is receiving special training in a school with an especially strong science program; another, whose previous practice teaching was done in a wealthy

suburb, is, at her own request, teaching in a low-income urban neighborhood.

Other recent developments at the College include its new programs in training college personnel officers—deans of students, counselors, and the like; its work in preparing men and women who will work as college teachers of education; and its new doctoral program in educational psychology.

Today, only one major obstacle threatens to slow the momentum of the College: its increasingly critical shortage of space. The College has far outgrown its Taylor Hall quarters; already some faculty temporarily are housed in another building.

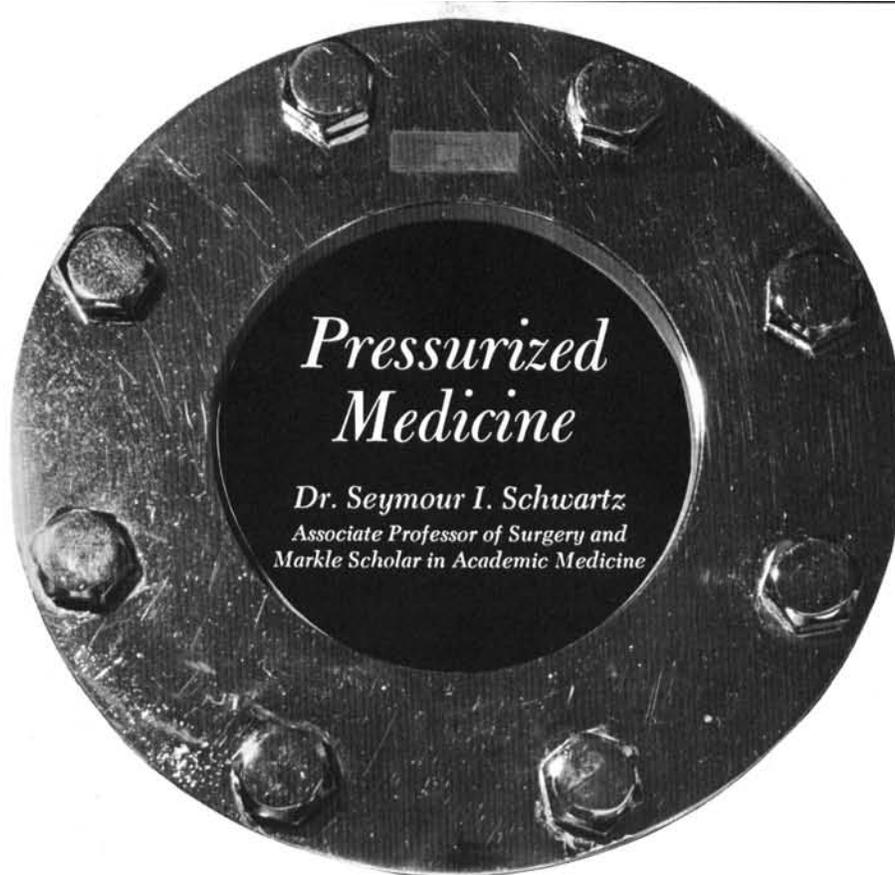
But by 1970 the College expects to increase its 26-man faculty to 36. Its full-time graduate enrollment will double—from the current 62 to 120 or more. Its undergraduate enrollment will increase as well.

Moreover, even now the College needs more space for specialized teaching facilities—demonstration science labs, audiovisual rooms, and so forth.

The university's planners are at work trying to find appropriate “lebensraum” for the College. Realistically, however, they acknowledge that despite the increasing national interest in education generally, it's far tougher to get dollar support for a college of education than for science or engineering or medicine.

To the schools of the Genesee Valley, the space problems of the College of Education are far from academic. For they know that the continuing success of their educational partnership with the College depends to a considerable extent on its ability to expand its physical resources.

If this can be done in the next year or two, there is every indication that the College and the schools it serves will make rapid strides in meeting the complex educational needs of young people in a changing society. And, in the process, they may set the pace for other communities as well.



About two years ago I was privileged to present an Alumni Lecture on some recent developments in the field of cardiac surgery. That presentation, which was entitled "The Iceman, the Plumber and the Cardiac Surgeon," described the contribution of the techniques of hypothermia (reducing the total body temperature) and extracorporeal circulation (the shunting of blood around the heart) toward the expansion of cardiac surgery.

Today, such a lecture would be considered incomplete because it omitted discussion of hyperbaric or high pressure oxygenation, which is potentially one of the most exciting clinical advances of our time. In deference to this fact, the original title would have to be expanded to include "the Gasman."

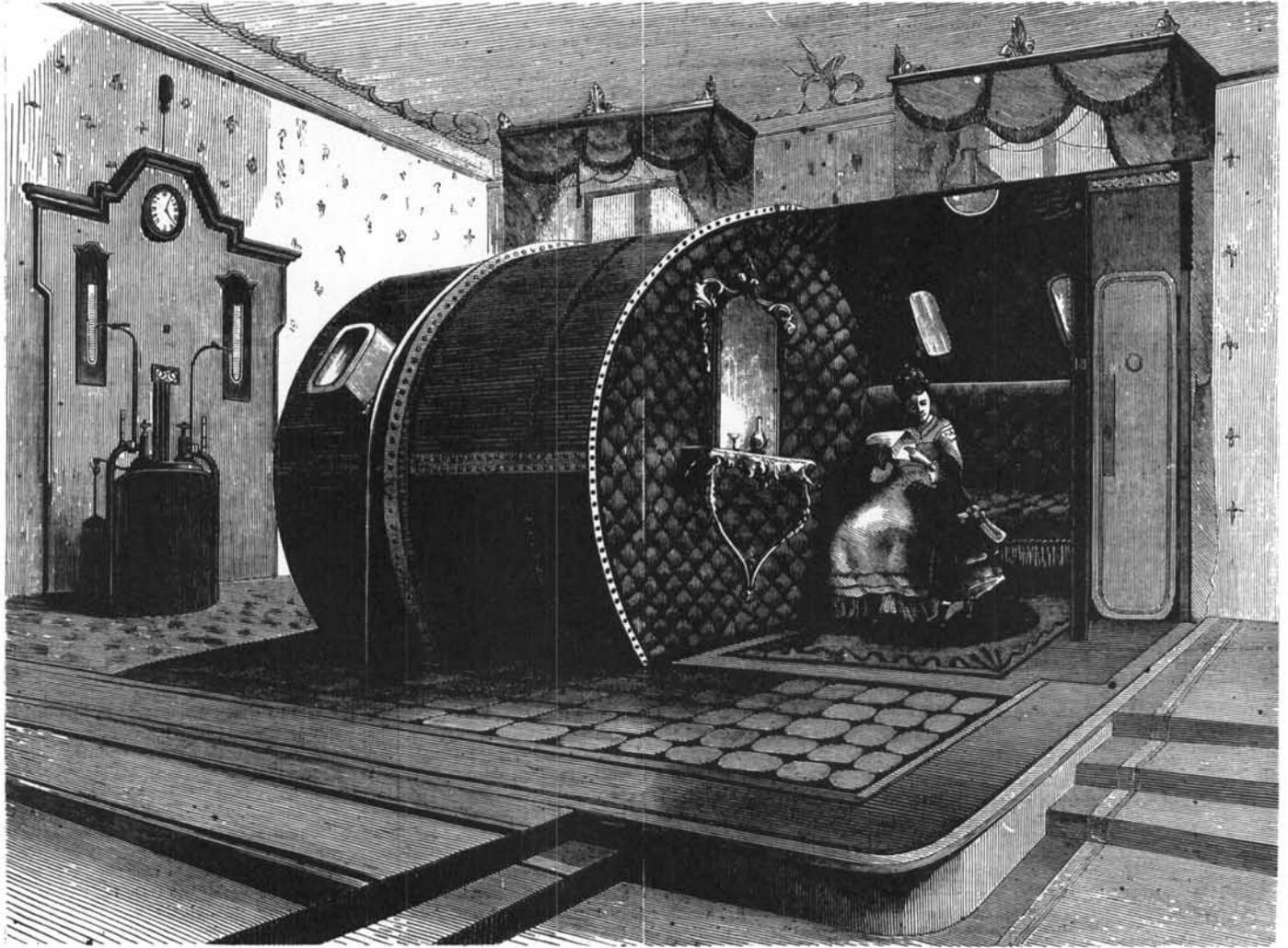
What is hyperbaric oxygenation?

Hyperbaric oxygenation refers to the use of oxygen delivered at higher than normal pressures. The *hyperbaric chamber* is the facility which permits the establishment of an environment with pressures greater than those normally encountered.

People living at sea level are exposed to a normal pressure of one atmosphere absolute, which is about 15 pounds per square inch. If one dives 33 feet below the surface of water, he is then exposed to two atmospheres absolute or 30 pounds of pressure per square inch. Similarly, if gas under pressure is introduced into a chamber, a pressurized environment is created for patients, personnel or experimental animals within the chamber.

Now let us consider the effects of such a pressurized environment. When, as is normally the case, one breathes

Adapted from talk given before the University of Rochester Associates, February 9, 1964, Rochester, New York.



The Pneumatic Health Institute at Milan, Italy (circa 1876)

room air containing 20 per cent oxygen, a partial pressure of 100 millimeters of mercury is established for oxygen within the terminal air sacs of the lung. The oxygen then diffuses across the membrane and into the blood circulating through the capillaries of the lung, where it combines with red blood cells. Normally, the red blood cell is essential for transporting oxygen to the tissues since less than 0.3 per cent oxygen is in solution in the fluid portion of the blood. However, if one breathes a mixture of 100 per cent oxygen at normal pressure, the partial pressure of oxygen within the lung is multiplied five to six times and the amount of oxygen dissolved in the plasma is similarly increased. Progressing to the use of hyperbaric environments, at three atmospheres, five cc. of oxygen are dissolved in each hundred cc. of plasma. Since many organs require only five volumes of oxygen per cent, this means that life can be maintained temporarily without the need for circulating red blood cells.

Experimenting with this concept, Professor I. T. Boerema, chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Amsterdam, reported a startling study in which pigs were depleted of their entire circulating blood, which was replaced with an equivalent amount of salt water.

The pigs were exposed to three atmospheres of oxygen, which provided the circulating fluid (in this case, the salt water) with five volumes of oxygen per cent. The pigs lived for *65 minutes without blood*, were retransfused and survived the total experiment. Professor Boerema's paper was aptly entitled "Life Without Blood."

The history of hyperbaric chambers

Although hyperbaric oxygenation has been publicized as a "new" technique, the use of air or oxygen under pressure goes back to antiquity. Aristotle reported that Alexander the Great used pressure chambers or diving bells at the siege of Tyre in 332 B.C. In 1531 A.D. an apparatus very similar to the medical chambers of the 1800's was devised to raise the galleys of Caligula.

The first medical application of a high pressure environment was that of a British physician who, in 1662, constructed a "domicilium" and suggested that it could help digestion, promote insensible respiration, and facilitate breathing and expectoration. Soon after the isolation of oxygen in the late 18th century, "pneumatic institutes" were established in England and later in France. By the

late 1800's surgeons entered the picture and mobile operating rooms accommodating 10 to 12 patients were in use. Interestingly, a French physician had a fatal accident in such a unit, thereby qualifying him as the first physician-martyr of hyperbaric therapy.

On this continent, the first hyperbaric chamber was constructed in Ashawa, Canada in 1860. This was promptly banned and the chamber was taken down and reconstructed in Rochester, New York. Thus Rochester can lay claim to the first U. S. site of a hyperbaric chamber. In 1927 a Kansas City physician constructed an 88-foot-long chamber which featured individual rooms complete with radios, phonographs, pianos, telephones, and bathrooms. Here patients were treated for hypertension, diabetes, syphilis, and cancer. Although the physician's claims were quickly attacked by the American Medical Association, this did not dissuade him and an Ohio industrialist from teaming up to build a five-story hyperbaric chamber, the largest ever constructed.

From this brief historical survey, it is apparent that hyperbaric therapy is best considered an old idea which has suddenly come into scientific harmony with the times. A poignant reminder of this fact is that in 1782 the Dutch Royal Academy of Sciences tried to foster interest in hyperbaric work by awarding a prize for the design of an apparatus to study the effects of high pressure in biology. The prize was again offered in 1785, 1788, and 1789 with no contenders. Appropriately, Professor Boerema of Amsterdam was the first modern physician to consider high pressure oxygen therapy for patients, and is, in fact, the man largely responsible for rekindling interest in its medical application.

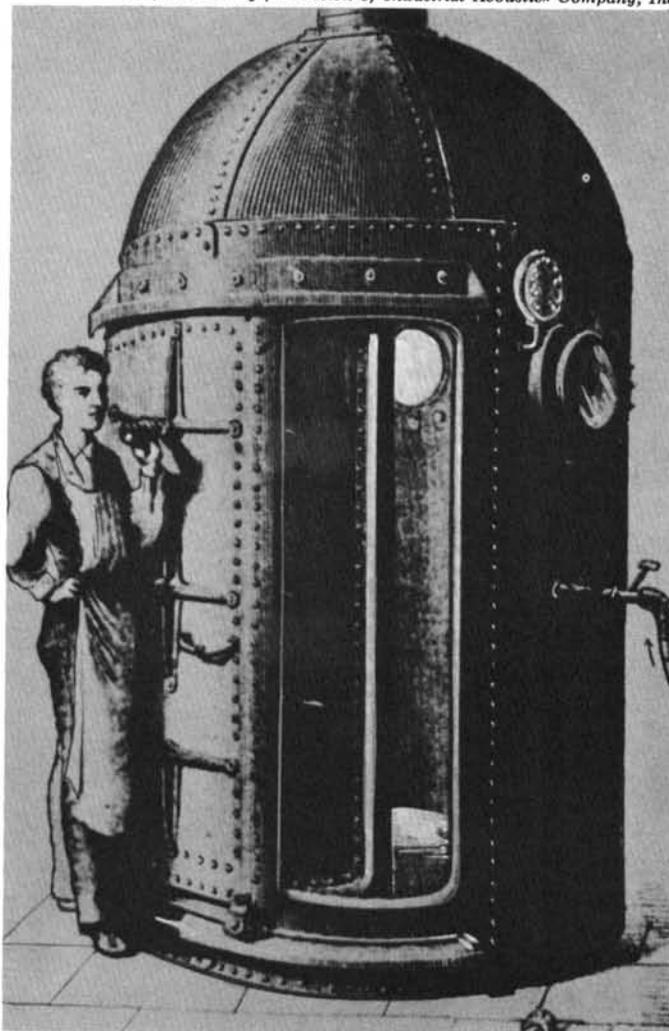
Modern uses of hyperbaric chambers

Recently the public has to some extent been made aware of the potential of hyperbaric oxygenation by reports of its use in treatment of gas gangrene infections, in surgery on the heart, and in the treatment of the late President Kennedy's child in Boston. The latter procedures actually were carried out in a chamber which had been constructed for the Harvard University School of Medicine in 1932; most of the therapy of gas gangrene has been performed in industrial caissons.

During the past two years, clinical and experimental chambers constructed specifically for application to medical problems have appeared on the scene and the Surgical Research Laboratory of the University of Rochester was fortunate in obtaining one of the first experimental chambers produced in this country. In our laboratory, animal experimentation has been carried out in an attempt to define the precise effects of hyperbaric oxygenation in a variety of situations.

One of our first experiments was the creation of an experimental model similar to hyaline membrane disease in children, a situation in which diffusion of gases from the lung to the circulating blood is impeded. By instilling kerosene into the trachea (windpipe) of the rat, a block is created so that oxygen and other gases breathed cannot pass to the circulating blood. Untreated animals die

Reproduced by permission of Industrial Acoustics Company, Inc.



19th Century Chamber for "Compressed Air Baths"

rapidly because of an insufficient supply of oxygen in vital organs. However, when such rats were subjected to high pressures of oxygen, survival time was markedly improved.

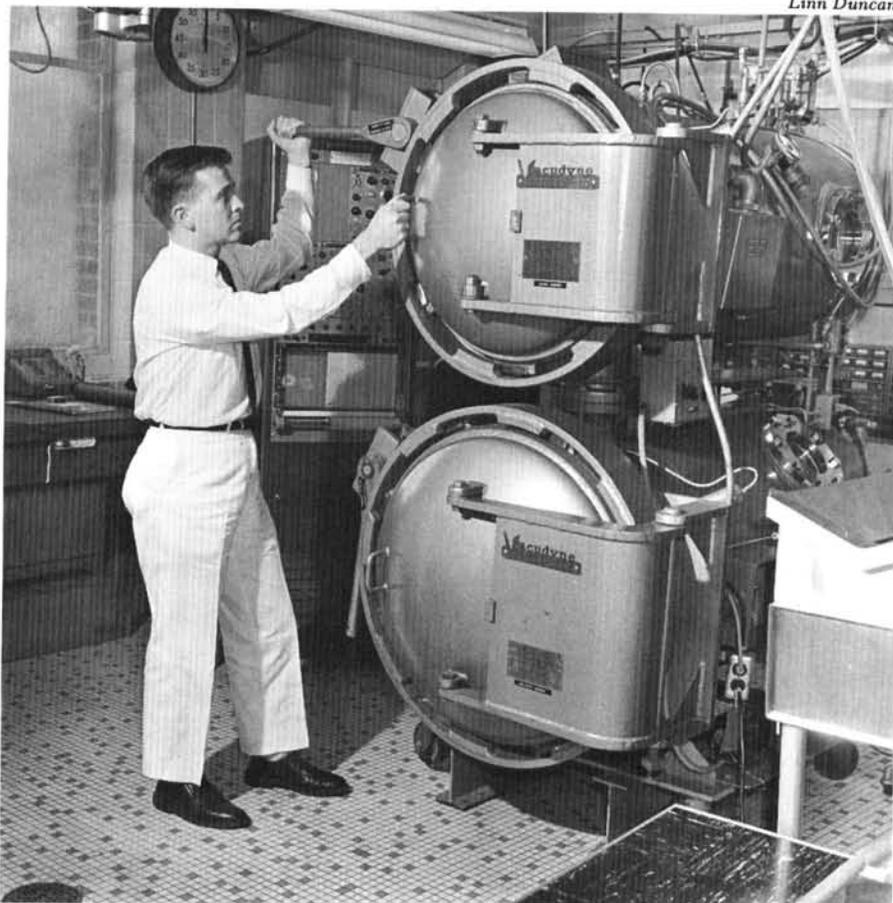
As surgeons, we have been particularly interested in the application of hyperbaric oxygenation to situations in which the blood supply to critical organs is impaired. Normally, if the blood flow in the main blood vessel from the heart (the aorta) is interrupted for one hour, between 80 and 90 per cent of experimental animals either die or become paralyzed. However, animals exposed to hyperbaric oxygenation at four atmospheres survived the one-hour period of aortic occlusion without the complication of paralysis. Similarly, recent experiments have demonstrated that the duration of time that the liver is deprived of its circulation may be extended by subjecting the animal to high pressures of oxygen.

Hyperbaric research at Rochester

Although we at the University of Rochester Medical Center have had no personal clinical experience with hyperbaric therapy, other institutions, particularly the University of Amsterdam, the University of Glasgow, and the Boston Children's Hospital, have treated patients with



Photo by Linn Duncan



Animal chamber permitting pressurization to six atmospheres absolute. Upper chamber houses animal; lower chamber contains respirator, anesthesia and other auxiliary equipment. Monitoring of certain data is carried out within chamber and relayed to recorders in room.

encouraging results. A striking clinical application has been the treatment of gas gangrene. Both tetanus and gas gangrene are anaerobic infections, that is, they are caused by bacteria which survive in a low oxygen environment. When these bacteria are subjected to extraordinarily high pressures of oxygen, they fail to thrive and the infection is brought under control. Many centers have reported cures of gas gangrene by this mode of therapy in circumstances which were considered predictably fatal.

The treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning with high pressures of oxygen also has been successful. Carbon monoxide interferes with the oxygen-carrying capacity of the red blood cells, thus depriving vital organs of needed oxygen. Theoretically, if one could augment the oxygen circulating in the fluid portion of blood and thus not depend on the carrying capacity of the red blood cell, the oxygen requirements of these critical organs could be met. In Glasgow, where there is a high incidence of carbon monoxide poisoning related to the type of heating used in homes, physicians have been impressed with the application of hyperbaric oxygenation.

In cardiovascular medicine and surgery, the experience at the Boston Children's Hospital is noteworthy. It is the impression of surgeons there that operating in a hyperbaric environment and exposing cyanotic (blue) babies to high pressures of oxygenation during critical periods of their operative procedure has significantly reduced the

risk of operation. Others have demonstrated improvement in arms and legs with impaired circulation, and there is experimental evidence to suggest that hyperbaric oxygenation may be useful in cases of coronary occlusion and in treating animals subjected to marked blood loss and shock.

Other experimental findings indicate that radiation therapy for malignant tumors may be more effective in a high oxygen environment, and therapists in Great Britain and Australia have reported striking clinical series which seem to confirm these findings.

Of course, oxygen therapy cannot be considered harmless. Oxygen in high concentration is toxic; prolonged exposure to oxygen results in consolidation of the lung, and segments of the lung become airless. In addition, prolonged exposure to oxygen in high atmospheres is associated with temporary damage to the central nervous system and with convulsions. For these reasons we must limit the time of exposure to oxygen per se.

Based on the clinical experience of others and on our two years of concerted efforts in the experimental laboratory, we believe that it is now appropriate to undertake controlled clinical study of this old, but new, medical tool. We look upon this possibility with great excitement but feel that the precept of Horace is most appropriate for the field of hyperbaric therapy: "One should learn calm to face that which is pressing."

One of the high points of Rochester's academic year is the Sidney Hillman Foundation Lecture. Among the Lecturers over the years have been such distinguished figures as Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and, last year, Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz.

This year's speaker was former Ambassador to India John Kenneth Galbraith. His address, on the economic and political aspects of foreign aid, attracted some 2,000 people, the largest audience in Strong Auditorium's history and "considerably more," Galbraith observed, "than come to hear me at Harvard." Some highlights of his address follow.

THE ECONOMICS AND POLITICS OF PRIVATIZATION

THE ROOTS OF WORLD CONFLICT

between the haves and have nots. The ease or difficulty with which basic wants are satisfied is of profound importance in explaining the way that nations behave. If wants are satisfied only with difficulty and with no margin to spare, this will bear importantly on change itself: those who have the most to gain from change resist it most, since the community living at the margin of subsistence cannot afford the risk of loss that is inherent in change.

THE IMPACT OF POVERTY

area of the world is nearly automatic and completely painless in another. . . .

In no country do the poor voluntarily save appreciable amounts—among the poor, consumption always has a prior claim on available funds and there is reluctance to put aside today to improve one's lot tomorrow. Thus, in a poor country, nearly everyone lives under the pressure of filling current needs, and saving comes only as the result

The great division is not between East and West nor between Communist nations and free nations, but

between Communist nations and free nations, but

The process of growth is wholly different in rich and poor countries. What is egregiously painful in one

of really painful deprivation. In such countries the rich, too, are poor savers, with a tradition of easygoing expenditure of income. Thus change, in the poor country, is intimately involved with pain; in the rich country, it is infinitely easier, with corporate savings, institutional savings, social security and a large volume of individual savings made possible because the country is not under the pressure of great current needs. . . .

Other sources of saving, such as taxation, have been used with some success, but this is as painful as voluntary saving. . . . In addition, there is little chance of getting an adequate flow of private savings from abroad. (Why should you invest in India for a possible five or ten per cent profit when you can do better with a fifteen per cent depletion allowance in Texas?) . . . The final possibility is a specially sponsored, subsidized flow of savings in the form of economic aid.

THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC AID

For the foreseeable future, growth in poor lands will depend to a limited extent on fiscal savings, but primarily on economic aid. This dependence introduces some new and interesting behavior patterns in the two types of countries.

The difficult roles of donor and recipient take a great

deal of learning. The poor want aid without sacrifice of their independence; they want to assert themselves on the international scene, to criticize the donor to show they haven't "sold out." But donors tend to want good manners and gratitude. It is not at all clear that we have learned to live with this.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF ECONOMIC AID

Rich countries can afford to invest in luxuries; but if a country's savings come from economic aid, luxuries—a hotel in Las Vegas or an electric toothbrush factory—are no longer satisfactory. . . . The poor country must invest in accordance with a plan, must administer its capital budget centrally. This places on the administration of new countries a very heavy task. Again, poverty imposes the heaviest burdens on those countries least able to bear them.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY

In rich countries there is freedom of political action because people feel change will not seriously affect their lives. In poor countries governments are very sensitive to any change that seems to benefit foreign countries. . . . It becomes easy to blame their own misfortunes on foreigners. (Chauvinism is the first resort of the politician who wants to distract attention from his failures.)

Political weakness can be attributed to poverty; political stability comes from the presence of a stable middle class. The poor have no political roots, stake or commitment. . . . Thus, disorders come not from Western Europe or the USSR but from poor countries like those in Latin America, which are centers of instability.

THE POPULATION PROBLEM

The most ominous problem of poor countries is population. Birth rates are generally high due to inferior education, lack of knowledge of contraception, and, to some extent, the deeper hold of religion. In poor populations with very limited horizons and scope for self-expression, sex becomes one of the few sources of self-expression.

Poverty itself is an inducement to procreation: in rich countries we limit families to protect the standard of living; in small countries, there is no standard to protect. Moreover, in poor lands, children, from an early age, contribute to the family's support; later, in old age, parents again depend on their children. . . . In many countries better health standards and a falling death rate will increase the population. . . . Rich countries have never had to face this problem since their population rise came after, not before, economic development.

The problem of population is inescapable. The relation between privation and population must be broken. Every-



John Kenneth Galbraith

thing depends on developing some kind of direct attack, on settling on the best kind of contraceptive available and distributing it in every village.

LESSONS FOR THE U.S.

There is a traumatic difference between rich and poor countries. . . . Poverty affects economic policy, economic organization, political stability, nationalism, biological behavior, and receptivity to change. These differences which divide rich and poor societies are more important than any differences due to ideology.

We must be sympathetic to poor countries' resistance to change, which reflects a very different experience from our own; we must be cautious about asking sacrifices of them. And we must not waver for a moment on the importance of foreign economic aid or suppose it a luxury of modern policy, for this above all enables the rich country to live in harmony with the poor country.

In the last fifteen years, setbacks notwithstanding, the United States has won a position of esteem in most parts of the world as a rather reliable friend who can blend self-interest with compassion. This is not a bad achievement for a country as far removed from the experience of poor countries as we are.

There should be no doubt about what has accomplished this: it is not our arms, nor our propaganda, nor our diplomatic skill, but our aid program—the most pragmatic form of accommodation to the wide differences in wealth among nations.

We must be tolerant of the forms of economic organization followed in poor countries. (We cannot tell them on the one hand that they must plan, and on the other that they must have free enterprise.) Let us let them know that we are tolerant and accord them a wide range of choices; let us beware of importing into our relations with them Russia's mistakes in China by trying to spell out too rigidly the path they must follow.

Bountiful Bach



A longer than usual but musically rewarding weekend recently enlisted the efforts of some 375 students and faculty from the University's River Campus and Eastman School of Music, as well as leading members of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra and other professional groups.

Bach Weekend—strictly speaking, something of a misnomer for the ambitious four-day series of programs devoted to the German master—provided a lavish array of Baroque treasure, vocal and instrumental, plus a lecture by Professor Hans T. David, distinguished Bach scholar, and a dance recital.

For many undergraduates, the Weekend's highlight was a concert in which one of the University's top mathematicians appeared as a soloist in the Concerto in C Major for Three Pianos and Orchestra. The pianist was Professor Leonard Gillman, chairman of the Department of Mathematics, and probably the only man ever to celebrate the silver anniversary of his piano fellowship at the Juilliard School of Music by winning a Guggenheim Fellowship for his work in mathematics. Fellow pianists were Ward Woodbury and Allan Ross, respectively director and assistant director for the Weekend.

Rediscovered Rossini

Newly outfitted in a spanking fresh English translation, Gioacchino Rossini's seldom heard opera, "The Italian Girl in Algiers," this winter received its first New York State performance in a quarter of a century. Launching "The Italian Girl" in a breezy Eastman School production that delighted reviewers and audiences alike was an all-student cast accompanied by the Eastman School Symphony. The specially commissioned translation was the work of Gil Gallagher, a former member of the Chautauqua Opera Company.

Although "The Italian Girl" is still popular in Europe, it has had few American productions in recent years. But, according to Professor Leonard Treash of Eastman's Opera Department, there has been a re-awakening of interest in the work, which contains a full complement of Rossini's beguiling melodies. The first English-language translation of the opera preceded the Eastman version by only a few months; a third translation will soon be presented on the West Coast.

Proceeds of the Rochester production helped to finance the Eastman Philharmonia's recent appearance at the Music Educators National Conference.



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN DROPOUTS COME BACK?



Charles R. Dalton

Can undergraduate dropouts be salvaged?

Does the University of Rochester "owe" its dropouts a second chance?

Does a liberal readmission policy for dropouts pay off?

A solid "yes" to all three questions comes from Charles R. Dalton, former River Campus director of admissions and student aid, who, in his new capacity as special assist-

ant to President Wallis, has just completed a study on dropouts who have been readmitted to the University during the past five years. The results of this study have been published in a report released by the University's recently established Office of Institutional Studies and Planning.

With seven out of eight River Campus undergraduates coming from the top fifth of their high school graduating classes, the University of Rochester has a low dropout rate, Dalton observes. Over the past five years only 3.5% of its River Campus undergraduates left the University because of poor academic performance.

Traditionally, the University has had a liberal policy on readmitting dropouts—including those dropped for unsatisfactory academic performance. The latter, Dalton's report notes, are "obviously the poorest risks and are readmitted with the expectation that only a fraction of them will survive." One purpose of the study was to determine "whether that fraction is sufficiently large to warrant a continuation of the University's present policy."

The readmitted dropouts covered by the study included 103 students readmitted in good standing (students who left voluntarily after doing satisfactory work); and 76 students readmitted on probation (students who were dropped by the University after doing unsatisfactory work).

Results of the study showed that 85% of those readmitted in good standing did satisfactory work following their return

to college. Several, in fact, were graduated with distinction, high distinction, or honors.

Of the 76 "poor risk" students readmitted on probation, a surprisingly large number—nearly 66% of the group—either were graduated, left with a satisfactory record, or currently are doing satisfactory work at Rochester. Thirty-four of them already have been graduated; of these, one was graduated with distinction and one with honors—"no mean achievement under the circumstances," the report notes.

According to Dalton, Rochester's policy on readmission is based on the premise that "students who were originally considered qualified for admission are entitled to a second chance if there is evidence that additional maturity or motivation may now result in successful performance. In such cases it is the responsibility of the institution which originally admitted the student to offer him the second chance, knowing that there is little chance he could be accepted with such a record at another accredited college."

At Rochester, dropouts usually are not readmitted until they have been out of college for one year "in order to give them opportunity to profit from greater maturity and new motivation," the report explains.

The performance of the University's readmitted dropouts, it concludes, "seems to justify continuation of a liberal policy on readmission."

The study also analyzed the record of 275 students who transferred from other colleges and were admitted to advanced standing at Rochester. (Included among the transfer students were a number who initially enrolled in part-time study in University School and then transferred to one of the full-time programs on the River Campus.) Of this group, 84.3% either were graduated from Rochester, withdrew with satisfactory records, or currently are doing satisfactory work. To date nearly 15% of those who have been graduated from Rochester completed their college work with distinction or high distinction. "This record is the more impressive because transfer students enrolled at Rochester for a limited time are at a disadvantage in securing such recognition," the report observes.



Photographs for this article were taken by Lee D. Alderman, '47

SHORT ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

COURSE ★ ★ ★ ★

IN ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

AMERICANA

When 108 enthusiastic Britons visited the campus last summer for University School's "Anglo-American Summer School," they were accompanied by Robert Dunphy of *The New York Times*. Mr. Dunphy's report, reprinted herewith by special permission of the *Times*, not only captures the flavor of the 1963 expedition but provides a happy preview of the upcoming 1964 session.

This year the School will operate on both sides of the Atlantic. In addition to the Hull-to-Rochester visit, there will be a Rochester-to-Hull expedition. The latter, scheduled for July 12-August 1, is open to University alumni. Kjell Westin, '61 U, coordinator for the '63 and '64 Hull-to-Rochester program, will gladly provide details on the Rochester-to-Hull venture.



Hoyt Hall was the classroom for many sessions. Subjects ranged from American government to contemporary music. One favorite

topic, the American Indian, was illustrated by a visit to a "typical" Indian village, complete with souvenirs.

Transported with delight and happy as children fresh out of school, some 100 English men and women left Rochester for New York City and home after having had the time of their lives at the University of Rochester. For the last two weeks, they had attended a combined Anglo-American summer school and sight-seeing seminar in and around New York's scenic Finger Lakes country.

One of the first experiments on such a scale to be conducted in this country, the Englishmen's visit stemmed from a long-standing cooperation between the University of Rochester and the University of Hull in Britain.* Aside from the educational rewards, it gave the 108 Britons, most of whom could not normally afford a trip of this kind to the United States, an opportunity to fulfill a life-long dream of seeing America at firsthand and meeting her people.

Compulsive students and compulsive travelers as well, the Britons ranged in age from 15 to almost 70, and came from just about all walks of life in all parts of England. They qualified for the University of Hull charter flight as active participants in adult-education programs conducted throughout their country.

A diversified group composed of businessmen,

teachers, salesmen, nurses, retired civil servants and housewives, the English visitors proved to be old hands at summer-session holidaying. Many had spent past vacations at Anglo-Scandinavian summer schools in Denmark and Sweden, and some had attended similar travel-study seminars conducted in Germany and France.

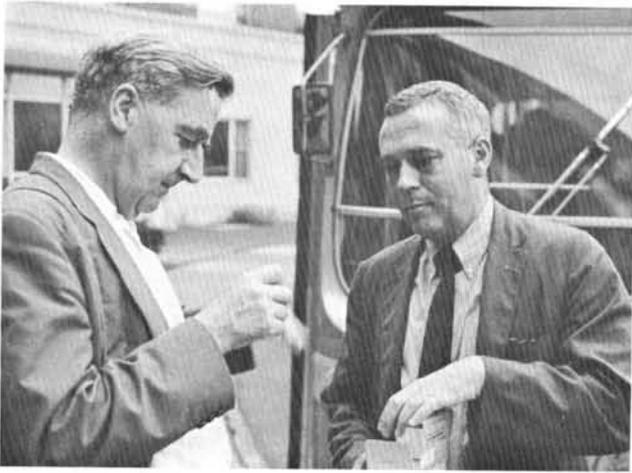
A good many had signed up for the trip to the United States through their affiliation with the Workers Education Association, the biggest adult-education movement in England. The organization, supported by the universities and local municipalities, had about 250,000 members attending evening classes at university level throughout England last year.

One hardy veteran of the summer-session circuit said that the University of Rochester program was better than any she had ever attended abroad. She observed: "The generosity on the part of the university is absolutely unsurpassed; the food is splendid; the program is very varied, and the young people on the campus are absolutely charming."

The English visitors, to a man and woman, were enthralled with America, and their enthusiasm was nowhere better expressed than by a charming elderly

**Since 1953 an R. T. French Exchange Professorship has been in effect between the University of Rochester and the University of Hull. The professorship provides for an annual faculty*

exchange program through a grant from the R. T. French Company of Rochester and its associate in England, Reckitt and Colman, Ltd.



Master-minding the venture were W. E. Styler, head of Hull's adult education program (left), and Rochester's Dean Arthur Assum, director of the River Campus Summer Session (right).

Yorkshire woman, Mrs. Eric Harrison. She was traveling with her husband, a retired teacher who still "works five days a week because of the terrific teacher shortage in England."

"I don't think I shall ever be the same again after visiting America," Mrs. Harrison said. "Everything is so vast here that it is quite surprising to find, when evening comes, that your moon is no bigger than ours. We plan to write our grandchildren a story about our trip and have decided to call it 'Harrisons in Wonderland.'"

Out of the total 100 pounds, or \$280, that English visitors spent for the complete trip to the United States, only \$45 a week went for their two-week stay at the University. This amount covered lodging and meals in the university's modern dormitories, as well as all lectures, tours, concerts and other entertainment. All of them paid about 3 pounds extra for a night in New York City en route home.

In addition to attending lectures on the university's beautiful campus overlooking the Genesee River, the Britons visited with Americans in their homes and were permitted to experience life in a typical American city while residing at a typical American university. Pointing up the success of the venture, those Americans on campus and off who met the British said they were delighted to greet the visitors.

As part of their sightseeing program, the English toured the nearby Finger Lakes area, visited Niagara for a night view of the Falls, picnicked in scenic Letchworth State Park and on the shores of Lake Ontario, visited Kodak Park and the Corning Glass Center and laughed through a showing of a wonderful old Harold Lloyd movie, "The Freshman," shown in George Eastman House in Rochester.

THE TWO MEN chiefly responsible for the Britons' visit to the United States were Dean Arthur Assum, director of the Summer Session at the University of Rochester, and W. E. Styler, director of Adult Education at the University of Hull. Both hope to repeat the program, making it a two-way operation.

"This venture could reach the stage where we might transport as many as 300 or 400 people to the United States each summer," said Mr. Styler, a calm, pipe-smoking educator who chooses his words carefully. "We originally planned to bring 99 on this trip, but went up to 108 at the last minute when our plane was changed. We got the nine extra on four days' notice, but had to turn 100 more away.

"The visit couldn't have come off without the cooperation of the two universities. It was designed for



Off-campus, members of the English group inspected the photographic exhibits at Rochester's George Eastman House . . . even took in an old Harold Lloyd movie during their visit.



A tour of the Corning Glass Center gave the visitors an opportunity to view the making of glass. Other trips led to Niagara Falls, Letchworth State Park, and the Finger Lakes.



Square dancing, Western New York style, gave guests and hosts an opportunity to trade terpsichorean techniques. They were joined by students attending River Campus Summer Session.

people with a limited amount of time and money, and it gives them an excellent opportunity to meet people from all parts of America. This institution causes people to mix much more than an isolated party of tourists moving around on its own. We're rubbing shoulders with Americans all the time here."

Dean Assum said he had been in correspondence with Mr. Styler for about a year, working out the details. For the last six months, he added, he has "practically been carrying a tin cup to gain support for the program."

From the start, Dean Assum said, "the aim has been to do something to help clear up misconceptions in the minds of people abroad about the United States. And, judging from this visit, we feel sure today that at least 108 people have a better understanding of America and Americans."

In arranging for the British to visit homes of American families in this area, Dean Assum said he had contacted the Rochester Junior Chamber of Commerce and received dinner invitations for 60 of the Englishmen. The invitations came from doctors, lawyers and businessmen in the city. He personally placed the 48 others by telephoning friends.

The home visits were, by far, the most popular of all the activities planned for the Britons, but many expressed surprise at finding Americans so warm and hospitable. The on-campus contacts attending summer sessions also were ranked high by the British as contributing to their new knowledge of the United States.

Academically, of course, the Britons' visit centered on the lectures, and they attended sessions on subjects such as Western New York history, American government, British and American English, the American economy, the geography of the United States, American music and the American Indian.

Among the liveliest lectures, most agreed, was that on American music; it was delivered by Henry Cowell, the composer. After regaling his audience with personal reminiscences about George Gershwin, whom he taught in the 1920's, the composer played recorded excerpts from the works of Aaron Copland, Howard Hanson and Charles Ives, among others.

Turning to the piano to play some of his own works, Mr. Cowell found the instrument padlocked. Not to be put off, however, the 66-year-old composer strode to the rear of the grand piano, lifted the top of the instrument, leaned inside and twanged out one of his com-

Like American tourists, the visiting Britons traveled with cameras at the ready during their two-week stay on the River Campus.



positions, "The Banshee," on the strings.

MISS DORIS PEARSON, a teacher from Hull, said she thought the lecture on geography did more to open her eyes on the vastness of America than anything she had ever read.

She observed: "I had no idea that the United States was such a big country. As a matter of fact, before I heard the lecture, I thought I might be able to squeeze in a one-day bus trip to the Rockies while in Rochester."

Many of the visitors did take side trips on their own while in Rochester, some going as far afield as Washington and Montreal. On the first weekend at the University, 16 of the group took off to visit friends and relatives or to do some free-lance sightseeing.

The British ran into some vile weather on their visit to Rochester, but, being inured to cloudy skies at home, they took this all in stride. Nowhere was this stiff-upper-lip attitude shown to better advantage than when an outing to the Finger Lakes was washed out by torrential rains.

Parked appropriately enough on Water Street in Hammondsport, N. Y., beside Keuka Lake, the British sat inside the bus and cheerfully ate their picnic

lunches while a Wagnerian storm, accompanied by violent thunder and lightning, raged outside.

But, bad weather notwithstanding, the English visitors, chin up, sang all the way home. They were led in a seemingly endless variety of songs and ballads by the 31-year old choirmaster from Holy Trinity Church in Hull, the largest parish church in England.

On campus, the British visitors mixed freely with the students. The latter included not only Americans, but also close to 100 foreign students from countries around the world who were attending summer sessions at Rochester. Two of the younger English girls even had American coeds as roommates while here.

On campus and off, the British visitors were kept hopping. Their schedule included, besides the lectures and tours, visits to an American supermarket, attendance at a baseball game, a square dance, and a concert by performers from the Eastman School of Music. They also took in a performance of "The Boys from Syracuse" at the Rochester Summer Theater.

The only sadness that befell the group occurred when Jean Taylor, a young teacher from Market Rasen in Lincolnshire, came down with chicken pox three days after arriving in the United States.



TRADITION MODIFIED The University's first Commencement in 1851 was a splendid affair that lasted for three days and included an academic procession in which the ten graduating seniors were led by a brass band and the University janitor and followed by the county sheriff. Succeeding Commencements have retained the air of academic festivity, but the years have brought many modifications in the ceremony.

This June will bring a major change in an effort to restore to the 1,500 degree candidates some of the personal flavor of that first Commencement.

Following a shortened form of the traditional all-University Commencement in Fauver Stadium, each of the University's colleges will hold its own ceremony elsewhere on the campus, where diplomas will be presented to candidates for bachelor's and master's degrees. Doctoral candidates will be hooded and given diplomas at the all-University ceremony.

In a further Commencement Day change, the elaborate Baccalaureate service will be replaced with a religious service in Strong Auditorium, at which there will be no academic procession. Remaining unchanged will be the other Commencement weekend ceremonies, the College of Education certification ceremonies, scheduled for Saturday, and the ROTC commissionings on Sunday.

RETIREMENT To honor Howard Hanson, retiring in June after 40 years as director of the Eastman School of Music, the University will be host at a dinner for him on May 4. Guests will include representatives from the Eastman School Alumni Association, musical colleagues from across the country, and other friends from within the University and the community.

Principal speaker will be United States Senator Jacob K. Javits. Others will be President W. Allen Wallis, David A. Berger, '35E, '39GE, president of the Eastman Alumni Association, and Clifford E. Carpenter, editor of the Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle*. Joseph C. Wilson, '31, chairman of the University's board of trustees, will preside.

For Professor Hanson, his first year of retirement will offer an opportunity to compare notes, musical and otherwise, with students and faculty in other colleges and universities in the United States. The United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa have appointed him a National Visiting Scholar for the academic year 1964-65. In this capacity he will visit college campuses, deliver public lectures, and lead classroom discussions. He hopes to combine these visits with a study of the professional doctorate in music as it is administered by other institutions. The degree was first authorized at the Eastman School in 1951 and has since been adopted elsewhere.



Zornow



Wynd

NEW TRUSTEES: WYND AND ZORNOW

The University's board of trustees has elected two new members, one of them an alumnus. The new members, who have long taken an active interest in University of Rochester affairs, are Gerald B. Zornow, '37, and Clarence L. A. Wynd. Both men are directors and members of the executive committee of Eastman Kodak Company, where Zornow is vice president of marketing, and Wynd, also a

vice president, is general manager of the Kodak Park Works.

Zornow is chairman of the 1963-64 Alumni Fund Campaign, which is well on its way to breaking a number of records in annual alumni giving. He has been a member of the Alumni Association board of managers and of the Alumni Federation public relations committee.

He joined Kodak shortly after his graduation from the University, became a vice president in 1958, and was named to his present post last year. He serves as a director of Recordak Corporation and as a vice president and director of Recordak of Canada Limited.

One of the organizers of the advisory committee for the University's Department of Chemical Engineering, Wynd served as its first chairman. He has been associated with Kodak since 1927, and has been a vice president since 1956. In addition to his other Kodak positions, he serves as vice president and director of the Eastman Gelatine Corporation, and director of Canadian Kodak Company Limited and Canadian Kodak Sales Limited.

DEPARTMENTAL The academic specialties of anthropology and sociology, which for a number of years have been administered as a single department of the College of Arts and Science, will go their separate ways in the fall. The separation will permit the greater development of each as individual fields of study.

Chairman of the new Department of Anthropology will be Alfred Harris, who was appointed associate chairman of the present department last fall. Hanan Selvin, associate professor at the University of California, will join the Rochester faculty in September as chairman of the Department of Sociology.

Another new department chairman at the River Campus come September will be Dean Stanley Tarbell, Charles Frederick Houghton Professor of Chemistry, who will succeed Professor Edwin Wiig as head of the Department of Chemistry. Professor Wiig, who will return to full-time teaching and research, has been chairman since 1955.

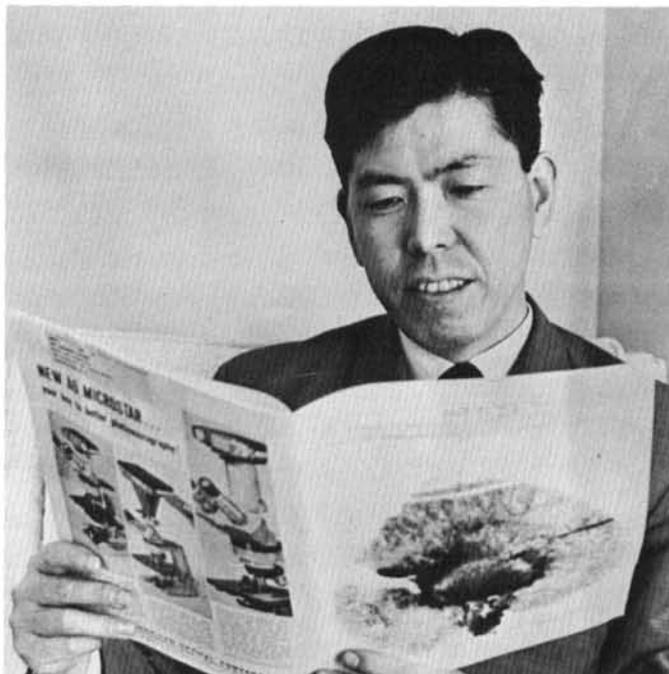
Professor Tarbell has received national recognition for his research in organic chemistry and is credited with determining the chemical structure of fumagillin, an antibiotic used in treating amoebic dysentery and other parasitic diseases. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

DOCTORS' AIDE Hospital residents and interns, who traditionally share financial status with church mice, will in the future be assisted by a revolving loan fund being established at the Medical Center.

The fund, which will make loans of up to \$1,500 a year, is intended to allow the Medical School's postgraduate physicians the economic freedom they need to prepare for their careers in medicine. Creation of the fund was made possible by a gift from the Merck Company Foundation. It will be known as the George W. Merck Memorial Loan Fund.

KINSHIP Since 1957, when the cities of Rochester and Rennes more or less officially adopted each other as transatlantic twin sisters, Rochester and its Gallic counterpart have been enthusiastically cementing the family relationship. The universities in the two cities have actively participated in the program, with frequent exchanges of greetings, mementos, and, on a more tangible level, graduate assistants.

Last fall Professor Jean Thoraval, chairman of the Department of French at Rennes, spent a month at Rochester as visiting professor in the Department of Foreign and Comparative Literature. During the coming academic year the ties will be strengthened still further with the appointment of Rochester's Professor Virgil W. Topazio as Fulbright Visiting Lecturer at Rennes. He will teach two seminars on 18th century literature and will also continue work on a book on Diderot.



ROCHESTER AND THE OMEGA MINUS

The recent electrifying event in the world of physics—the discovery of the sub-atomic particle, Omega minus—stirred particular interest at the University. Susumu Okubo, '57G, associate professor of physics and senior research associate, is credited with making an important contribution to the theoretical work that led to the particle's discovery.

Proof of the existence of the new particle has been hailed as a major scientific advance and a possible turning point in the history of science. A British scientist described the scholarly excitement by remarking that "high energy physicists are walking around with a slightly hysterical look, as though they are actually witnessing the apple landing on Newton's head."

Working on a theory proposed in 1961 by Dr. Murray Gell-Mann of California Institute of Technology and by Dr. Okubo, members of the Brookhaven National Laboratory discovered a negatively charged Omega particle. Its existence was accurately predicted by the Gell-Mann-Okubo formula.

The discovery of the Omega minus brings physicists closer to a unified theory of elementary particles—a goal they have been seeking ever since the construction of bigger and bigger atom smashers began bringing to light a confusing array of particles that could be explained by no existing theory.

Okubo, who received his Ph.D. degree at the University, has held his present position here for the last two years. He has also worked as a researcher at the University of Tokyo, the University of Naples, and at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research at Geneva.

Among the scientists involved in the Brookhaven experiments is another River Campus physicist, Georges W. London, a graduate research assistant. It is believed that Rochester's Department of Physics and Astronomy is the only group whose members have participated in both theoretical and experimental aspects of the discovery.

NEW DRUG Climaxing his 15-year search for a non-addictive pain-killing drug, Marshall D. Gates, Jr., professor of chemistry, has discovered a compound which, according to preliminary tests, is 40 times as powerful as morphine. It is one of a series of such drugs which he has synthesized.

The new drug, tentatively named "Cyclorphan," is characterized as "morphine antagonistic"—that is, it reverses most of the physiological actions produced by morphine. Such compounds do not affect the non-addict; however, when administered to morphine addicts, they cause violent withdrawal symptoms. For this reason they are presumed to be non-addictive. Cyclorphan has been selected as the most promising of these drugs for possible clinical use.

Although the new drugs must undergo exhaustive testing before their effectiveness is fully determined, Gates reports that "the clinical testing that has been done so far is very promising indeed." He described the new compounds and the results of initial tests in an article, written with Dr. Thomas A. Montzka, '62G, published in the current issue of the *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*.

Professor Gates has been engaged in research on the development of synthesized pain-killing non-addictive drugs since the late 1940's. In 1952 he achieved the first synthesis of morphine, and has been working on the series of which Cyclorphan is one for the last five years.

RARITY An academic *rara avis*, an American expert in medieval Russian studies, will join the Department of History in July. He is Michael Cherniavsky, now associate professor at the University of Chicago.

His work will complement that of Professor Sidney Monas, specialist in modern Russian history, giving the department one of the best staffed programs in Russian history in the country. In addition, his appointment fills out the department's program in medieval studies.

Professor Cherniavsky is general editor of the series *Sources of Russian Civilization*. His book, *Tsar and People: Studies in Russian Myths*, is regarded as a major contribution to the understanding of the Russian political and religious mentality.

Cherniavsky will be an academic rarity on campus for another reason also. He'll be the University's only history professor who has a degree in astrophysics. He took his undergraduate work in that field at the University of California, switching to history when he returned there for his graduate studies after wartime service in the Army Air Force as an intelligence sergeant.

MUSIC MUSIC MUSIC In the brightly colored Never-never Land that used to figure in Hollywood campus films, the only tunes any self-respecting college glee club needed to know were "The Whiffenpoof Song" and their college Alma Mater. Real-life glee clubs have, of course, long since gone in for more serious fare, and one of them—Rochester's—is now engaged in a project to ensure that high quality contemporary music is available for men's choruses.

The Men's Glee Club has issued the first in a projected series of musical scores for college glee clubs, the result of a highly successful collaboration between the club and Eastman School of Music composers. The newly published work is Wayne Barlow's "Diversify the Abyss" for tenors and basses. Its lyrics were written by the late Hyam Plutzik, prize-winning poet and professor of English at the University.

The late Lyndol Mitchell's "St. Mark's Easter Gospel" and Bernard Rogers' "Psalm 18" have been scheduled for publication later in the spring. In the future, the club hopes to publish a score a year. All works in the series have been commissioned by the Glee Club.



The English and history departments celebrated Shakespeare's 400th birthday last month with a conference on the English Renaissance climaxed by an Elizabethan feast. A flaming boar's head, a 100-pound beef roast, capons, hams, and salmon made up the feast, which was accompanied by an equally flavorful program of period music and Shakespearean poetry presented by the Ars Antiqua Society, directed by Dorothy Purdy Amarandos, '46E.

CLASSES NOTES

River Campus Colleges

■ 1920
ARTHUR MUNSON has been named "Mr. Canandaigua of 1964."

■ 1922
WALTER VARS WIARD is a partner in the newly formed architectural firm of Wiard and Burwell in Rochester.

■ 1925
JAMES A. McCONNELL has been promoted to chief engineer at the Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.

MERRELL M. DUBOIS, advertising director of the Gannett Newspaper Group, has been elected second vice president of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

■ 1926
HENRY F. FOOTE has retired as chairman of the board and chief managing director of Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. He now resides in Geneva, N. Y.

■ 1927
HELEN BLACKBOURNE POWER has been elected to a 12-year term as a member of the New York Board of Regents.

CARL E. ERNST, vice president of manufacturing at the Gleason Works in Rochester since 1962, is retiring after 35 years of service.

WORTH D. HOLDER has been named executive vice president of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

■ 1930
NORMAN M. HOWDEN, '32G, has been named executive secretary of the Rochester Engineering Society.

L. D. P. KING has been cited for 20 years of service at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico.

JOSEPHINE E. RAEPPEL spent her summer vacation studying at the Alliance Française in Paris.

■ 1931
SAM E. GANIS, '32G, has been promoted to professor of mathematics at Ohio Wesleyan University.

MARIE FREER PORTER has been included in the third edition of *Who's Who of American Women*. Since 1958, she has

been serving as a member of the New York State Board of Social Welfare. She is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Rochester and Monroe County Council of Social Agencies and a director of the Rochester and Monroe County Health Association and Mental Health Chapter.

■ 1932
F. BREDAHL PETERSON (G) has accepted a position as professor of history and political science at Baltimore Junior College. He was formerly minister of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore.

■ 1933
JOHN M. McCONNELL has been promoted to assistant director of employee relations at the Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.

MISSIVE FROM MAY

To the Editor:

Through the *Review*, Mrs. May and I want to express our gratitude to the Federated Alumni for the gala "May in January" party.

The fine portrait, the most generous salutations, the traveling bags (which will soon be undertaking their maiden journey), yes, even the "Hobart" sweater add up to a memory that we shall always cherish.

Best of all, though, was the opportunity to chat briefly with such a throng of alumni, some of whom I had not encountered in a quarter of a century.

As has been announced in the *Review*, I shall soon start to work on a new history of the University. That task will deepen my understanding and affection for the institution—as, I hope, the reading of the book will do for the alumni and the friends of the University.

At an appropriate time, I shall be appealing through the *Review* to alumni to send me recollections, reminiscences, and what not of their University experience that may enrich the University story, especially in the last 25 years or so of remarkable growth.

Sincerely yours,
Arthur J. May

■ 1935
IRVING GUTTENBERG is a partner in the newly formed firm of Gordon and Guttenberg, public accountants and auditors, in Rochester.

■ 1936
MARVIN M. MANN has been named assistant director of regulation for nuclear safety by the Atomic Energy Commission.

■ 1937
W. D. COOK has been named regional sales manager of Glove-Wernicke, Cincinnati.

EDWARD H. LEIGHTEN has been appointed vice president of the Boston Division of Cahners Publishing Company, Inc.

WILLIAM F. MAY has been appointed executive vice president of the American Can Company.

■ 1939
PAUL M. NUGENT has been appointed manager of the Veterans Administration Regional Office in Newark, N. J.

LORRON G. CARYL has been appointed to the new post of administrative vice president of United Food Management Services, Inc.

WILLIAM E. KEEGAN has been appointed supervisor of customer service at Dynacolor Corporation, a 3M Company subsidiary, in Rochester.

■ 1940
JANE HOOPER GATES is now residing in Accra, Ghana, where her husband Olcott has accepted a position in the Peace Corps.

■ 1941
MARY H. McCAULLEY has received a Ph.D. degree in psychology from Temple University.

■ 1943
HERBERT FRANK YORK, chancellor of the University of California at San Diego and La Jolla, has been named a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee. He was appointed to the position by President Johnson.

■ 1944
EDWARD J. SAVAGE has been appointed director of the U. S. Information Agency's Office of Public Information.

■ 1946
LEONARD R. SAYLES, professor

of business administration at the MIT Graduate School of Business, is giving a lecture series in Japan this month. The series is sponsored by the Japanese Management Association.

■ **1948**
DOROTHY ROSENBERG PASSER, '51G, has been elected second vice-chairwoman of the Democratic Party for the State of Minnesota.

■ **1949**
VANCE J. CARPENTER, '50G, has been appointed head of the Optical Systems Department of Bausch and Lomb Inc.

MARTIN E. MESSINGER has been proposed as a stockholder of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. Being a stockholder in the incorporated brokerage house is tantamount to being a partner.

■ **1950**
GEORGE MOE (G) has been chosen director of Astropower Laboratory, a research facility of Douglas Aircraft Co. in Newport Beach, Calif.

HOYT S. GRANT, JR., has been appointed manager of the Xerox Corp. branch office in Boston.

Births
To Robert and DORIS GEIER FINEGAN, a son, John Fitzgerald, Dec. 16.
To David and CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS BENEDICT, a son, Douglas Christopher, Dec. 18. The Benedicts recently moved to Oakland, Calif.

■ **1951**
THOMAS F. BURBANK has been appointed assistant director of agencies at Connecticut General Life Insurance Company in Hartford.

JOHN FRANK has been appointed manager of marketing for the American Ma-

chine Foundry's Alexandria, Va., Division.

PAUL F. MESSNER has been elected assistant secretary of Lincoln Rochester Trust Company.

■ **1952**
ROBERT E. DAWSON has been named controller of Standard Rochester Brewing Co., Inc.

Births
To Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE W. PETERS, a daughter, Marjorie Lynn, Jan. 29. Peters is comptroller of the Joseph Harris Co., seed growers.

■ **1953**
EVELYN K. SOKOLOWSKI is now working with the Swedish National Atomic Energy Company on the physics of heavy water reactors.

Marriages
Dr. JOAN VIOLA KELSCH to Dr. Anthony John Zangara, Nov. 9.

■ **1954**
WILLIAM G. DUNN has been appointed New York State representative for W. R. Meadows, Inc., of Elgin, Ill.

■ **1955**
RENE SEVIGNY, JR., '58G, '60GU, '62GEN, is now working for Hayes International Corp. in Huntsville. He has been assigned to support a NASA development group in the Marshall Space Flight Center.

Marriages
Capt. KENNETH BARCLAY RUHM to Nance Rice, Dec. 28.

Births
To Dr. and Mrs. PETER AVAKIAN, a daughter, Helen Ross, Nov. 19.
To Mr. and Mrs. DONALD J. BRADY, a son, James Edward, Jan. 29.

■ **1956**
JOSEPH A. KISH has been appointed assistant superintendent of the services department in the General Services Division of U. S. Steel's Gary, Ind., Steel Works.

SAMUEL A. SANTANDREA has joined the firm of Frank DiMino, Inc., and its affiliate, Dimco Corp., as vice president.

Marriages
GEORGE VAUGHAN STAMPFLI to Harriet Joan Roberts, Dec. 1.

Births
To Hilma and SHIRLEY DYER ANKERSTEIN, a son, Mark René, Oct. 1.

■ **1957**
JAMES D. GREENFIELD is now an assistant publications engineer with Sperry Phoenix Co., Division of Sperry Rand Corp.

SUSAN M. BRUNO (G) is nursing representative for Wisconsin in the Midwestern area.

Marriages
Rev. EARNEST M. NESS to Kaaren Ellen Hagen, Dec. 28. He is now pastor of the Faith Lutheran Church, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

■ **1958**
STANLEY J. DUDEK has been appointed development engineer, manager, in System Design at the IBM Space Guidance Center facility in Huntsville, Ala.

BRIAN ALBERT CURTIS has received a Ph.D. degree from the School of Graduate Studies at the Rockefeller Institute.

PETER B. BAHLER, who was discharged in August after serving 3 years in the U. S. Army Band of Washington, D. C., is assistant to the director of the Computer Center and instructor in mathematics at Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va. He is continuing in his third season as principal bass player in the Richmond Symphony Orchestra.

SANDRA B. CARLIN has been named director for the Brown, Clermont, and Adams County Branches of the Heart Association of Southwestern Ohio.

Births
To Charles D. and SUSAN BREYLER KLOPP, a son, Christopher Charles, Jan. 28. The Klopps are on the faculty of Robert College in Istanbul, Turkey.

To John F. and CAROL SPINUZZI ACETI, a son, David John, July 24.

■ **1960**
ELMER C. HUMES, JR., (G) has been promoted to a managerial position in the New Product Planning and Market Research Division of Xerox Corp.

ALLEN H. PARKER, discharged from duty in the U. S. Navy in July, is now in production management for the Procter and Gamble Mfg. Co. at the Port Ivory Synthetics Plant.

Births
To GEORGE (G) and JOAN LEVY STRICKER, a daughter, Jocelyn, Jan. 24.
To Lt. Tom Paul, '59, and SALLY JENKINS CURRIE, a son, Tom Paul, Jr., Dec. 26.

Air Force Promotes Expert on Nuclear Hazards

Colonel Ernest A. Pinson, '40 GM, Deputy Commander, Office of Aerospace Research, has been promoted to Brigadier General, following confirmation by the U. S. Senate. General Pinson is believed to be the first officer promoted to General who has two Ph.D. degrees.

After receiving his first Ph.D. degree—in physiology—from the University of Rochester Medical School, General Pinson joined the Air Force's Aero Medical Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and spent the next 10 years in research on the effects of high altitude flight on men. He received his second Ph.D.—this time, in nuclear physics—at the University of California in 1948.

From 1950-58 he did pioneering Air Force research on radiation hazards both on the ground and in the air. Besides directing studies of radiation hazards associated with the handling and use of nuclear weapons, he was the first person to demonstrate the feasibility of flying through mushroom clouds of a nuclear explosion, and participated in all the nuclear weapons tests conducted in Nevada and the Pacific during this period.

He holds the Legion of Merit (two awards), the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Soldiers Medal, and is a member of the Air Force Council of Scientists.

Before assuming the duties of Deputy Commander, OAR in February, 1963, he was Vice Commander, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories at Hanscom Field, Mass.

■ 1961

NATHANIEL P. BALDWIN has begun a 2-year assignment as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ecuador.

Marriages

MATTHEW W. KLOCEK to Ann Sawyer, Sept. 11. Klocek is serving in the U. S. Navy and is stationed at Hilo, Hawaii.

JAMES WELDON FAULK to Sharon Elizabeth Crow, Oct. 27.

Births

To Dr. Eugene and ANITA ARBEIT GARROW, a son, Philip, Dec. 8.

To John R., '60, and DIANE DAVIES PARRINELLO, a son, Gregory John, Oct. 4.

■ 1962

AL VOSSLER has been assigned as a chemical engineer in the Sodium Technical Group at the Niagara Plant of the Du Pont Co.

ANTHONY F. STRANGES, JR., has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He has been assigned to James Connally AFB, Tex., for navigator training.

NEIL W. WHITE, recently commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force, has been reassigned to Reese AFB, Tex., for pilot training.

2nd Lt. DONALD H. HART has been awarded the silver wings of a U. S. Air Force pilot. Following specialized aircrew training at Stead AFB, Nev., he will be reassigned to Pope AFB, N. C., to fly C-130 Hercules transport aircraft.

Marriages

REBECCA ELAIN STILES to WILLIAM RALPH BOOTHBY, Nov. 30.

MARYLOU CALDWELL to ENS. DONALD THOMPSON, Dec. 28.

■ 1963

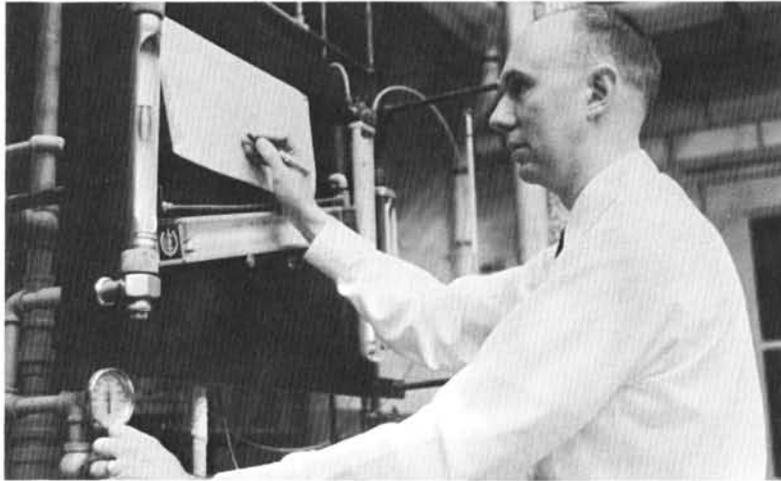
JESSE N. LIPSCHUETZ has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He has been reassigned to James Connally AFB, Tex., for training as a navigator.

2nd Lt. CHRISTOPHER A. ECKEL has completed the U. S. Air Force course for supply officers. He has been reassigned to Pickstown Air Force Station, S. D., for duty.

2nd Lt. PAUL E. DIDGET, who recently completed the U. S. Air Force course for supply officers, has been reassigned to Gettysburg Air Force Station, S. D., for duty.

SUSAN C. KREHBIEL has been awarded a scholarship through a program sponsored by the National Easter Seal Society and the Kappa Delta Phi Sorority. The scholarship is to apply to an 18-month training program at the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy.

At the excellent suggestion of William A. Searle, '06, copies of the address given at the Fall Convocation by Mr. Harrison F. Dunning, President of the Scott Paper Company, are being made available by the Office of Alumni Relations. Requests should be addressed to Director Harm Potter.



GEORGE M. HOERNER, '58G, has developed a process that advances the means for recovering acetone, a liquid chemical compound, from a mixture of acetone and air. Hoerner, an assistant professor of chemical engineering at Lafayette College, ran the acetone-air mixture and water through laboratory apparatus containing absorbent ceramic material in

conducting a research project for a Ph.D. degree at Lehigh University.

By means of an equation he formulated, Hoerner was able to determine both the rate of water flow in the apparatus and the rate that results in the maximum recovery of acetone. He believes that chemical companies should be able to apply his process to large-scale operations.

Eastman School of Music

■ 1934

W. THOMAS MARROCCO, '40GE, professor of music at the University of California at Los Angeles, has returned from a sabbatical leave in England where he completed the first volume of a projected four on the music of 14th Century Italy. The series will be published by L'Editions de l'Oiseau Lyre in Paris. His sabbatical was supplemented by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies. Professor Marrocco has received the *ordine al merito* from the Italian Government for his research and publications in the field of Italian music. He is also co-editor of the recently published *Music in America*, an anthology of music from the landing of the Pilgrims to the end of the Civil War. Professor Marrocco is a member of the Roth String Quartet in residence at UCLA.

■ 1936

JULIA WILKINSON MUELLER recently gave a viola recital as part of the Duke University Department of Music's faculty concert series.

■ 1939

GEORGE YAEGER has made his debut as conductor of the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra. He has held the principal horn position with the orchestra for 12 years.

■ 1940

GID W. WALDROP has been named dean of the Juilliard School of Music.

■ 1941

GORDON BINKERD has had his Symphony No. 4 premiered by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. The work was commissioned by the Junior Division of the Women's Association of the St. Louis Symphony Society.

■ 1943

VIRGINIA FARMER is making a concert tour of 14 South and Central American countries as Concertmeister and violin soloist with the University of Illinois Symphony Orchestra. The tour is part of the Cultural Presentation Program arranged by the U. S. Department of State. Miss Farmer is a candidate for a Doctor of Musical Arts degree in violin at the University of Illinois where she holds a teaching assistantship in the violin department.

■ 1947

WALTER F. MOECK has been invited to conduct the annual music festival in Korea and Japan in May. Upon his return to the U. S., he will conduct the summer

concerts of the Alabama Pops Orchestra, a group he founded in 1956.

■ 1949

EMMA LOU DIEMER, '59GE, recently had her Concerto for Flute and Orchestra premiered by the Omaha Symphony Orchestra. She is a composer-in-residence for the Ford Foundation at Arlington, Va.

JAMES CLIFTON WILLIAMS (G) conducted the premiere of his new work, "Symphonic Dances," in San Antonio recently. The work was commissioned by the Minnie Stevens Piper Foundation in honor of the 25th anniversary of the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra.

■ 1951

GRANT FLETCHER (G) will have several of his major works broadcast during the 25th Municipal Radio Festival of American Music in New York City. The festival directors invited him to be represented in this year's programs.

IGOR HUDADOFF has received an M.S. degree in secondary school administration from Hofstra University. His latest publications, "50 Standard Solo Series" and "Concert and Ensemble for Band," will become available from Pro Art Music Publishers this month. Hudadoff is second vice president of the Nassau Music Educators Association.

Births

To E. H. and JUNE POTTER DURKEE, JR., a son, Adam John, Apr. 20, 1963.

■ 1952

ROBERT KELLY (G), professor of composition at the University of Illinois, is currently on leave to write an opera commissioned by the University's Center for Advanced Study. The opera is entitled "The White Gods" and is based on the Aztec viewpoint of the conquest of Mexico.

MARY E. RAME ('54G) is a missionary at the Capuchin Mission in Papua, New Guinea.

Births

To Gilbert, '49A, '52G, and ADELL LASKY CRANE, a son, Alan Laurence, Dec. 9.

■ 1953

GRETEL SHANLEY ('55G) has been appointed assistant professor of flute at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music for the spring semester.

GRACE DI BATTISTA recently gave a joint recital, sponsored by the Concert Artists Guild, in New York's Town Hall.

RICHARD A. STEPHAN (G), orchestra director in the Hamburg, N. Y., Central Schools, will conduct the Wyoming County Festival Orchestra this month. His arrangement of "Johnny Comes Marching Home" will be featured in concerts at the Long Island String Festival.

■ 1954

R. DIANE BURLINGHAM BENNETT, '57G, has been awarded first prize in the 1963 Nathan Buchan Memorial Competition at the University of Denver College

"MET'S NEWEST STAR: DOOLEY'S THE NAME"

William Dooley, '54, made a successful debut at the Metropolitan Opera in February when he sang the title role in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin." A *New York Times* critic noted that Dooley, a baritone, has "a voice of unusually large size and clear production." He continued, "Without any doubt Mr. Dooley will prove a valuable singer to have around. He already has about 40 roles in his repertory, a testimony to the musicianship of so young a singer."

In an article headlined "Met's Newest Star: Dooley's the Name," a writer for the *New York Herald-Tribune* commented, "He came out of nowhere, at least as far as New York was concerned. All of a sudden, there was a big talent to be reckoned with, and his name was Dooley. He may very well be the first person called Dooley to sing a leading role at the Met, or any other opera house for that matter."

Dooley followed his debut opposite Leontyne Price with his first King's Herald in Wagner's "Lohengrin," also at the Met. According to the *Herald-Tribune*, "He impressed the critics both times." Dooley, who has had considerable success in Germany, has appeared in this country in Rochester's Opera Under the Stars and in opera productions in San Antonio. He is scheduled to sing at Salzburg this summer.



of Law. Her paper is entitled "Whose Income Is It?" Mrs. Bennett, who completed her legal studies at Denver, was recently admitted to the Bar in both Colorado and Florida.

■ 1955

FLORENCE ADAMS (G) is doing post-graduate work at the Juilliard School of Music. She is a member of the New York Orchestral Society which recently gave a series of concerts in Town Hall.

■ 1956

ELWOOD SMITH is studying at the Academy of Music in Berlin under a Fulbright grant.

■ 1957

JOHN O'NEILL (G) has been named conductor of the newly organized, non-professional Los Gatos-Saratoga, Calif., Symphony. For two years he was conductor of the Hornell, N. Y., Symphony, a semi-professional orchestra which he organized.

■ 1958

LEE DOUGHERTY PAGANO, '59G, was one of six finalists in the Walter Naumburg Foundation voice auditions in New York.

THOMAS C. SLATTERY, director of instrumental music in the Sigourney, Ia., public schools, recently performed Mozart's Clarinet Concerto with the South East Iowa Symphony Orchestra. He has been the orchestra's first clarinetist for the past two years.

STANLEY L. FRIEDBERG (G), a member of the faculty at the La Guardia Memorial Settlement House and the Combs College of Music in Philadelphia, is founder of the Fifth Avenue Opera Association, an organization devoted to bringing the arts to children throughout the metropolitan New York area. Recently the Association presented "The Magic Flute" to 11,000 children from Harlem in a four-day run at Carnegie Hall.

PETER H. TANNER, '59G, a member of the music faculty of Kansas State University, recently presented a marimba recital in which he was assisted by his wife, JOANNE DICKINSON TANNER, '59E. Tanner is principal percussionist of the Chautauqua, N. Y., Symphony Orchestra.

■ 1959

LARRY WEED (G) has been named director of instrumental ensembles at Temple University where he is an assistant professor of music.

DAVID DALTON, '61G, is now coordinator of string activities at Brigham Young University. His transcription of the Suite in D Major by Marais, done as part of the master's program and using first editions of the Baroque composer's works from the Sibley Library, was recently published.

SYLVIA FRIEDERICH, voice teacher at the David Hochstein Music School in Rochester, won the Singer of the Year Award at the recent 19th annual convention of the National Association of Teachers of Singing, Inc.

Births

To ROBERT C. (G) and JEAN LADRACH ZAJKOWSKI (G), a son, Christopher Earl, Feb. 2.

■ 1960

ROBERT TOWN won the Boston Symphony Orchestra's 1963 Young Artists Competition.

LUCIUS R. WYATT (G) performed the Andante Movement from the Golden Trumpet Concerto, transcribed by Professor Walter Yeh, '49G, chairman of the joint music department of Allen University and Benedict College, recently at Allen.

■ 1962

WON-MO KIM (G) is a visiting lecturer in the Department of Music at the University of Wisconsin this semester. As artist-teacher on the faculty, he will give solo concerts, play with groups, and teach violin to selected students.

FRED HEMKE (G) has been appointed instructor of saxophone for the spring semester at the Music Center of the North Shore, Winnetka, Ill.

EUGENE J. TETTAMANTI recently completed a six-week European tour with the Tommy Dorsey Orchestra.

KERRY McDEVITT won third prize in the Walter Naumburg Foundation voice auditions in New York. He was one of six finalists from an original field of 60 who tried out for the awards.

Medicine and Dentistry

■ 1947

Dr. ROBERT L. TUTTLE has been named associate dean at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. He previously served as assistant dean.

Dr. JOHN WOOD has been elected treasurer of the medical staff at St. Luke's Memorial Hospital Center in Utica.

■ 1948

Dr. R. KENNETH LOEFFLER, owner and operator of the Massillon, Ohio, Cancer Therapy Center, has received an appointment as visiting professor of radiology at the Temple University School of Medicine.

■ 1956

Dr. SANFORD C. SPRARAGEN ('52GM) has been appointed clinical assistant professor in the Department of Medicine at the Downstate Medical Center of the State University of New York.

■ 1958

Dr. J. RICHARD DOUD has joined his father and brother in practice in Bloom-

ington, Ill. He has just completed a four-year residency in surgery at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital, affiliated with Dartmouth University.

■ 1959

Dr. NAPHTALI A. BRITMAN has joined Dr. Carl K. Friedland in the practice of internal medicine in Dover, N. J.

■ 1963

P. MACK WALKER (G) has joined the faculty of the Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, N. C., as an assistant professor of radiobiology.

Marriages

Dr. MARVIN LEDERMAN, '59A, to Brenda Rebecca Shencup, Nov. 10.

IN MEMORIAM

FREDERICK E. BICKFORD, '02, Feb. 22.

CHARLES F. HOWE, '05, former president and life member of the Real Estate Board of Rochester, Feb. 14.

CLARA VOGEL YOUNG, '07, Feb. 18.

Dr. JACOB S. KOMINZ, '09, April 1963.

GEORGE G. COVER, '11, Jan. 11.

ADELAIDE DODDS LARKIN, '12, Nov. 10.

EVA RUDMAN SHERMAN, '22, Dec. 9.

CARL D. OTT, '23, Feb. 6.

RUTH A. PAGE, '25, Feb. 29.

HELENA BURKE, '27, Dec. 15.

J. ROGER ELLIOTT, '27, Jan. 31.

KATHLEEN BROWNELL SCHNECK-ENBURGER, '28, Mar. 2.

Dr. LOUIS DAVID ZEIDBERG, '31, world renowned expert on air pollution, Dec. 29.

JOHN E. O'REILLY, '34, Jan. 31.

BEATRICE QUINLAVIN DeBLOOM, '35, Feb. 22.

KENNETH SPENCER, '38, nationally-known baritone, in a plane crash, Feb. 25.

DAVID JOHN WHALEN, '48, in a plane crash, Feb. 12.

A former dean of the College of Arts and Science, Dr. William E. Weld, died January 23 at the age of 82. Dr. Weld was a member of the Rochester faculty from 1929 until 1936, when he resigned to become president of Wells College.

Department of Nursing

■ 1944

Births

To Henry and RUTH WOOD PAPE, a son, Jan. 9.

■ 1947

BARBARA JOHNSTON has been awarded a B.S. degree in nursing at Loyola University.

■ 1949

Births

To Herbert and MARY LACNEY SCHAUER, a son, Ashley Hamilton, Feb. 4.

■ 1955

Marriages

BEATRICE PEH-LI WEI to Edward Wah-Leong Kam, Jr., Nov. 31.

Births

To Dr. Clinton B. ('55M) and GAIL ROBYN SEELEY, a daughter, Kathryn Ruth, Feb. 4. Dr. Seeley has opened an office for the practice of diagnostic radiology in Andover, Mass.

■ 1957

LYNN BARBER has been promoted to assistant head nurse in the Medical-Surgical Special Care Unit at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

■ 1959

Marriages

FRANCINE DONARUMA to Kyr-an McCarthy, Jan. 25. They are now residing in Fairport, N. Y. McCarthy is employed by Xerox Corp.

■ 1961

Marriages

CAROL PRZYPEK to Edward Cornwell, Dec. 21.

■ 1963

Marriages

DEBORAH GREABELL to Dr. Jerome Dougan, Nov. 16.

Births

To Gordon and LINDA JAMES AHNER, a son, Gordon Andrew, Dec. 9.

REUNION WEEKEND

June 5•6•7

Reunion-Commencement Weekend '64: a weekend to remember—and to circle on your calendar *now*. Check these not-to-be-missed events (complete details and reservation forms are in the special Reunion-Commencement brochure sent earlier this month).



***ALUMNI SEMINARS**—Designed to stretch the mind and refresh the spirit. This year's seminar leaders and their topics: Robert M. Boynton, professor of psychology and optics, and director, Center for Visual Sciences, "How We See" . . . Arthur J. May, professor of history, "What Means the Sino-Soviet Rift?"



* **PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE ALUMNI**

* **REUNION CONCERT—The Yellowjackets**

* **ALUMNI CITATIONS TO FACULTY**

* **REUNION DANCE AND RATHSKELLER**

* **UNIVERSITY CITATIONS TO ALUMNI**

* **COMMENCEMENT**

* **PRESENTATION OF 25th REUNION GIFT**

* Plus the traditional round of special programs—school, class, and fraternity reunions . . . luncheons . . . dinners . . . and assorted get-togethers
