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In This Issue

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John Foster, James Allen and Joseph Johnson examine different aspects of international agriculture and the difficulties of exporting Western technology and technicians to underdeveloped countries. Dr. Foster is director of the Center for International Agricultural Studies at UMass. Mr. Allen, now the Director of Alumni Affairs, returned from the Peace Corps in 1967. Mr. Johnson is on assignment in Indonesia for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

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The events of May 1970 will surely have impact on universities in this decade, and understanding what happened during the student strike is a first step in understanding what lies ahead. After the dust had settled, we asked Putnam Barber, an instructor in sociology, and John Fenton, a professor in the government department, “What did it mean?” Their answers are presented here.

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Vic Fusia, when confronted with a female editor intent on learning about UMass football, responded to the challenge. This interview proves that the head football coach possesses the same perseverance and courage he demands from his boys.

Departments:
On Campus page 24
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Letters inside back cover
“Hey, that’s not bad—for an alumni magazine.”

Intelligent articles, dramatic photographs, a sophisticated layout might prompt this statement. But don’t say it. Don’t even think it.

“That’s not bad” isn’t good enough. Because UMass is certainly a far cry from “not bad,” and the alumni magazine is no less than a projection of the University. That is why The Alumnus has been improved. We shall now have more of an opportunity to suggest the style, the scope, and the excitement of this institution.

The appearance of this magazine, we feel, has style, scope, and excitement worthy of the University. For this we thank Richard Hendel, the designer who created our new look. His work for the University of Massachusetts Press has received a good deal of professional recognition: Native and Naturalized Plants of Nantucket and Figures of Dead Men by Leonard Baskin won awards at the New England Book Show; in 1968, the Association of American University Presses chose Figures as one of the twenty-five best books, and the American Institute of Graphic Arts chose Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr.: Founder of Landscape Architecture in America as one of the fifty best books.

For The Alumnus, Mr. Hendel created an unusual but flexible format based on a design system developed by the Swiss. Illustrations and text work within a grid. This means that, in the future, the magazine will more or less design itself. Richard Hendel has supervised the layout of this first issue, however, and we can only hope that the content will live up to the dramatic format he has provided.

Katie S. Gillmor
Against Hunger

The University and a number of her graduates have been fighting the threat of famine around the world, as illustrated in the following three articles.
Against Hunger

The challenge faced by the world’s farmers is extraordinary. Food production must double in the next thirty years to simply keep up with population growth.

The population of the world is increasing at the rate of about 75 million people per year, (this is a population growth of about 190,000 per day). Because of improved public health and death rates, a high proportion of this increase is occurring in parts of the world where average incomes are under $200 per capita per year, as compared with the United States figure of over $3,000.

The population growth is expected to continue for at least the next thirty years when the total number of people will be close to doubling the 3.5 billion people alive today. This only suggests one aspect of the demand being made on our agricultural capacities. About two-thirds of the present world population needs larger and more nutritious diets if they are to avoid the mental and physical disabilities which result from poor diets. The sum of the food needs of the increased population and of improved diets approximates a tripling of total food production in thirty years.

During the last two decades, many countries have achieved more rapid increases in food production than have ever been achieved by farmers in the United States, where the annual rate of increase has been 1.8 per cent. Several low income countries have achieved a 3 per cent rate, and a few, such as Mexico, have had as high as a 6 per cent rate. Several nations have had such breakthroughs in production in the past two years that some are talking about the “Green Revolution.”

However, for the world as a whole and in most specific cases, the Green Revolution has only been able to keep up with population increases. There has been no excess of food for the improvement of diets. The average person in a low income country eats the same miserable fare he did twenty years ago. Although rates of food production have not fallen behind rates of population growth, this only means that, like Alice in Through the Looking Glass, we have been running as fast as we can to stay in the same place.

I do not totally share the pessimism of the many careful observers who think that widespread famine in the relatively near future is quite probable. I do not believe this to be inevitable. Achieving adequate diets for a doubled population in the year 2000 is a technological possibility. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations has estimated that the job can be done up to 1985 with an expenditure of about $6 billion per year. This is about the same amount that the United States has been spending on space exploration and a fraction of our expenditure on the Viet Nam war. To date, however, the nations of the world have not been willing to use this level of expenditure to win the War on Hunger.

The University of Massachusetts was the first United States institution to become involved in international efforts to eliminate hunger. In 1878, the president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, W. S. Clark, went to northern Japan to start Hokkaido Agricultural College. The University has maintained this relationship and, in addition, under contract with the U.S. Agency for International Development, we are now helping to develop the Bunda College of Agriculture in Malawi, Central Africa.

About two years ago, UMass established the Center for International Agricultural Studies to coordinate and add to these activities. Since then, a pregraduation Peace Corps Training Program for University students in agriculture and graduate curricula in
international agriculture developed.

These curricula will prepare students for careers in worldwide food production and distribution programs. Students major in one of the professional agricultural disciplines offered by the College of Agriculture, taking all courses necessary for technical proficiency in their chosen field. This education is supplemented by social science courses available through other University departments. Exposure to such disciplines as economics, politics and anthropology help the student prepare to effectively use his professional knowledge in other natural and cultural environments. In addition to formal course work, supervised overseas experience is required. We also hope to make use of students and faculty from other countries to improve the training obtained in Amherst.

The UMass program differs from some similar programs at other institutions which train students as “international agriculturists” or generalists with broad knowledge of overseas culture and agriculture but with no specific professional agricultural skill. It is our belief that major contributions to agricultural development will be made by individuals who can do a specific professional job in agronomy, animal science, or other areas, just as has been the case in the United States. But we supplement professional training with knowledge of relevant social sciences.

Aid programs can only be successful if there is real communication so that new techniques are assimilated into local cultures. UMass graduates are trained to understand and work with people, not intimidate them. We are trying to prevent the tragedy of highly-trained American personnel imposing modern techniques on primitive cultures with the injunction:

Against Hunger

“This is the right way to do it—this is how we do it in the U.S.A.”

The undergraduate program in international agriculture, using existing courses and the Peace Corps for overseas experience, is now in operation. Unfortunately, the graduate program has not been activated because money is not available to cover student support, travel and research costs.

The University’s current role in worldwide efforts to increase food production is directed primarily toward training students for careers in relevant fields. As part of the graduate program, applied research will seek solutions to production and distribution problems in low income countries. In addition, we hope to continue to contribute to the founding and development of institutions in these countries and to make use of students and faculty from other countries in our programs in Amherst.

Newly planted rice covers the Indonesian landscape, the form of paddy and waterway continued from one generation to the next.
A farmer works his land with the aid of a water buffalo. These docile animals are still the prime movers in the ricebowl, but other, equally ancient patterns are changing in order to accommodate Western technology.
Wheat in Tanzania

James H. Allen '66

Doing for Tanzania what Tanzania thought was best for herself.

Against Hunger

"We must take our traditional system, correct its shortcomings, and adapt to its service the things we can learn from the technologically developed societies of other countries." President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania made this statement in his thesis on Socialism and Rural Development. I spent two years in his country with the Peace Corps as an agricultural and food economist on the planning unit of the Ministry of Land, Settlement, and Water Development, and during this time I was guided by President Nyerere’s principles. The application of this attitude is exemplified in a wheat scheme I developed towards the end of my stay. The project owed its success to the guidelines implicit in Nyerere’s philosophy. Moreover, we accomplished our goal in spite of the Peace Corps rather than because of it.

In the spring of 1967 the Tanzanian government set as one of its goals to become self-sufficient in the production of wheat. Much of Tanzania is made up of upland plateaus which are ideally suited to wheat cultivation. These excellent agricultural areas, however, had never been fully utilized. They were almost completely lacking in infrastructure, the term we used to define necessary support facilities such as an adequate transportation system, proper marketing channels and a reliable source of water. One potentially productive area was located in southwest Tanzania, 7,000 feet above Lake Tanganyika. Because this area was not serviced by any all-weather roads, and the nearest railway was 160 miles away, virtually no development had taken place. The Tanzanian government, against the advice of most of its Western advisors, decided to institute a crash development program in this area. After much buck-passing, I was given the task of developing the economic evaluation for a 10,000 acre State Farm with the initial development of 2,000 acres.

Before the project landed in my lap, an Egyptian, a Turk and a Britisher had refused to handle it. According to Western standards, it was not a viable proposition. The Western advisors who had analyzed it earlier felt that before development took place the roads should be built, the soils should all be tested and mapped and that three-year test plots should be run to determine the best wheat varieties to be used. Their recommendations were that the project should not be started for at least five years.

Initially, I accepted their rationale. After all, I had a good Western economic upbringing and by my preconditioned standards these advisors made good sense. But I was allowing myself to fall into the trap of wanting to do what I thought was best for Tanzania, not what Tanzania thought was best for herself. Actually, this was a double trap. The second pitfall occurs when Americans and other Westerners want to do things the "American Way." I continually heard the old adage, "We did it this way and it worked for us, so it will work for them." Instead of trying to develop the best of both societies, the tendency was to try to transplant a system from one society to another.

The Tanzanian government had cogent reasons why this project had to begin now, not five years from now. This particular area of Tanzania had always been regarded as an area of great agricultural potential. The climate was good and the rainfall at forty inches per year was adequate. The soils were also generally good, although somewhat sandy in places. The colonial rulers had always admitted the need to develop the roads and other facilities in the area so that agriculture could develop in turn, but
money was never available. Consequently, an area with one of the highest agricultural potentials in Tanzania had a population which had, by far, the lowest per capita income in the country. When the Western advisors rejected this project, they used the same rationale as the colonial rulers: i.e. develop the infrastructure first, then run agricultural tests, then start the first scheme.

The Tanzanian government in effect said, "We've heard enough of this foolishness. We are importing more and more wheat at greatly increasing costs to us. We must take some financial risks if we are going to change this trend and become self-sufficient in wheat production. The way to break this nondevelopment cycle is to develop the agriculture and the infrastructure simultaneously." On these grounds the decision was made in early August 1967 to go ahead with the development of the wheat scheme. The first crop had to be planted in January 1968. This meant that 2,000 acres had to be plowed and prepared before the short rains began in late October/early November. Once the rains began the soil would be too wet to work and the tractors could not plow.

My plan was submitted and approved in late August and soil preparations began the first week in September. Eight tractors were employed for sixteen hours a day using drivers on two eight-hour shifts. The tractors were equipped with headlights for night plowing. The 2,000 acres were successfully prepared before the short rains set in, and in January 1968, after the rains had ended, the first crop was sown. Out of the 2,000 acres prepared, 1,700 were seeded to wheat. When the rains came, it was realized that 300 acres were in a low area; they became waterlogged and were of no use for wheat cultivation. Later on this land could probably be reclaimed by installation of a proper drainage system, but this was a worry for the future not the present.

This scheme was designated as a State Farm, but it was not to be a permanent acquisition of the state as in the classical Soviet concept. A total of 10,000 acres would be developed in 2,000 acre increments, and local people would be hired as laborers on this initial farm. When they had been sufficiently trained in modern agricultural techniques, the land would be turned over to them to farm communally on a cooperative basis. A new group of laborers would be hired to develop the next 2,000 acres. Eventually the government would pull out of the scheme entirely and the land would be farmed cooperatively by the local farmers.

When I started to work on this project my Peace Corps director tried to talk me out of it. My fellow Peace Corpsmen thought it was a big joke. After all, all the Western advisors they knew were against the project. My colleagues felt that it was doomed to failure from the beginning, and I was only hurting myself and the Peace Corps by going along with the wishes of the Tanzanian government. They felt that I was not being true to my professional standards and that I was selling out to appease the Tanzanians.

But I considered myself a Tanzanian civil servant and my official status confirmed this. My loyalties were to the Tanzanian government and not to the United States government. The Peace Corpsmen never could accept the fact that my professional standards dictated my actions. If the Tanzanians wanted to try something risky it was the chance they had to take or try and get ahead. If the project failed and I failed with it that was the chance I had to take.

When I drew up the plans for the initial development, which called for an investment of $250,000 to develop 2,000 acres, I cautioned the government that, with an ambitious project of this sort, they might have to anticipate taking losses or only breaking even the first few years until an efficient supportive infrastructure was fully established. Quoting from my project analysis I stated:

"It will be seen that even at seven bags per acre we should be able to at least cover our recurrent costs in the first year. It must be accepted that there will probably be inefficiencies in our first couple of years of operation, so if we are able to recover our recurrent costs we are in a pretty good position."

Just prior to my leaving Tanzania the first crop was harvested. The average yield was almost eight-and-a-half bags per acre, enough to cover recurrent and capital costs. And if the Tanzanian government had followed the advice of most of the Western advisors, they would still be waiting for their first crop.
Against Hunger

James H. Allen
Rice in Indonesia

Joseph S. Johnson '63

Fighting the ravages of the stem borer in the land of wall-to-wall people.
"Would you be interested in Indonesia...?"

As a field representative for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, I had just completed a year’s assignment with Air Vietnam in Saigon when I received a cable proposing a change of scene. And so I find myself in Indonesia, the land of wall-to-wall people and coast-to-coast rice.

My job here is to help the rice grow tall and straight, fighting the ravages of the stem borer, the larva of a moth that infests the whole of the ricebowl of Southeast Asia. If the stem borer is the villain, the heroes in this epic struggle are the "Ag Pilots" who fly unwieldy aircraft across the hundreds of thousands of acres of trackless rice paddies. The work is not without hazard; here in Djakarta, in simple ceremonies at their respective embassies, we have laid three pilots to rest in as many months.

My assignment is to monitor the condition and performance of the new PT6 free-turbine engine with a view to further adaptation and development. No laboratory could duplicate the rigours of the agricultural environment, where the engine is exposed to temperature, salt water, corrosive chemicals, sand, volcanic ash, and the imponderables of mishandling by unskilled labor. Happily, we have had no in-flight failures to date.

Since the dosage and particle size of the atomized chemical is very critical, and since it is sprayed neat at a fantastic unit-cost, it is necessary to use the most sophisticated methods of precision navigation available. We use a system similar to LORAN, a two-station system yielding a parabolic line of position, rather than a three-station system yielding a point-fix.

Two stations are set up about thirty miles apart, located so that the straighter portions of the parabolas lie along the fields to be sprayed. The stations are

locked in electrical phase and a spray-lane width of eighty meters is established by increments of radio wave length along a line between the stations. The computer aboard the aircraft interprets the difference in phase depending on the relative location of the aircraft with respect to the stations. By placing himself on the proper lane of phase-count from an arbitrarily established ground reference, and by centering with the aid of a null-needle instrument, the pilot can cruise fifteen to twenty miles across the paddy with lateral accuracy one meter either side of true.

I went along once for an engine performance check, flying in a machine that is a cross between a Mack truck and a Sherman tank, with wings. While strapping myself in beside the pilot, one of the technicians handed me a screwdriver and gave me a five-minute course in "how to lock-in the phase." This was in case the radio got the electrical kickups.

We soon identified our starting point visually. Then we flew over a familiar road intersection and punched a button, zeroing our lane counter. We could now fly across the lanes with the counter spinning until we came close to the last lane sprayed. Then we turned toward the field and the counter showed that we were within the correct lane. The pilot cursed and kicked the rudder as the fine course needle centered in its dial. About this time we crossed the last of the tall palms and pushed the nose down to the rice and hit the spray switch. We were in.

Birds, rocks and perspiration are the biggest problems at twenty feet and 90 mph. We fought to keep the running sweat out of our eyes in order to see. We waved at the natives and hoped that the occasional rock lobbed in our direction didn’t hit anything critical. The major hazard, though, is birds of medium weight (16 to 24 oz.) which, contrary to theory, are not always agile or alert enough to stay out of the way. It is best to retreat behind the instrument panel when getting among them. Luckily, large fowl do not rise quickly enough to be a problem, and the little birds do not fly high enough as they scatter.

Kampongs, or villages, are marked by clumps of palms and covies of kites with an aviation-minded kid at the other end of every string. It is a happy thing to see their upturned faces and the wild exuberance of the many who wave as we fly overhead.

The free Asian has realized that he cannot hope to battle the Communist with arms. He is betting his life on economic planning and reform, and rehabilitation of his people. Our flight across the rice is a counter-revolutionary mission. The rice has been sprayed and harvested for two seasons now, and the crop is good. But the farmers are reluctant to pay their extra rice tax, and the government trembles. As the thrown rocks would indicate, enemies as well as friends watch the ag pilots’ patterned flights.

Facing page: The spray aircraft (top), "rugged as a manhole cover," may nevertheless come to a messy end. The wrecked plane (middle) suffered an emergency landing after the airframe safety system (bottom) failed in the "armed" position.
A Positive View of the Strike

Putnam Barber

Each person had to decide on his own response to the strike, not whether there should be a strike at all.

Positive View of Strike

Full summer came late to Amherst. When it came, it brought its powerful seasonal symbolism of growth and hope all the more powerfully, promised by sun and green and short skirts and engagement rings and couples on the grass by the pond. In any other year, students would have been out in the warmth and the sun, publicly in defiance of term papers, reading lists and finals; faculty and staff would be finishing up, looking ahead—thinking of trout streams, unread manuscripts, peace and quiet in the lab.

This year, however, seasonal routines were interrupted, their importance diminished in contrast to war, to national policy and politics, to repression and rumors of repression, and tearing through flesh, smashing through bone, the terror of Ohio and of Mississippi. It was May 1970. The University was "on strike."

At the University, the strike meant that large numbers of people connected with UMass had decided to do something different and extraordinary with their time. Those who had been in New Haven over the May 2 weekend brought back the idea of a nationwide campus strike in support of the Black Panthers and in opposition to the war. News of the strike spread through the news media and contacts on other campuses, gathering supporters who had not been in New Haven but who saw a strike as a way to express their fear and outrage. Those who became involved with the idea early on communicated their urgency and commitment to many who felt sympathy for the goals but hesitation about the means. Others, less sympathetic or more hesitant, found themselves arguing against the strike, trying to continue the semester with as little alteration as possible. And there were some who were openly hostile to the goals of the strike and attempted to prevent expression of political positions which interfered with regular University activities.

Incidentally, most observers on campus agree that there was no possibility of "preventing" or "stopping" the strike by official action. Force could have closed the University. Most of the students would have gone home. The price would have been high—courses not completed, graduation postponed. The benefits are obscure.

The use of force, however, was never really an issue. No one seriously considered closing the University. Instead, University assemblies and officials took action which gave partial or wholehearted endorsement to the strike and thus reinforced the feeling that extraordinary events were inescapable. But the student senate, alone, could not have created (or prevented) the strike; neither could the faculty senate nor the Chancellor nor the strike steering committee. The events of May were possible (and inescapable) because they grew out of the hopes and fears of so many people. People who, if they did not actively propose extraordinary action, joined it when it occurred.

This massive support for action made the strike a "thing" with which we had to deal. It was not a possibility which we might argue about and reflect on. Nor was it a proposal which could be referred to a committee. Each member of the University community had to decide what his personal response to the strike was, not whether or not there should be a strike at all.

Clearly, an individual's response to the strike would be inescapably related to what he believed about the state of our society and the wisdom and honor of its leaders. I, for one, had little difficulty accepting the aims of the strike as goals for personal and collective action. Ending the war, reducing injustice, political suppression and racism, and preserving
the independent purposes of universities are, in fact, hard goals to oppose.

I am convinced that representative democracy under the Constitution is the only form of government that can warrant the allegiance of self-respecting men. And if such a government is to work, its citizens have the duty to inform their representatives not only through elections, but through the constitutionally sanctioned vehicles of speech, assembly and petition. Men in academic life have long lulled themselves with the idea that strict neutrality is required of them. They have neglected the possibility that such neutrality, as it has been practiced, favors the rich, the powerful, and the established in a way inconsistent with the University’s image of itself as an open forum of free enquiry.

In times of national crisis, business as usual must give way to permit the exercise of the duties of citizens, at least as much to oppose a war as to prosecute one. (And prosecuting the war has certainly disrupted things—consider just the draft. Anyone who argues that, because the draft has existed for more than two decades, it does not disrupt the normal course of the lives of individuals and the business of institutions is simply foolish.)

It was appropriate that academic routines should be suspended at UMass to discuss the issues of war, injustice and racism among ourselves, and to permit members of the University community to respond as citizens. To the extent that such a suspension of normal routine required official action by participants in University governance, it would have been disastrous, and irresponsible, if such action had been avoided simply because the strike was “political.”

There are things which men who believe in democracy do, whatever their other responsibilities and duties, even if doing them allows the likes of William F. Buckley, Jr. to chuckle at their “failure”—as he did when he noted that the Gallup poll’s measure of support for the President’s action in Cambodia grew in concert with the prominence of campus opposition. (Do Americans really want to kill Cambodians to prove they don’t like students? I can’t believe it. Buckley seems to rejoice in it. Lord save him. Lord save us if he’s right.)

I have indicated that thousands of people in Amherst felt compelled to take some expressive action, but this is not to say we always acted in concert. There was, of course, a strike steering committee which handled many administrative details by setting up an efficient and remarkably hard-working series of committees. And neither the faculty senate nor the student senate abdicated their responsibilities for University government in their appropriate areas of concern.

On the whole, though, the strike was a matter of individual response. Consider, for example, the events at Dickinson Hall, site of the R.O.T.C. offices. There was a rumor that the building was going to be firebombed. An announcement that marshals were needed was made on WMUA and the public address system in the Student Union. Thirty or more people showed up—at midnight, when the temperature outside Dickinson could not have been more than 50°. Those who were inexperienced agreed to leave. The others stayed through that night and the next, protecting the building and the janitors and campus policemen who worked there at night. Their watch was uneventful.

Individuals took the initiative in other situations too. One day, an out-of-town policeman, out of uniform and apparently off duty, was discovered sitting in his cruiser by the campus pond, staring at groups of students with his hand resting on the stock of the shotgun by his side. When asked his reason for being present on the campus, he would answer only “police business.” Those present recognized the danger of the situation and responded accordingly. One student kept a crowd from forming, another argued with the officer, a third sought the assistance of campus police, while a fourth noted the license number of the car and asked the officer’s name. After several minutes of anxiety and hostility, the officer departed. (Inquiry at the city hall of the town from which he came brought only the reply that they were sure he knew his business.)

These two incidents suggest the general atmosphere of good will and cooperation with which people greeted the on-campus events of the strike. There were, of course, moments of bad feeling—some teachers felt their effectiveness was undermined by the hurried creation of new grading regulations, and there were hints of the initial stages of power struggles within the steering committee before the end of the semester. And, of course, the major events (such as rallies, mass meetings, workshops, committee sessions) were not spontaneous but depended on careful coordination by the steering committee and the marshals. But the essence of the strike was still in the individual response, the individual gesture.

In the end, though, I could relate incidents involving individual actions—spontaneous or coordinated—all day and still not get into the serious question about University policy which the strike raised. What I have said so far relates only indirectly to this issue.

I have said that last spring the University as such had no choice about getting involved. On the Amherst campus, as on many across the country, the strike simply was (labor reporters
might have called it a wildcat strike). The question then was what to do about it. I have argued that what I did, and what large numbers of others did, was required of us by our belief in representative democracy and our duties as citizens. But I have avoided the question of the future; this gives no answer to whether or not the University should encourage or discourage the political activities of its members.

Traditionally, it has been held that politics had no business on campuses. The state of California went so far as to forbid political activities on the campuses of state-supported schools—a rule which may be given some of the credit for creating the first Berkeley uprisings. (It appears that such repressive action can sometimes be as unwise as it is unconstitutional.) Nevertheless, it seems only prudent that the enormous resources of the university should not themselves be committed to direct political action the way they are, say, to library construction. I think, however, that the basic idea of the California law is wrong; universities should actually go much further than they have in the past to encourage the political activities of their members. After all, university men and women are in a position to bring critical intelligence and informed opinion to the political arena. Things are certainly in a bad enough mess now. It seems clear that critical intelligence and informed opinion have been in short supply. And, to answer an all-too-frequent complaint, if students (and their teachers) often seem naive when they get into politics, it need only be pointed out that the opposite of naïveté is experience.

Some might point to the events of last spring and say that the University has more important things to do than to get involved in politics. Look, they would say, at the ambiguous outcome the strike achieved at the price of so great a disruption of normal academic business. The world wasn’t saved by the strike; students and teachers should stick to their business.

I have to agree that the world wasn’t saved by the strike. That’s a good deal to expect. On the other hand, the strike did accomplish some things. Newspapers discovered that they can offend Mr. Agnew and survive. The President discovered that he could not, with the same impunity, offend the electorate. A lot of congressmen and senators, not to mention mayors, city councilmen, and college presidents, found it necessary to reexamine their accustomed compromises of principle with what will look good, justice with who holds the high cards. If compromise is abandoned in favor of conviction, I am convinced that the war will end sooner, justice will be more easily obtained, and the high purposes of the university will be given greater weight both on and off campus. That isn’t much, I agree, but it’s something.

Pickets and painted fists adorned Herter Hall and other campus buildings in May, but by June the physical traces of the strike had disappeared.
Critical Approach to Strike

For the past three years, my public opinion and political behavior classes have probed student opinion on student power and more recently on new left, women's liberation, and black power issues. My conclusion from the data is that the conventional wisdom concerning student activists is way wide of the mark, i.e., that they are excellent students and are "turned off" by the society because the nation's institutions do not measure up to their "high ideals."

My data clearly indicate that this romantic vision of activists is nonsense. Most of the activists are not very different from their fellows. That is, they are very ordinary human beings with all the faults and virtues inherent in the human and student condition. Mainly, most of them are not terribly bright and are very young and very innocent and in some cases very foolish and very lazy. Like most of us, they prefer diversion over instruction and will extend themselves without limit to avoid work. And they have been eminently successful in securing diversion and avoiding instruction or work through "relevant" workshops and "relevant" courses and "relevant" moratoria and "relevant" strikes without relevant ends.

Consider just two facts.

Fact number one: The variable most closely related to student positions on student power is attitudes toward the sale and use of marijuana. Student power supporters generally like marijuana. The students opposed to student power oppose marijuana also.

Remarkably enough, statistical analysis indicates that marijuana advocacy plays a more important part in determining attitudes on student power than any of 66 other variables, including such items as church membership, family relationships, and a variety of ideological positions. It is as though the variable most closely related to liberal-conservative divisions in the United States Senate were attitudes toward dry martinis.

Fact number two: The single identifiable accomplishment of the strikers was a new grade policy. The rather eccentric grading system which finally emerged from bargaining sessions between a student strike committee and representatives of the faculty and administration superseded both the established grading system and the guidelines dated May 7, 1970, and partially superseded memorandum number 16, dated May 12, 1970, entitled "New Grading Policy for Spring Term 1970." I am still confused about the precise terms of the policy. However, as applied by most faculty the policy provided students with the options of taking their mid-term letter grade as their final course grade or a grade of "pass" based upon their mid-term grade, or they could drop the course. On the other hand, if students wished, they could opt for an "incomplete" in the course with the hope of improving their grades by taking the final examination in the fall of 1970. Absolutely intransigent students were permitted to complete their term papers and take the regularly scheduled examinations. So closed the crusade against a corrupt and hypocritical society.

Now let us turn to the strike and the reaction of the faculty to the events accompanying it. President Nathan Pusey of Harvard University likened the tactics of the activists on the campuses to the "Big Lie" techniques of the fascists of yesteryear. During the student strike the parallel became apparent to hundreds of University of Massachusetts faculty members. Some 275 of them joined the Faculty Group for Academic Freedom and signed a statement entitled, "For Education—Against a Political University." The statement questioned,
"the wisdom of relaxing normal academic routine in support of a political strike," and deplored both "the fact that the Faculty Senate has again seen fit to take a collective stand on a disputed political question," and "the atmosphere of rampant emotionalism and instances of intimidation... that have cast serious doubt on the possibility of free and rational deliberation."

Several rejoinders to the statement by the Faculty Group for Academic Freedom have been circulated on the campus. Typically, they deny that anyone was intimidated by the radicals; they deny any threat to academic freedom by the radicals; they deny that violence was threatened by the radicals. One professor distributed a letter in which he asked, "Who is threatened with violence? Who is intimidated? Are the strikers going to come in and beat up the faculty senators? One would think to see and hear the enraged refusals to be 'intimidated' by 'threats of violence.' But this satisfying self-congratulatory sense of bravery can be enjoyed in perfect safety, because no one is going to hurt the faculty senators. Their sense of security is threatened, but their precious hides [my italics] are not threatened."

It is also true that faculty members were never physically threatened by Joe McCarthy and his adherents. McCarthy never "beat up" faculty members. McCarthy, too, denied "intimidation." According to McCarthy, "People who did not like America could take their precious hides to Russia."

It almost seems a waste of time to catalogue the instances of intimidation at the University of Massachusetts during the strike because they were so numerous and obvious to those of us on the scene. However, the vintage 1970 big and little lies must be as clearly labeled as were those of the vintage fifties, even (or especially) when well-liked and respected colleagues become intoxicated by them.

First, the symbols surrounding the strike were intended to intimidate, ranging from the red and black clenched fists that were painted on the doors and walls of buildings to the signs carried by pickets elegantly commanding faculty and students to "Get Your Asses Out of Classes!"

Second, the classes of at least three professors were disrupted by militants.

Third, the grade policy negotiations with the strike committee were conducted under the shadow of warnings of violence. For example, one student warned in all seriousness that she would be killed by her fellows if she failed to negotiate a grade policy to their liking. There were also threats without number of destruction to buildings and offices. Faculty who participated in the negotiations stated to me that the only reason that the grade policy was approved was out of fear—fear of violent consequences if they failed to act.

Fourth, students in my public opinion class were afraid to attend class because it was held in the R.O.T.C. building. We decided to hold the classes as scheduled. The first topic when we met was contingency plans in the event of violent disruption.

Fifth, an "underground" whispering campaign was directed against faculty members who opposed the strike. They were accused of racism and identified as fascists. For example, one faculty member's daughter reprimanded him in tears for referring to the strikers as "nigger lovers." This piece of scurrilous and erroneous intelligence had been relayed to her by a fellow student. "Fascist" was scribbled on another's office door. A committee was formed to combat "Fascist Professors on the Campus."

Yet two of the six members of the executive committee of the Faculty Group for Academic Freedom are active members of the American Civil Liberties Union and were, until recently, the targets of the radical right because of their long record of militant defense of freedom to dissent. Perhaps the lesson to be learned is that the friend of freedom is not to be identified by reason of his opposition to the radical right of yesteryear. Just as clearly, no one should conclude that all opponents of today's leftist totalitarians are dependable friends of freedom. The "true believers" of both sides are all too ready to interpret error as sin and to condemn the wicked to eternal perdition.

The hope of the future resides in men who fight for freedom whether the threat emanates from left or right. Their commitment is to the search for and dissemination of knowledge. Their enemies are those who are using the University of Massachusetts to prepare missionaries to go out into the greater society and bring light to the heathen on Viet Nam, the Black Panthers, and on other political issues.

In conclusion, let us consider the nonradical flesh-and-blood student and faculty member who supported the strike. If the leftist's stereotypes of them are mistaken, the rightist stereotypes are equally distant from reality. True, like thee and me they can be hypocritical, foolish, lazy, self-serving, and can be led astray by big and little lies. But like those of us who oppose them they can at the very same time be motivated by the noblest ideals. Consider the following paragraphs from a letter a student named Pat Hannigan sent to me:

"Any attempt at perpetuating a democracy in which a substantial proportion (possibly even the majority) of the youth feel left out, unrepresented, and frustrated, seems to me to be doomed to failure in the long run. This strike
Critical Approach to Strike

John H. Fenton
capitalizes on that frustration and puts it to what I sincerely hope will be constructive action. The level of political awareness of my peers has risen incredibly within the last week. I cannot help but think that is good. I guess what I'm saying is that I don't believe in the ivory tower concept of a university, where dispassionate discussion of events and concepts takes place, with the hope that “truth” will emerge. Maybe I’m too young. But I believe that any person, in this most idealistic phase of life who can go through four years of learning about human misery, betrayal and ignominy (along with human nobility and strength) without becoming aroused and righteously angry enough to try to do something to stop it, is inhuman. I don’t know how effective this strike will be; but I know how ineffective NOT striking would be. I’m sure you don’t agree with my stand, Mr. Fenton, but I’m just as sure you understand it.

"I would like to take the grade I had in the course as of May 4. Bob Goldstein and I are working on our group paper and will get it to you one way or another. Thank you very much for everything."

Who could fail to love this student and the thousands like her? But, equally, who can fail to love the nonconformist student who supports R.O.T.C., supports President Nixon and Vice President Agnew, and opposes the strike? They are both pivotal parts of the “open academy,” an exciting place in which to grow intellectually.

The 1970 tragedy at the University of Massachusetts is that the open academy is under attack from within. The liberal left has long dominated the University, but an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual respect for opposing viewpoints was maintained. Unfortunately, in 1970 numbers of faculty and students are substituting a dull and sterile left-wing orthodoxy for the stimulating give and take of the “open academy.” Conservative and moderate faculty and students are dismissed as “fascists.” Speakers ranging from Senator Strom Thurmond on the right to Hubert Humphrey in the political middle are silenced by the left “true believers.”

The alternatives are clear. The lines are drawn and the battle is joined. Some of us prefer the open academy. Others prefer the leftist missionary school format. The outcome is in doubt.
The Coach Emphasizes Winning

Katie S. Gillmor

An interview with Head Football Coach Victor H. Fusia

Coach Fusia: In coaching, as in teaching, you’ve got to give before you can receive. Our job as coaches is to add to the total development of the student-athlete. I’m not equating what we do on the gridiron or the practice field with what happens in the library or the philosophy class, but I do think there is something special we can give a boy.

Our philosophy is to teach the football player how to win, and how to accept victory generously. At the same time, we have to teach him how to lose and to lose ungrudgingly. But the emphasis is always on winning.

Alumnus: Until the year before last, you didn’t have to worry about losing.

Coach Fusia: True. I had never before experienced a season as horrendous as the 1968 season. I didn’t know how to handle it, and I think the boys did a better job than I.

We may say that it’s how you play the game, but it isn’t. You go out there to win. The purpose of the game is to win, and you destroy the game if you dilute the purpose. Some people think that this great desire to win is an unfortunate attitude typical of American sports. But, why is it bad? Education is supposed to prepare a young man for life. Life is competition. Success in life goes only to the man who competes successfully, be he a lawyer who wins law cases or a salesman who sells goods. A successful executive is the man who can make money and stay out of bankruptcy. There is little reward for the loser, no matter who or what he is. So, as far as I’m concerned, there’s nothing wrong with this will to win.

Alumnus: And how do you shape a team into a winning unit?

Coach Fusia: In UMass football, we have tried to teach that which we know, not what somebody else knows. We spend a great deal of time in evaluating execution versus techniques. We try not to be all show and no go. Execution gets T.D.’s, and execution stops the opponents from making T.D.’s. We believe in repetition in our preparation, and we teach something and repeat it so many times that it becomes a reflex. We have to make the student-athlete believe in what we are teaching them, what we feel and what we know.

Our football is based on positive, old-fashioned truths. We don’t waste any time in doing something we can’t achieve. Running, blocking, and tackling are basic to our game. We try to adapt our present systems of offense and defense to the type of skills we have on hand. Countless hours are spent evaluating our personnel. We can’t rely solely on trial and error—that takes too much time. So we have a battery of tests to help us plan efficiently. For instance, we may be the only school in America that uses a field vision test. Visual acuity varies with each individual and can have a very definite influence on performance. An optometrist checks our boys for vertical and lateral vision, which can be unrelated to good or bad eyesight. One eye is always a little stronger than the other in relation to width of sight. If a boy’s left eye is a little weaker than his right, we will make sure he is placed on the left side of the line if he is a member of our defensive unit, and the same thing goes offensively. If he is a receiver, we will make sure he is catching the ball from the proper angle.

Alumnus: You need a computer to figure it all out.

Coach Fusia: And we use a computer in our breakdown of opponents and in the breakdown of our own offense and defense. We are always working on error reduction.

Alumnus: It would seem that this approach works quite well. Your fans are very happy with it.
Coach Emphasizes Winning

Katie S. Gillmor
Coach Emphasizes Winning

coach fusia: Yes. As a matter of fact, a few years ago, when I had to decide whether or not to stay at UMass, an important factor in my decision to stay was the support we get from the students and alumni. This is a very healthy student body—maybe the best in the country. Sure, we have a few flare-ups here and there; but, on the whole, the student body is a fine one. They are very responsive and they believe in the sports end of things.

As for the alumni, no matter what we have asked them to do, they’ve tried to do their best. They are behind us one hundred per cent. Unfortunately, alumni only play a small part in the recruiting of prospective student-athletes. They are willing to help in any way possible, but most of them don’t know how to hard sell the prospects. But we have received some major assistance from some alumni, which has helped tremendously.

alumnus: You mentioned recruiting. How does it work and how crucial is it?

coach fusia: Football success really depends on recruiting. Of course, coaching has a part to play too, but you might say that recruiting is coaching.

We recruit actively in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maine, and in the prep schools in Maine and New Hampshire. We cover Maryland, the District of Columbia, and Virginia by correspondence only. We visit a total of 456 high schools annually—each coach has been averaging 75 high schools a year.

Through all sources, we receive about 1,200 names, and we hope to arrive at a final list of 125 prospects. Many factors are considered in picking that final list. We look at the total player: his age, size, intelligence, neuro-muscular reactions, and that wonderful thing called desire. We eliminate boys because of their size, lack of ability or speed, low pain tolerance, bad grades, or poor character. The final 125 are quality athletes.

The student-athlete we try to attract has got to meet our admissions standards and he has got to be able to do the work academically. He has got to be the type of athlete who can beat our best opponents and he has got to qualify as a man. Boys like this are rare. There are a lot of highly skilled athletes at the secondary level, but not all of them are going to fill the bill.

alumnus: What do you mean by “qualify as a man”?

coach fusia: I think this is a question of character, moral fiber. We don’t want to get the boy here who is capable of swimming in dangerous water or who has created waves in the past. To determine this, you have got to have home visitations—you know darn well that the boy, in nine cases out of ten, is going to be just like the parents.

We check out a boy as thoroughly as possible to determine his character. We visit the local hangouts, the gasoline stations, the law enforcement people in town. We check the prospect against opponents he has played and with other high school coaches. We can still make a mistake, but not often. We work on the reduction of error here as in almost everything we do.

Usually about 75% of the athletes on our final list are admitted to the University. But the competition is keener than ever for the boy who has what we want. We haven’t been able to actually enroll enough of the “tenderloin”—the multiple applicant. This past year we lost about twenty-five of our top choices to such schools as Boston College, Army, Penn State, Holy Cross and Syracuse.

And it isn’t because we haven’t tried. My secretary has typed 1,625 letters, an average of 13 letters a prospect. We have made 1,375 phone calls, an average of 11 per prospect. We have visited the homes
of these athletes on 375 occasions, an average of 3 home visits a prospect. We made 375 school visits; again, an average of 3 per prospect.

Now, why aren't we getting enough of the tendon? The reasons given by last year's top prospects for not accepting Massachusetts indicate the problems are money and prestige. One boy turned us down because we don't give the N.C.A.A. grant, which is books, tuition fees, room and board, and $15 a month. Now, I don't believe in the $15 a month. But I do think that, whether a student is a football player or a member of the band or the debating team, if he is capable of doing our work and qualifies as a gentleman or as a lady and can contribute, then he should receive some compensation or aid.

Many of our prospects look down on playing in the Yankee Conference. This might be the big factor in their not coming.

Alumnus: Are you dissatisfied with the Yankee Conference?

Coach Fusia: Yes. Everything is equal as far as the Yankee Conference goes, but most of our schedule is out of the Conference. The YanCon system is just not realistic in terms of such opponents as Boston College and Holy Cross, Buffalo, Dartmouth and Harvard.

Numbers hurt us. For years we were only allowed twenty scholarships for the entire athletic program. Things are a little better now since the rule was changed to allow twenty scholarships distributed between basketball and football. And formerly, if somebody dropped out of school, we had a rule that we could not replace him. As of a year ago, we are allowed to make replacements.

UMass may be acclaimed nationally, but much of our athletics, football in particular, has been held back. It seems to me that we should establish a system or formula to upgrade the quality of play within the Conference. We need to place the University in a more competitive position with out natural in-state opponents, and all opponents that are on future schedules. I'm not thinking in terms of being on par nationally, but I do think that we have potential and should have a system that would make us very respectable throughout the East.

Alumnus: What teams would you like to be able to compete with?

Coach Fusia: Any of the Ivy group—not only Brown and Columbia, but Dartmouth, Colgate, Rutgers, and the service academies. I don't think that a New England school can compete with the Penn States and the Pitts and the Syracuses, although we might in a given year. In 1963 and 1964 we could have competed with those clubs and maybe licked them on a given Saturday. But we never had enough depth here to play the likes of Penn State Saturday after Saturday.

We get good athletes here, but we would almost have to double our program to compete. Take the team this year. We have one good offensive unit and one good defensive unit. Football is a violent, very physical game. Somebody is going to get hit; when you get hit, you are going to get hurt. The team needs back-up men. If your back-up is almost comparable to the first line man, then you have depth.

Alumnus: And yet we've done well even without depth.

Coach Fusia: Yes. On the whole, the ball has bounced extremely well for us. We've had some good boys and I've always been fortunate in having a very capable staff. I think this is the best group of coaches that I have ever seen at one school. They are all very knowledgeable. The student-athlete is the person on their minds first—that and winning—but the two things go together. These coaches seem to have a wholesome philosophy in

Coach Emphasizes Winning

their approach to the sport and in their respect for the boys they handle.

Speaking of philosophy, there are many dimensions in football that very few people know about. For instance, we set up a list of "Football Commandments." It may sound like a lot of rah-rah, but we believe in them. We tell the boys, "If you're going to wear the Redman uniform, don't just take this as a first-day gospel reading and then forget it. Do it day in and day out." The first commandment is to go to church. The second is to study hard because we are here primarily for an education. The third is to accept your teammates' personality and heritage. The fourth is loyalty to the school, your squad, and, above all, yourself. Finally, hit like hell.

Schedule

Football
October 24 Connecticut (Homecoming)
October 31 at Vermont
November 7 at Holy Cross
November 14 New Hampshire
November 21 Boston College

For the sixth consecutive year, Ted Peene is doing the play-by-play broadcast of Redmen football on WTTT. Bill Carty, former tight end and now a student coach under Vic Fusia, is working with him.

Basketball
December 1 St. Anselm's
December 5 at Vermont
December 10 at Rhode Island
December 12 New Hampshire
December 15 at Connecticut
December 18 American International
December 22 Hofstra
December 28-December 30 Hall of Fame Tournament in Springfield
Three's a crowd

Triples are an all-too-common phenomenon this fall as students face a housing shortage both on and off campus. Cramped quarters were inevitable because of the union strike last April, which delayed the opening of a new dormitory complex slated to house over 1,000 students, and also because of lenient policies instituted last May. The grading guidelines adopted during the student strike allow students who had marginal grades to enroll again this year. Housing and enrollment projections for 1970–71, however, were predicated on an estimated 550 students flunking out in 1969–70.

At the beginning of the summer, there were about 1,500 triples possible in the fall. Extraordinary measures were taken to reduce this number. Letters were sent to freshmen urging them to voluntarily triple; 350 agreed to do so. Upperclassmen were also asked to triple, and 20 out of 12,000 volunteered. Students choosing to triple receive a 30% reduction in room rent.

Other policies were instituted to encourage off campus arrangements. Letters were sent to students living within commuting distance asking them to withdraw from campus housing for the first semester. Upperclassmen were urged to consider boarding at fraternities and sororities; in turn, the fraternities and sororities were urged to fill empty beds with nonaffiliated students. Permission was granted for juniors and seniors to live off campus, but many of them have been unable to find apartments.

A particularly effective measure to reduce tripling was the institution of an advance deposit to reserve rooms in dormitories. Some 500 students did not reserve rooms.

These new housing measures have had an effect, although the problem is far from being solved. As the fall semester approached, the Housing Office estimated that there would be, at most, 500 triples. Such crowdeded conditions are not new to the Amherst campus, of course; there were 300 triples officially listed last year. However, that figure is deceptive—many of the 300 triples were peopled by "ghosts" who never registered. Unfortunately, there is nothing ephemeral about three in a room this year.

R.O.T.C. Status

At its April meeting, the board of trustees voted to authorize the administration to notify the Defense Department that the University wishes to renegotiate its R.O.T.C. contracts.

In June, the board approved four additional recommendations of the faculty senate: that the academic rank of Lecturer ordinarily be conferred upon officer personnel appointed to the Departments of Military and Air Science, except that the rank of Professor shall be conferred on the Senior Officer; that courses with substantial "academic area" content be offered by the appropriate academic departments and taught by the regular faculty (with academic credit and an enrollment open to non-R.O.T.C. students); that courses of indoctrination, and/or drill, and/or training in military skills be taught by military personnel and carry no academic credit; and that the administration be authorized to claim full Federal funding for the R.O.T.C. program.

Amendments to the motion were proposed by Maj. Gen. John J. Maginnis '18 and passed by the board. Referring to the courses described in the second and third parts of the original motion, the first amendment added the following words: "These courses would be offered by the
members of the Division of Military and Air Science supplemented by cooperating faculty members of other departments or appropriate disciplines. Academic credit will be granted on the same basis and criteria as applied to all courses University-wide.” The second amendment permits the continuation of the present four-year and two-year options. The faculty senate had recommended only the two-year program with the added obligation of an extra summer camp.

The Vanishing Elm

There are thousands of dead trees in neat rows at the University’s research nursery. They are young elms which researchers from the UMass Shade Tree Laboratories have deliberately inoculated with Dutch elm disease fungus in efforts to find a disease-resistant strain of elm.

The elm disease, first discovered in Holland in 1919, spread to this country by 1930. An estimated 400,000 trees are killed each year in the U.S. by the fungus, which chokes the vascular system. The fungus is transmitted by the elm bark beetle, which chooses diseased elm trees as the place to lay its eggs. The beetles hatch in the spring loaded with fungus spores which are passed to healthy elms as the insects feed on the tender new bark. Spread of the fungus can kill a tree in one season or, in the case of older trees, in several years.

In its search for a disease-resistant strain, the UMass Shade Tree Lab is working with foreign varieties as well as local strains and has research plots of Siberian elms, Buisman elms, Carpathian elms and others. The fungus is given to a whole crop of young elms and the two per cent or less that show resistance are crossed with resistant strains from previous years.

The process starts with elm seed, gathered in early summer and sent to the Atomic Energy Commission’s Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. There the seed is treated with thermal neutrons in order to change the genetic makeup of the seed chromosomes and possibly produce mutants resistant to disease. So far, however, no clearly resistant mutants have resulted.

The seeds, back from Brookhaven, are set out in greenhouses over the winter. The young elms are then transplanted to the research nursery at the west end of the Amherst main campus and at the UMass nursery in Belchertown where they are left to grow for up to five years, awaiting their date with the Dutch elm fungus. In all, the lab has some 9,500 elms growing in Amherst and Belchertown.

According to the Lab’s director, Malcolm A. McKenzie, what may seem to be a resistant tendency in a tree often turns out to be only the natural resistance of a young tree growing rapidly. Dr. McKenzie admitted, “We’ve done a lot of work without too much to show in the way of results.”

Despite scientific efforts at UMass and elsewhere, Shade Tree Laboratory staff member, Dr. Francis W. Holmes, predicts that it will be well into the 1980s and 1990s before resistant varieties are available in quantity.

Black Studies

An Afro-American studies department designed to offer an undergraduate major in Afro-American studies and courses in black humanities for nonmajors is part of the curriculum this fall. Named for the noted black scholar W.E.B. DuBois, the department was created following many months of planning by a faculty-student University Committee on Black Studies working with the University administration.

The plans call for a fully-staffed department to be in operation by the fall of 1972 with a full time faculty of twenty, a director, an administrative staff and a library collection in Afro-American studies. The department will offer a series of course sequences in various disciplines which will, in combination, present the social, cultural and political history of the Afro-American people in a comprehensive and structurally integrated manner. Disciplines involved will be African languages, literature, history, anthropology, political science, economics, psychology, music and fine arts.

The Afro-American studies major will be recommended, according to the committee, “only to students intent on a career in teaching or advanced scholarship in Afro-American studies in one of the relevant professional disciplines.” For nonmajors, the general introductory courses in the department will be the black humanities sequence.

The committee has suggested general principles for the Afro-American studies department. One is that it will be interdisciplinary, crossing traditional boundaries in areas relevant to black experience, and that it will be international in scope. Another aim is that the department emphasize independent research and nontraditional work-study programs in the black community. Two other essential principles are continued negotiations for a Five College Black Studies Department with neighboring Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges, and the development of a Black Cultural Center at UMass.

According to the committee, the department is designed “to move into the existing vacuum and become a focus for the expression of black academic and cultural concerns.”

Until the department is fully
operational and staffed, an interim director will head the program, recruit faculty and work on the establishment of the Black Cultural Center. The director will be assisted by interim staff members recruited from the present UMass faculty. The cultural center, particularly through films and lectures, will complement the limited academic programs at the initial stages of the department’s development.

Grants for Education and History

The U.S. Office of Education awarded a $130,000 contract to the University’s School of Education to analyze data received from a survey of compensatory education in the nation. The 1970 Survey of Compensatory Education, which was conducted by the Office of Education, produced a considerable amount of data on federally supported projects which help disadvantaged children adjust to school. The UMass team will analyze the elementary school information to help ascertain the success of these programs.

In a year noted for a general scarcity of academic grants, six historians at the University have won awards. R. Dean Ware, associate professor, has obtained a Fulbright grant to lecture and pursue research in medieval English history at Trinity College in Dublin during the coming academic year. Professor Lewis Hanke, who received a Humanities Council grant for the same period, will work in Spain and elsewhere on a history of the Spanish viceroys of the New World. A Guggenheim Fellowship, one of the very few given this year to historians in the U.S., was awarded to Professor Vincent Ilardi who will spend half of the coming year in Europe and half in the U.S., working on a book on Renaissance diplomacy. Professor Louis Greenbaum, awarded one of the few National Institute of Health grants ever presented to a nonscientist, will work in Paris on a biography of the French chemist Lavoisier. Assistant professor Robert Jones has begun work on a book on the 18th century Russian nobility under an American Philosophical Society grant. Joseph Hernon, an associate professor, has been awarded a visiting lectureship at Trinity College, Dublin, for the coming academic year. He will also work under an American Philosophical Society grant on a book on 19th century British rule in Ireland.

Trustee Action

Two controversial items appeared on the agenda of the August meeting of the board of trustees. One was the use of student activity tax funds; “social action programs” sponsored by the student senate had been in question. Although the budget allocated by the student senate and the student tax of $36.50 per student was approved, the trustees announced that they would set guidelines in the future. This policy would be, “that funds for student activities collected by charges authorized by the board of trustees be expended for the support of activities on or closely related to the campus for which the charge is made and that no such funds be applied to donations of any kind to individuals or groups or organizations for activities off such campus or for the support of programs conducted off such campus, or be applied to support the candidacy of individuals seeking public office.”

The second controversial item brought before the board was the Princeton Plan, an autumnal political recess which several colleges and universities are considering. The board rejected a proposal passed by the faculty senate which would have closed the University for two weeks before the November elections. Instead, an alternative arrangement proposed by Chancellor Tippo was adopted. Although UMass will remain open, students who wish to work for candidates may notify their teachers to that effect and make up any work they missed.

Nursing Dean Retires

Mary A. Maher, Dean of the School of Nursing since the School was established in 1953, retires this month. The board of trustees has named her Dean Emeritus, and her colleagues and friends have established a scholarship fund in her honor.

The School of Nursing had four teachers and twelve students when Miss Maher assumed her responsibilities as its first Dean. Seventeen years later, there are 37 members of the faculty and 325 students. Under her leadership, 331 students have been awarded bachelor’s degrees in nursing. Aside from the undergraduate program, which was accredited by the National League for Nursing in 1960, the School also offers a four-semester master’s degree program in nursing administration.

Alumni who wish to support the scholarship fund should make checks payable to “Trustees, University of Massachusetts, Mary A. Maher Scholarship Fund.” Contributions should be sent to: School of Nursing, University of Massachusetts, Western Massachusetts Public Health Center, Amherst 01002.

Nominations Needed

Each year the Associate Alumni, through its Alumni Honorary Degrees and Awards Committee, selects individuals who deserve recognition. These alumni become candidates for honorary degrees given by the University or awards for
distinguished service which the alumni association distributes annually. Alumnus readers are invited to submit names of fellow graduates who might qualify for these honors. Criteria are as follows:

Candidates for honorary degrees must be alumni of great distinction. The board of trustees grants only a limited number of these degrees, and the trustees look for intellectual attainment of the highest order in a candidate’s field, outstanding achievement of which the University would wish to indicate its approval, and a candidate’s extraordinary contribution to the well-being of the University or the Commonwealth.

These criteria also apply to the three Awards for Distinguished Service made each year by the alumni association. These awards are in recognition of public service, professional service, and service to the University.

Candidates’ names should be submitted to the Alumni Honorary Degrees and Awards Committee through its chairman, Maida Riggs. Miss Riggs may be reached at the Department of Women’s Physical Education at the University. Suggestions may also be sent to Evan Johnston at the alumni office.

A University Bookcase

Economics of Dissent, written by Ben B. Seligman and published by Quadrangle Books, has been named one of the most outstanding academic books reviewed last year by “Choice,” the official publication of the Association of College and Research Libraries. Dr. Seligman is director of the Labor Relations and Research Center at the University.

Professor Stephen B. Oates of the history department recently published two books: To Purge This Land With Blood: A Biography of John Brown which, according to a review in “Publisher’s Weekly,” draws a parallel “between the tragedy of John Brown and the passionate militancy of the Black Panther movement today;” and Visions of Glory: Texans on the Southwestern Frontier. The author says, “In some ways, Visions of Glory is an anti-war book, not because it is a polemic against violence, but because it narrates the evidence of the violent and savage stain in our frontier.” Harper and Row published To Purge This Land With Blood and the University of Oklahoma Press published Visions of Glory.

The chairman of the department of hotel and restaurant administration, Donald E. Lundberg, has written The Hotel and Restaurant Business and co-authored Understanding Cooking. Both books were published recently, the former by Institutions Magazine and the latter by Edward Arnold Publishers, Ltd.

Talleyrand: Statesman-Priest by Louis S. Greenbaum has been published by the Catholic University of America Press. Dr. Greenbaum, a professor of history, revises the generally accepted cynical view of Talleyrand’s ministry in the direction of courage, sincerity and industry.

Another contribution from the University’s history department is The High Middle Ages: 814-1300, published by Prentice-Hall. The book was edited by Archibald R. Lewis who asserts, “The High Middle Ages were not the era of illiteracy, religious fanaticism and feudal rivalries that modern historians so often paint.”

And From the UMass Press

The fall catalog is now available and UMass professors have contributed several of the new titles listed. Among them are: John A. Brentlinger, a philosophy professor who has edited The Symposium of Plato, a new translation by Suzy Q Groden; Donald Junkins ’53, a poet and the director of the University’s M.F.A. program in English, who composed And Sandpipers She Said; Lawrence Foster, an assistant professor of philosophy, and the late J. W. Swanson, editors of Experience and Theory, a collection of seven essays by outstanding contemporary philosophers; John C. Weston, an English professor, who has edited a new edition of A Drunk Man Looks at the Thistle by Hugh MacDiarmid; B. F. Wilson, a professor of forestry, who wrote The Growing Tree; and Robert A. Hart of the history department who edited Military Government Journal; Normandy to Berlin by Major General John J. Maginnis ’18.

Those interested in obtaining a copy of the fall catalog should write to the University of Massachusetts Press in Munson Hall.
Club Calendar

James H. Allen '66
Director of Alumni Affairs

We were promised "an old fashioned clambake, cooked over hot rocks coated with seaweed." This was too good to miss. So on Sunday, August 2, I found myself in Orleans on Cape Cod where the Hotel and Restaurant Administration Alumni Club held its annual summer meeting. Ken Mayo '67, the host, was joined by over sixty fellow H. and R. majors. The day's events included rides over Nauset Beach, swimming, croquet, tennis and, of course, the clambake.

As summer's heat passed and the crisp, clear days and nights of fall came upon us, football replaced clambakes as the focal point of the club program. The Varsity M Club has been sponsoring some fine sports-related activities. Not least among them was the Varsity M Beer Tent at Homecoming. One dollar for all the beer you can drink—we're looking forward to Homecoming '71 already.

A series of Varsity M Football Luncheons began September 16. These are held Wednesdays at 12:15 at the Newman Center; they cost $1.50 and will continue throughout the football season.

Homecoming will be thoroughly reported on in the December Alumnus. In the meantime, however, we'd like to thank the members of the Northampton Alumni Club for their fine job as hosts of the Hutch Inn faculty/alumni Dinner and Dixieland.

The Redmen play Holy Cross at Worcester on November 7, and Bob '55 and Mary Lee Boyle Pelosky '56, with the help of other Worcester area alumni, will host a cocktail party. This will be held immediately after the game, at Nick's Grill on Boylston Street in Worcester. (Take the Worcester Expressway (Route 290) north to the Gold Star Boulevard exit. Take the first left turn off Gold Star Boulevard. When you reach Boylston Street, turn left. Travel for about one quarter mile and Nick's will be on the right-hand side of the street.)

Our last football game of the year will be against Boston College at Amherst on November 21. A cocktail party and buffet will be held in the new Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center after the game. Coach Vic Fusia will be guest of honor, and we look forward to hearing him discuss highlights of the completed season and his plans for the future. The Berkshire Club, which is sponsoring this buffet, extends an invitation to all interested alumni.

And to top off what will surely be a great season, the Greater Boston Alumni Club will hold its Annual Sports Banquet on Friday, December 4. This year the banquet will move from the Waltham Field Station to the congenial atmosphere of the Peter Stuyvesant Restaurant at Anthony's Pier 4. Stan Barron '51 is the chairman of the event. For additional information, please write to me at the alumni office.
The Classes Report

1951
Roderick G. Bell is assistant manager of accounting for the New York Life Insurance Company. Jeremiah T. Herlihy, who is presently with Sandusky Foundry and Machine in Sandusky, Ohio, has been elected a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists.

1952
A. John Raffin has joined the Providence advertising firm of Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., as a vice-president of account group administration.

1953
Three books by Dr. Francis S. Galasso, chief of material synthesis at the United Aircraft Research Laboratories in East Hartford, have been published recently. They are: Structure, Properties and Preparation of Perovskite Type Compounds; Structure and Properties of Inorganic Solids; and High Modulus Fibers and Composites. The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company named John C. Howard assistant director of group insurance underwriting in the group life and health underwriting department. A veteran of the U.S. Navy and a recipient of an LL.B. degree from Western New England College in 1964, Mr. Howard is vice-chairman of the Wilbraham Democratic Town Committee and a member of the Wilbraham Communications Committee. The Acting Chairman of Home Economics Education at the University of Rhode Island, Patricia Smith Kelly received her Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University in 1969. Mr. and Mrs. Donald I. Morey announced the birth of Claudia Linda, born January 13, 1970.

1955
Arnold E. Grade was recently promoted to associate professor of English at the State University College, Brockport, New York. New Hampshire's Child: The Derry Journals of Lesley Frost, which Dr. Grade co-edited with Lawrence Thompson, has been named one of the Fifty Books of the Year by the American Institute of Graphic Arts; he has just completed another volume, A Coming Out of Stars: Robert Frost as Teacher. William W. Shrader, a principal engineer in Raytheon's Equipment Division Laboratory in Wayland, wrote the chapter on moving target indication radar in a new survey of the radar field entitled Radar Handbook. Mr. Shrader earned an M.S.E.E. degree at Northeastern University and is a senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.
The Alumnus

the Year” at the annual meeting of the Eastern Massachusetts Chapter. Representative Liederman is also an assistant professor, lecturing in urban problems, at Boston University. G. Catherine O’Connor Turner is a teacher at South Hadley High School.

1959

William E. Donohue, who is married to the former Sara Varanka, is a marketing specialist with G.E. The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company named Roger F. Sugrue assistant director of group pension policyholder service in the group pension administration department. The fifth children’s book written by John F. Waters, The Crab From Yesterday, has been selected by the Junior Literary Guild. Aaron and Shirley Sokolletskey White have two daughters: Gabrielle, born in 1966, and Jocelyn, born in 1968.

1960

James and Brenda Brizzolari Cooley ’61 announced the birth of their second child, Andrew Ericson, born February 15, 1970. The New England Regional Commission has appointed Charles C. Crevo, the chairman of the Division of Inventory and Forecasting of the Institute of Traffic Engineers, as the executive director of the Northern New England East-West Highway Study. Mr. Crevo will coordinate and supervise all phases of the investigation into the economic development potentials of an east-west highway linking Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. A registered professional engineer, he has served as chief transportation planner for Rhode Island and spent four years with the Connecticut Highway Department. Leonard and Elaine Borash Galane announced the birth of their second child, Darcy Lynn, born April 26, 1969. Katherine L. Grover is in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, teaching fourth grade and running “Journeys by Grover,” a travel consultant firm. A.T.&T. employs Richard F. Lipman as a staff engineer-instructor. Arthur and Frances Gravalese Phillips have announced the birth of their third child, Thomas Paul, born June 21, 1970.

1961

Cornelius J. Coleman, former chief of the Office Collection Force of the Internal Revenue Service in Boston, has been assigned as assistant district director in Omaha. Mr. Coleman received his LL.B. degree from the University of Connecticut in 1967 and is a member of the Massachusetts Bar.

1962

Donald and Deborah Read Aikman have two children, six-year-old Douglas and four-year-old Dawn. A supervising nurse at the Fort Logan Mental Health Center in Colorado, Lesley Smith married Thomas P. Branch on January 25, 1969. Joseph W. Lifchitz received a Ph.D. in history from Case Western Reserve University last June. Jason Roderick was born December 31, 1969 to Joseph and Mary Nickerson Pan. The College of Medicine at the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of Pennsylvania State University announced the promotion of Steven J. Smith from instructor to assistant professor. The American Telephone Company in New York City employs Doris E. Woodworth as a staff statistician.

1963

Bradley S. Bowden, former assistant professor of biology at Bridgewater State College, has been appointed an instructor of biology at Alfred University. The Massachusetts General Life Insurance Company promoted Eliot Lappen to associate manager. Lehigh University awarded a Ph.D. in applied mechanics to Robert B. Leonesio.

1964

Mark I. Cheren is a student in the UMass School of Education. Donald E. Magee, who is in Arizona with the National Park Service, is married to Linda Kimball. Karen Elizabeth was born July 12, 1970 to Frederick (S) and Diane Woodard McClure. Edward and Susan Glickman Salamoff ’65 have announced the birth of Adam Lee, born April 11, 1970. Dr. Salamoff recently received his D.M.D. degree from the Tufts University School of Dental Medicine; he is now a captain in the Army.

1965

The assistant supervisor in the home office of the Aetna Insurance Company, Charles H. Comey III and his wife, the former Cathleen A. Janes, have a two-year-old daughter named Robin. Iowa State University awarded a Ph.D. to Blanche Marie Cournoyer. Jack K. Kooyoomjian, who received his M.S. in management engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree in bio-environmental engineering. Dawn Perry L’Heureux is teaching at Chester State College in Pennsylvania. A speech and dramatics teacher in the Hays school system in Kansas, Marjory F. Leavitt ’69 is married to William C. Segal. Carole L. Sherman, a fifth grade teacher, is married to Raymond Whinnem. Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Witherell have a daughter, Tina, born
March 13, 1968. Mr. Witherell resigned his commission in the U.S. Public Health Service in 1968 and entered graduate school at the University of California at Davis that same year. Last March, he was awarded an M.S. in entomology and is currently working toward his doctorate.

1966

East Tennessee State University appointed Victor Hugo Ascolillo as an instructor in political science. Mr. Ascolillo has a master's from the University of South Carolina; for the last two years, he has been research assistant for the Bureau of Governmental Research and Services in South Carolina. George P. Banks, clinical and research associate at the American International College Center for Human Relations and Community Affairs, has been fulfilling his R.O.T.C. commission as a special consultant to the Interservice Committee on Racial Relations and Education. A recipient of a master's in counseling from Harvard and a doctorate in education from the State University of New York, Dr. Banks has also served as an assistant professor of psychology at A.I.C. Katelyn Elizabeth was born March 23, 1970 to Frank and Linda White Corbett. The College Sports Information Directors of America have awarded Howard M. Davis his second-straight national award of excellence; his winter and spring sports brochures were judged "Best in the Nation" in the College Division. Doris Mogel, a teacher at the Norfolk Central School, is married to Donald S. Epstein. A technical editor with the Hewlett-Packard Company of Cupertino, California, Janet E. Greene returned to Stanford University last summer to complete her master's degree. The Pennsylvania State University awarded an M.A. in speech to Roderick P. Hart. Donald C. Johnson and

The Classes Report

Ronald E. Pearson received M.S. degrees from Iowa State University last May. A trust officer with the Berkshire Bank and Trust Company of Pittsfield, R. Richard Wilson is married to Susan Roberta Gustafson '68.

1967

Larry G. Benedict is married to Susan McGuinn '69, a teacher in the Amherst school system. Richard C. Berry, a recent recipient of a Ph.D. in speech science from the University of Illinois, has accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Special Education at Northeastern University. Villanova University awarded a J.D. degree to Thomas M. Fraticelli; he had been a third year representative to the Student Bar Association and alumni editor of the Villanova Docket. Richard E. Lewis is a teacher and coach in the Marlboro school system. Ralph and Janet Charles Loomis announced the birth of Trevor Michael, born March 16, 1970. Linda Mae Martin, a programmer analyst for the Xerox Corporation in Waltham, is married to Thomas F. McLaughlin. Iowa State University awarded a Ph.D. to Robert J. Oliveira (G) last May. Fredrick and Suzanne Boivin Sadow announced the birth of Philip Samuel, born July 2, 1970; the couple are in Panama City where Capt. Sadow is stationed at Tyndall A.F.B. A family counseling caseworker for the Monroe County Department of Social Services in Rochester, Sandra L. Egodkin is married to Arnold D. Shuman (G), a graduate student at the Institute of Optics, University of Rochester. Cortland College awarded an M.S. in elementary education to Barbara Rayner Wood.

1968

Sgt. Douglas F. Bidwell is assistant to the archivist in the library of the U.S.A.F. Academy in Colorado. Harold J. Cohen, who has completed his second year of dental school at the University of Pennsylvania, is married to Linda S. Cohn. Ronald S. Frankenfield, and Janet L. Laird are married; he is in combustion engineering and she is a substitute teacher. An English teacher at Sage Park Junior High in Connecticut, Carol Megizsky married William J. Gammell. David L. Knowlton, a member of the dean's staff at Trinity College, is married to Carol M. Larocque '69, a librarian at the Connecticut State Library. A speech therapist at the Austin Elementary School, Leona J. Boisvert is married to Edward J. Krall. Shelley R. Forbes, an elementary school teacher, is married to James D. Marek. Claire M. Dolan and Francis B. Markey are married; Mrs. Markey completed her graduate studies at the University of Vermont and is now a speech therapist. Robert F. Rainville, Jr. is married to Nancy Jean Salo '69; he is a development engineer for Eastman Kodak, and she is a secretary at the University of Rochester Medical Center. The University of Redlands awarded an M.A. to Donald E. Regan last July. Denise DeLeeuw, who is teaching high school English in West Hartford, is married to Rex J. Snodgrass. An elementary school teacher in Haverhill, Susan E. Ellis '67 is married to Dennis M. Spurling. Beverly Tuber is an employment counselor with the Connecticut State Employment Agency. Paul A. Weber and Elizabeth J. Dadoly '67 are married; he is a second year law student at Suffolk University and she is a teacher in Lynn.
1969

Margaret A. Leonard and William F. Burke are married; she is teaching and he is in the Army. Beverly Ann Carlson married John P. Cyr ’71; she is teaching in Amherst. A programmer for the Traveler’s Insurance Company, Corine E. Gagnon is married to Edward Crossmon. The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield employs Leo Charles Dolan as a real estate investment analyst. 2/Lt. Paul R. Donovan is married to Nancy L. Tully ’68, an elementary school teacher. Jeannette Benet Gunner is a graduate student in the UMass sociology department. Formerly a speech therapist in the Framingham public schools, Linda Vieira Huston has begun graduate study at Boston University on a Fellowship in Education of the Deaf. Susan A. Lancaster earned her flight wings from TWA’s Flight Hostess Academy. A computer programmer for A.T.&T., Sharon L. Kramer married Jerry Malkin. Patricia McGuire, a tax inspector for the Internal Revenue Service, is married to Robert McGahan, Jr. An entertainer at the Improper Bostonian, John L. Morgan is married to Linda A. Saraceno ’67. Janice L. Tower, a teacher, married John C. Robinson. Another teacher, Kathleen C. Condren, is married to Kenneth E. Smith. James S. Sweeney is teaching. An elementary school teacher, Nancy L. Bergman married Kenneth Temkin. David B. Williams is a doctor at Kaiser Hospital in San Francisco. Christine King ’68 and Edward J. Wojnar are married; she is an I.B.M. writer and he is a systems programmer.

1970

Robert L. Bergeron married Linda J. Rivera ’69, a teacher. John (G) and Norma Jeanne Bears Collins ’67 announced the birth of Michael Benjamin, born July 15. They are at UManss where he is a doctoral student in the School of Business and she is a head of residence. Michael Faherty, a crew coach, married Denise J. Gelinas ’69, a graduate student at the University. The Plastic Coating Corporation of Holyoke announced the appointment of John C. Kuzeja as research chemist in the company’s research division. Mr. Kuzeja is married to Marcella Erush ’68. Antonio R. Pavao (G) and Diana Theofilis ’67 are married; he is teaching music at the Danville Junior High.

The Classes Report


Obituaries

Allyn P. Bursley ’11 died July 9, 1970 after a short illness. Holding degrees in landscape architecture and civil engineering, Mr. Bursley joined the National Park Service in Richmond, Virginia, in 1934 and retired in 1960 as regional chief of recreational resource planning. C. G. Mackintosh ’21 wrote us to say: “I used to work with him in the National Park Service and have seen him every two months since 1935. God never made a finer man.” Mr. Bursley is survived by his wife and daughter.

Matthew J. Murdock ’22 died May 7, 1970. He had been a manufacturer’s representative in the ice cream business.

Dr. R. Gordon Murch ’28, D.V.M., died July 1, 1970. He was a veterinarian in Everett and Chelsea for many years. His wife, two children and two brothers survive him.

William S. Addelson ’68 died July 8, 1970.

Walter W. Chase ’69 died in Viet Nam.
Letters

Samuel B. Samuels ’25, whose death last year was announced in a one-line obit. in the June/July 1970 issue of The Massachusetts Alumnus, was an exceptional man and athlete.

In a sport in which height is essential, Sammy Samuels, who was barely five and one half feet tall, captained a winning Massachusetts basketball team and was named All New England forward.

This quiet, unassuming man from the Bronx became a campus name a few days after arriving as a freshman in the fall of 1921. It was customary in those days, in the opening days of the new college year, for sophomores to show their superior skills by taking on freshmen in a number of athletic contests, including boxing.

Freshman Charley McGeoch, in charge of picking boxers to represent the class in a series of three-round bouts, astutely chose the smallest man in the class for one of the bouts. But few were prepared to see Sammy step in the ring to face an opponent who towered over him. Despite the comical disparity in height and reach, Sammy won the match handily. Winner and loser became lifelong friends.

One of my warmest memories of Sammy was his deep devotion to his family. Every day, in every term of his four years on campus, Sammy never failed to write his folks back home. The messages were always on plain penny postcards, but he never forgot.

Emil Corwin ’25

I am assuming that your organization condones the takeover of your building by “so called” students and apparently endorses the nondirective actions of the University administration.

If your association does not take a firm stand to record your disapproval of these actions, then it will only indicate to me that the University and the Alumni Association are not worthy of their status and any support, financial or otherwise, should not be expected from the alumni.

The reputation and trust that the alumni have had in the University as a worthy place for education has been seriously hurt and any hesitation to correct the situation only fuels the fire of distrust.

Tom S. Hamilton, Jr. ’62

We enjoy your magazine immensely. It keeps us in touch with a seemingly ever growing and ever more sophisticated and relevant university.

Carole Sulborski Bailey ’60

Where are you going?
What are you doing?
What are you thinking?

Please keep in touch. We print all the class notes we receive and look forward to printing letters to the editor. We must, however, reserve the right to shorten or edit information for publication whenever necessary. Please send address changes and other correspondence to Katie S. Gillmor, Associate Alumni, University of Massachusetts.
Amherst enrollment: 19,000

Every one of these students should have an opportunity to shape his years at UMass into a personal and rewarding experience. To assure him this opportunity, the University must continually expand and improve. And financial support from private sources makes this possible. Support our 1970 Alumni Fund.
In This Issue

The Cover

Most everyone spent an unusual amount of time outdoors this semester, thanks to the mild weather. Thirty marble benches, the donation of the Class of 1921, added to the general comfort.

Page 2

Walker Gibson, professor of English, discusses the origins, structure, and philosophy of the University's new Program in General Rhetoric which he directs.

Page 8

The School of Business Administration is working closely with Springfield in attempts to ease problems in that city. The authors, Arthur Elkins ’57, an associate professor of management, and Robert McGarrah, a professor of management, have published a similar account of their activities in Industry magazine.

Page 15

"... probably the finest athlete ever to attend the University of Massachusetts." That's Julius Erving, according to Peter Pascarelli, Editor in Chief of the Massachusetts Daily Collegian and the author of this article.

Departments:

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The Classes Report, page 26
After twelve years of working, planning and dreaming, there is a fifth college in the Valley. Hampshire College is finally more than a refurbished farmhouse, more than the mud and machines of a construction site. It is now a functioning institution of higher learning, with 268 students, about fifty full and part-time teachers, and five completed or nearly-completed buildings.

What the college will become is, inevitably, an open question. In the words of Hampshire’s president, Franklin Patterson, “Institutions, like people, define themselves by their acts. Hampshire is defining itself in two ways: first, as an undergraduate institution creatively responsive to the human needs of a new generation of young men and women, who are its students, and second as an innovative force in higher education generally.”

Certainly, Hampshire should be an innovative force among the Connecticut Valley’s four original cooperating schools: Amherst, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts. These institutions have nurtured the idea of a fifth college since 1958 and now, through the Five Colleges, Inc., they have an opportunity to be challenged and inspired by their brain child.
Most people would probably agree that their freshman courses in English and Speech were pretty bad. The conventional review of grammar, the weekly “theme” or five-minute speech on an assigned “topic” often remote from the student’s experience, the “library paper” — none of these has seemed to involve young people very much in the excitement of human communication. Indeed there is some educational research purporting to show that students who have taken no systematic study of composition in college at all write no worse than their classmates who have undergone the customary writing course. There are those who believe that we learn to write the way we learn to talk, by doing what comes naturally. And as if this were not enough, there is the current feeling that students should choose and control their own educational programs, with the result that “core requirements” of all kinds, including Freshman English and Speech, are under suspicion.

These hard-headed attacks have produced considerable disarray in the conduct of standard introductory courses. For example, the professional organization most closely concerned with the teaching of freshman writing—the Conference on College Composition and Communication—is now reconsidering its entire role, to the point of wondering whether it has a role. Some institutions have dropped required work in communication altogether. Several English departments have turned their introductory offerings into literary studies, where almost every English teacher feels more competent and comfortable anyway. Others have introduced wide-open electives, on the persuasive argument that the student of the seventies is best served when he is “doing his own thing.” One positive consequence of all this uproar is that committed teachers of English and

At the University of Massachusetts such redefining began a couple of years ago with the appointment of a College Committee on Rhetoric to reconsider the current core requirement in Speech and English. This group, composed of professors from both departments, was able to discuss both oral and written language simultaneously. The problem we expressed was not so much “How to write a better history paper” or “How to plan a five-minute address,” but rather a more essential question: “How do people communicate, with words or with other symbolic expression?” We live, as everyone knows, in a world where information comes to us in a bewildering variety of ways. To use the fashionable term, it is a world of media, and we do not need to be devoted acolytes of Marshall McLuhan to agree that the written or printed word is in competition nowadays with several other means of expression. The written language is far from dead, of course, but an education that sees printed material as everlastingly primary and central in the life of the future would be misleading its students. In a Speech-English partnership, we have the opportunity to suggest some kind of balance between the written language and other ways of reaching people.

Our Program in General Rhetoric at Massachusetts, just getting under way this fall, is committed to the proposition that its students have and will have choices among competing media of expression, and, within each medium, choices of approaches and styles. Our Rhetoric Committee agreed, with perhaps astonishing amiability, that the general question of individual choice in communication should be central to our program.

The necessity of individual choice in
our uses of language does not in itself provide much of a syllabus for a course, or a program. How does one go about making responsible choices? How can one become more alert to the choices of others? What steps, in writing and speaking, can we propose for our freshmen so that they can become more adaptable and responsive in their own choice of language, and more perceptive and discriminating as consumers of the language around them?

Actually the freshman just entering college is in a good position to respond to questions about change and choice in his own life. He is thrust into a new environment, he is confronted with new faces from many places, and he is reacting as best he can to a whole melange of new experience. His behavior during this period, and his observations of the behavior of others, can provide some "topics" for opening assignments:

Think of a time in the past few days when someone said something you liked, something that was just right for the circumstances, and explain what was right about what the person said.

Think of time in the past few days when someone said the wrong thing. What were the circumstances; what was wrong about what was said?

Think of a time in recent days when you changed your mind about somebody. Describe the circumstances and behavior that gave you your first impression, and the circumstances and behavior that caused you to change your mind. (Don't neglect the verbal behavior.) Do you find your first impressions are generally reliable, or not?

Assignments like these provide some opening gambits in the course we call Rhetoric 100, Language and Writing. An alternative first semester course, Rhetoric 110, Language and Speaking,
The great danger of language, for users and consumers alike, is the illusion that ... when we push words around we are pushing the world around.
The Alumnus

100 (Language and Writing) and 110 (Language and Speaking). The University's requirement now reads that every student must take one of these two courses, and one additional course in the program. (We retain the six-hour requirement, though it need not be completed till sophomore year. Various possibilities for exemption and advanced placement remain available for students who come to us with truly superior preparation.) For his second course in rhetoric, the student has a choice among several options, all concerned in some detail with a particular medium of language. Five such options in various areas of discourse are now available, and we have been vigorously planning new ones—one on the rhetoric of film, one on "Black Rhetoric," one on the media generally, one on particular works of art as expressed via different media. The student will continue to write and to speak in all these alternative courses, but his attention will be directed less toward the varieties of his own voices and those immediately around him and more toward the public and professional voices of his world.

The rhetoric program is a large operation, serving an entering class of some thirty-six hundred students. Like many universities with active graduate departments, we employ, as teachers of freshmen, scores of graduate students who work half-time for a degree and half-time in their freshman classrooms. Their schizoid situation is acknowledged to be difficult; somehow they have to play off the demands of their own students against the demands of their graduate professors, and all this on a decidedly spartan level of income. It is astonishing that our Teaching Assistants (as we call them) have performed as well as they have. They have a lot going for them, in their youth and enthusiasm, their commitment to their job, their willingness to work hard. But they suffer serious handicaps, not only because they are inexperienced as teachers, but because they lack the kind of knowledge and background desirable for teaching oral and written composition. Their traditional graduate courses, for all their erudition, simply do not address themselves to the problems of the freshman class. Most of our beginning T.A.'s do not know very much about contemporary attitudes toward usage, for example, or about the teaching of metaphor, or about what is called "the dynamics of the small discussion." How can we better prepare these young scholars as effective college teachers, not only for the sake of their students here, but for the sake of their own future careers?

One answer is a new "training program" for inexperienced T.A.'s. We are now dividing our beginning teachers into small groups associated with a full-time staff member. These groups meet weekly to consider on-going problems of the course, and they exchange classroom visits both ways—the junior people attend occasional freshman classes of their senior, and the senior returns the compliment. At the very least, we expect some continuing dialogue on the various ways of presenting language in practical ways to freshmen.

A second help we are providing is a pair of graduate courses devoted to theoretical and pedagogical aspects of our discipline. New T.A.'s in English must now take a year-long three-credit course called Studies in Rhetoric and Prose Style (which I teach myself), while T.A.'s in Speech take a parallel course, Seminar in Speech Pedagogy, offered by Professor Karl Wallace, associate director of the program.

The University as a whole is also beginning to assume new responsibility in this area of preparing college teachers.

Words & the World

Walker Gibson

This fall, for the first time, the Graduate School is offering a series of seminars and discussions for the T.A.'s in all departments, with a view toward improving their teaching generally.

No one knows, of course, whether the University of Massachusetts is making the right response to the current chaos and gloom in the teaching of introductory college communication. (Hampshire College, our new neighbor, is demanding of all its students just one required course—a course in computers.) Nor can we claim that our proposals are altogether new—administratively, at least, the University of Iowa, among others, has had a similarly interdepartmental program in rhetoric for years. For better or worse, we are adopting an affirmative stance rather than a negative one. We do believe that we have something to say to almost all college students about the nature of language and about their own uses of language. We have not turned Freshman English into a standard course in literature, nor Freshman Speech into a quiz show or debating society. Though we have introduced options and choices, we have not surrendered the six-credit requirement. And like all decisions, these may be ill-advised. But whatever failures may ensue from them will not come about through lack of positive effort.

We can succeed if we can convince students that a study of language has something to do with life. We can do this if we can dramatize for them something of the joy of using words with courage, with discrimination, and with respect. There is the joy of self-definition in flexible control of language at various levels. There is the joy of playing with metaphor and with irony. There is even joy in recognizing that our language—"a momentary stay against confusion"—is the principal tool we have to connect ourselves with one another.
The Redmen tied the Huskies at 21 all, and thousands of alumni were there to cheer UMass on.
S.B.A. and the Challenge of Urban Quality

Arthur Elkins '57 & Robert McGarrah

Can the University offer anything practical to help solve a city’s problems?

Increasingly, whether by design or circumstance, American business firms are becoming involved in the problems and challenges of urban and environmental quality. And increasingly the lines distinguishing business administration from administration of government, schools, or health delivery systems are becoming blurred. Thus, it is not unusual to find schools of business administration all over the country becoming deeply involved in urban affairs, and business school faculty and students designing, administering and conducting training, social improvement, and economic development programs within central city cores.

Such is the case with the University’s School of Business Administration. Through its Center for Business and Economic Research (ceber), UMass faculty and students are working in a variety of ways with the Greater Springfield community to activate more effective and cooperative programs by business, industry and government. For example, ceber has sponsored a series of seminars on urban problems, developed and conducted a 40-week managerial training program for residents of the Springfield core city area, participated in the revision and submission of a Model Cities grant application, and, if the funds are granted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, will be responsible for the economic development programs in the Model Neighborhood Area. In addition, the School has proposed a Master’s Program in Urban Studies, whose courses will include practical field experience with urban problems.

The seminar program (developed by ceber’s director, Dr. McGarrah) centered initially on urban problems in general, and then later zeroed in on Springfield. Although troubled with many of the typ-
pants in the course were selected from promising personnel serving on the staff of Springfield's Community Action and Concentrated Employment Programs. Under the direction of Associate Professor Stephen R. Michael, fifteen UMass faculty members offered instruction designed to be roughly equivalent to college level courses in management, accounting, finance, personnel management, organization, business law, and labor relations. In addition, University faculty worked with the Greater Springfield Chamber of Commerce to arrange for placement interviews and job orientation sessions.

Tangible results are already apparent. Three participants have secured new positions and two are continuing their management education at American International College in Springfield.

More recently, CEBER has been involved with the Springfield Model Cities Agency and the Chamber of Commerce on problems of economic development in the Model Neighborhood area; Dr. Elkins is the head of these efforts.

Working with the Model Cities staff, CEBER was assigned the responsibilities for revising and rewriting the sections of Springfield's Model Cities grant application dealing with economic development. The new proposal includes programs—some of which are unique—designed to improve economic opportunities and enhance economic welfare within the Model Neighborhood Area. Business feasibility studies, managerial training and development, a consumer “dollar stretcher” newsletter, and credit and rent counseling are among the proposed services.

CEBER's role is more than to assist in preparing the proposal, however. When federal funds are released by the Department of Housing and Urban Develop-
The 'agri-business-university complex' has been immensely successful. Can an urban-industrial-university complex succeed as well?

S.B.A. & Urban Quality

Cebër expects to assume, under contract, responsibilities for economic development in the Model Neighborhood Area. Business School faculty and students will then begin the work of helping to organize two corporations: one, profit oriented, for business creation and development, managerial training, and business consultation; and the other not for profit, for consumer and creditor counseling services. Coordinating with the Model City Agency and the Chamber of Commerce, Cebër will also render technical and consultative services during the first year of operation of the two corporations.

Cebër’s administration and control of both corporations will gradually diminish as resident staff members gain the training and on-the-job experiences in fulfilling their responsibilities. Expectations are that both corporations should be administratively self-supporting as they begin their second year of operations.

During the past summer, Cebër contracted with the Springfield Chamber of Commerce to study basic economic, social, and cultural conditions of Springfield relative to the needs of various desirable industries. The study team (Professors Elkins and James Wiek of the School of Business Administration, and Arthur Wright and James Kane of the Department of Economics) completed its report in September with various recommendations for Springfield’s economic growth and development. The report now forms a base for an intensive and vigorous industrial location campaign being undertaken by Springfield’s city government, Chamber of Commerce, and various development agencies.

Cebër has also been attempting to organize urban extension services by Business School faculty and qualified students.

Elkins & MaGarrah

These services are intended to become an integral part of a new master’s degree program in urban and regional administration recently proposed by the Business School faculty.

By acting independently and by securing and encouraging effective commitments by business and government agencies to tackle urban and environmental quality problems, UMass faculty and students hope to provide organized, self-financed, field services to the surrounding communities. These service activities could also be useful in developing and testing concepts emanating from research programs on the campus in Amherst.

In this extension process, Cebër aims to assist business in more effectively utilizing human resources and in developing and serving customers more efficiently. In addition, the services will aid government in reducing its welfare rolls and serving its constituent-taxpayers more effectively.

Over a hundred years ago, UMass faculty, along with those of other land-grant institutions, began to provide extension, education, and consulting services in agriculture. These services contributed to the formation of what today is often called the "agri-business-university complex." This "complex" was immensely successful in boosting food and fiber output per manhour and it demonstrated that cooperation among various public and private agencies could achieve substantial and beneficial results.

So it is quite natural that UMass Business School faculty and students be at work in the cities, trying to catalyze the formation of an urban-industrial-university complex, with the expectation that similar substantial results will follow.
On Campus

Two Convocations

The following are excerpts from Chancellor Tippo's remarks at the Opening and Freshman Convocations in September:

We will be subject to repressive legislation and serious budget cuts, even warnings of withdrawal of complete state support, if we have any more building takeovers, if we have any more interference with free speech and free movement including attendance at class, if we have continued defacing of buildings and damage to buildings, if we continue to have strikes and other interruptions of academic work, and if we do not keep the campus open for those who come here for the serious purposes of study and teaching. Certainly you have to be a moron to think that the taxpayers of this state will continue to appropriate large sums of money, money which is desperately needed for other purposes, if the University does not stay open to provide the education for which the money is voted. It is my sober judgment that this University cannot long survive unless we take immediate steps to put our house in order.

I hope that I never live to see the day when we have to bring in the police to quell a disturbance. I assure you before we take that last unfortunate step there will be full consultation with student leaders, the Faculty Senate Emergency Committee which is set up for precisely such purposes, and appropriate administrators. But surely any thinking person must realize that if we do not bring in the police in the event of a serious disturbance, the matter will be taken out of our hands. This may lead to tragedy as it has on other campuses.

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It is University policy to sponsor and encourage research which enhances the educational program of the University—the training of students, undergraduate and graduate. Our decision whether to undertake a particular piece of research must be based on professional evaluation of the soundness of the project and the scientific and scholarly value of the proposed study. These judgments must be made by peer groups of qualified and experienced scientists and scholars. In each case we must ask, are we the appropriate agency to do the research? Can it be done better here, or somewhere else? Just as we have freedom of speech, we must have freedom of research, freedom of scholarship, and freedom of inquiry.

Freedom of speech is a cardinal principle of the institution known as a university. Universities have fought for centuries to acquire, to protect, and to foster freedom of speech. We cannot give up this right. We intend to follow the recommendations of the Faculty Senate report in dealing with episodes similar to the disgraceful Humphrey affair of last year: warning by responsible University administrators, prompt disciplinary action, and provision for opposition spokesmen to present their views following the presentation by a controversial speaker.

Perpetrators of bomb threats and defacers of buildings have no place in a university community and must be separated from the institution.

Ecology, like charity, begins at home. In addition to enunciating lofty principles and in addition to criticizing the actions of other people and other groups, let us practice good ecology on our own campus by not littering papers, beer cans and other refuse; by placing signs, notices and posters on bulletin boards; by respecting lawns, flower beds and shrubbery; and by not adding to the pollution of the campus pond.

I now turn to a consideration of the central purposes of the University—learning and teaching. We must give greater emphasis to our responsibilities of teaching. Students demand it, taxpayers and legislators demand it, the logic of the times demand it. We must put our house in order lest we have imposed on us from outside severe, rigid, and educationally unsound restrictions.

I think also that we must all rearrange our academic priorities so that we may increase our informal contacts with students in residential colleges, dormitories, lounges, coffee shops, at home and wherever good conversation is promoted. I ask that every faculty member see to it that this year he comes to know well at least fifteen students. After all, we do have a 15 to 1 faculty-student ratio. Let us give real human meaning and significance to this ratio. If we all do this well, all 1300 members of the faculty, I am sure we will go far in understanding our students better, in alleviating the alleged alienation and dehumanization of a large institution, in enhancing our teaching, and in improving our educational endeavors in general.

It is well to remind ourselves of the kind of institution we are. This is a university. We must remember its roles and its legitimate functions, which are learning by both students and faculty, teaching, seeking new knowledge and new understandings in order to teach more effectively, and passing on this knowledge and these understandings, not only to resident students but to society—in other words, public service. In a university there are all sorts of ideas, there are all kinds of concepts and theories, every conceivable shade of thought. I am sure that you will find this bewildering. It is well to know that there are people who are going to try to reach you, people who
On Campus

Terry Schwarz thinks of his job as the University's concert manager as more than just building an audience. "I'm trying to get away from the stiff, formal, Victorian approach to the arts," he explained. "I'm trying to warm the process up, break down some of the formalities and give students and others a chance to meet the artists off the stage."

The result this year is that a number of artists brought to the Amherst campus by Schwarz and the UMass Fine Arts Council are giving concerts in classroom buildings as well as in Bowker Auditorium, and they are meeting students and others in their audience in master classes, workshops, seminars and informal gatherings.

For example, the Gary Burton Quartet and Dizzy Gillespie, featured in February and April respectively, will participate in informal workshop-seminars in residence halls. The Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre will spend three days in residence in March as part of the 1970 Massachusetts Dance Residency Project supported by the Council on Arts and Humanities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the National Endowment for the Arts. Open rehearsals, workshops and seminars will mark the one week residency in February of Joseph Chaikin's noted experimental group, The Open Theatre.

Pianist Byron Janis, the Goldovsky Grand Opera Theatre, the Boston Philharmonia, the Tel Aviv String Quartet, and the Borodin String Quartet will also be on campus. These events are part of a Fine Arts calendar that is the largest ever. UMass music department concerts and recitals, performances by campus theatre groups, and art exhibits are among other events listed.

The Fine Arts Council consists of five
faculty members and five undergraduates. Financial support comes from a $6 per year Fine Arts fee that all students pay and from ticket sale income. The whole effort gets a major boost from the Concert Association, a group of twenty-five students who help in all phases of the program.

Last season, for the first time, a calendar of forty major professional events were presented. "We started with a completely new concept," Schwarz said. "We decided to structure the whole season in advance, to broaden the variety and to include all the arts." Student response to the program has been good, particularly in the areas of modern dance, theatre and popular music. Every modern dance event was sold out last year and most of the tickets went to students.

The present focus of the Fine Arts Council's audience building and program expansion is the Fine Arts Center. Construction on it is scheduled to start this year. The center will have studios, rehearsal rooms and classrooms for fine arts students, a number of recital halls, theatres, and a 2200-seat air conditioned concert hall. The architects are Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo, designers of the Vivian Beaumont Theatre at New York's Lincoln Center. It should be a superb hall, according to Schwarz. He added, "I hope plans are initiated now for a year-long celebration of international interest to mark the opening of the Center in 1974."

**Distinguished Teachers**

The 1970 Distinguished Teacher Awards were presented to Richard F. Garber, Cadwell L. Ray, and William J. Wilson. Mr. Garber, an associate professor of physical education and the varsity lacrosse coach, joined the faculty in 1953. Dr. Ray, an assistant professor of economics, has done research and published articles on state and local finance. Dr. Wilson, an associate professor of sociology, has lectured and written extensively on the black protest movement and other aspects of racism in America. He was a prime mover in the founding of CCEBS, the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students.

The awards, which carry a $1,000 stipend, have been given each year since 1962 for "manifest excellence in the art of teaching and outstanding devotion to the cause of education." Selection is by an all-University committee.

**Waffle, Anyone?**

"Waffle" has nothing to do with maple syrup and Sunday morning breakfast. It is a nickname for the new Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, inspired by the building's patterned facade. When the building first opened this fall, ads in the Collegian wished the world "Waffleluck" and events like "Awful Waffle Week" were promoted in order to help the students feel at home in this very imposing structure.

Designed by the firm of Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard, and built by the University of Massachusetts Building Authority, the Center is a conference, continuing education and student activities facility. The eleven story building has an attached 900-car parking garage. There are 220 overnight accommodations for those attending conferences and for other guests of the University, conference and seminar rooms for 1,500 people, dining facilities (including a Top of the Campus Restaurant), a ballroom, a bookstore, and meeting rooms and offices for student activities.

Alumni may wish to take advantage of the Center's services. The costs of overnight accommodations are $14 for a single and $18 for a double, plus tax. There is a $5 charge for children sleeping on a rollaway cot, and no charge for rollaway cribs. The restaurant facilities include a cafeteria, where dinners cost $1.90 and up, and dining room service where dinner would be $3.75 and up. Cocktails are served on the eleventh floor of the Center, at Top of the Campus, Inc., a nonprofit corporation which holds an alcoholic Club license. This means that alcoholic beverages may be sold only to members and their guests. The cost of membership is $1 a year, which covers the expense of a photo identification card. Inquiries about the Center may be directed to the alumni office.

The Campus Center looms behind the Student Union, its huge stone terrace and nine story tower creating a monumental impression. It is made of concrete, some of it precast and some cast on the site. Many of its walls are covered with cork or fabric; its floors are either stone or carpeted in warm colors. The furnishing, a mixtue of materials and textures including stainless steel-and-leather chairs, ash couches and Minnesota granite tables, were chosen by a committee of students in consultation with the architects.

The total cost of the project, an estimated $20.5 million which includes $15 million for the Center, $4.5 million for the garage, and $1 million remaining to be paid on the debt service for the Student Union, will be self-amortizing. A projected annual expense of $2.2 million, including debt service, will also have to be met. Income to cover these figures will be realized through student fees, hotel and garage revenues, the book store, food services, a $3 charge per conferee earmarked for the debt service, and reserves accumulated from student fees in previous years. Because those reserves will be depleted by the end of next year,
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The Alumnus

The Alumnus

it is possible that the student fee may have to be increased both next year and the year after. Undergraduates now pay a Student Union fee of $48 (raised this year from $50), and graduate students pay $38.

An Outward Face for Education

"Federal Income Tax Procedure" and "Psychology of Adolescence" are two of the nine courses available in Springfield this semester through the University's new Division of Continuing Education. High school graduates or those who have a certificate of General Educational Development are entitled to enroll, and courses usually meet one night a week. Classes are also taught in Greenfield, Holyoke, and Pittsfield, in cooperation with the community colleges in those cities. Approximately half of the 61-course curriculum is scheduled in Amherst.

"The Division of Continuing Education," in the words of its director, William C. Venman, "is a self-supporting program responsible for providing university-level educational opportunity at the lowest possible cost." The fee for a three-credit course offered on the Amherst campus is $75, in addition to a $5 registration fee and, for certain courses, a laboratory fee. Three-credit courses offered outside of Amherst cost $84 in addition to the registration and laboratory fees.

Dr. Venman believes in the state university's responsibility for public service education. In his view, UMass should broaden its impact by serving all the people, not just those aged 18 to 22.

"We are the Janus standing at the door of the academic community. We've always looked inward; now we are developing an outward face for education." The outward face Dr. Venman is fostering includes a year-round program of conferences and institutes, besides regular course offerings. Noncredit special programs are mounted for professional groups, such as electron microscopists and labor unions.

Degree-oriented programs are designed to serve various constituencies. Potential students include those who never had an opportunity to go to college and those whose college careers were interrupted. Individuals who have earned degrees may also choose to enroll, especially those who are in fields where the "knowledge explosion" makes retraining imperative. Continuing Education may also provide opportunities for people to train for alternative careers, or it may simply be a constructive use of leisure time. According to Dr. Venman, both credit and noncredit offerings are "designed to keep people socially productive."

Teaching T.A.'s

How to Teach

A voluntary teaching improvement program for the University's 750 graduate student teaching assistants has been initiated this year. It is hoped that this program will significantly affect the quality of instruction at the introductory level, where teaching assistants shoulder much of the load.

M. H. Appley, Dean of the Graduate School, explained, "Since the introductory courses taken by the incoming freshman significantly influence his remaining college experience and future career, we have become increasingly concerned about improving the quality of instruction at the introductory level."

The major elements of the program are a two-day preclass orientation session, a handbook, a teaching improvement laboratory with a library and video tape equipment, and a series of evening seminars on teaching. Two experienced teaching assistants, Sandra H. Hartzog in botany and William DeLamarter in psychology, are responsible for the teaching improvement program. Faculty supervisors of teaching assistants in the major instructional departments are also cooperating.

Future plans include the development of an "externship program" with the community colleges. As proposed, the program would permit a graduate student from UMass to spend a semester or a year at a community college gaining practical teaching experience. In exchange, a faculty member from that college would come to the University for education leave to do graduate study or research.
Julius Erving
Sparks Basketball Revival at UMass

Peter Pascarelli

Last year, as a sophomore, he led UMass to its greatest hoop season ever.
Julius Erving lives in a typical dorm, with its typical noise and typical overcrowding. And when you enter the 15th floor room in Kennedy Tower, there is little tangible evidence that this is the campus home of the greatest basketball player and, probably, the finest athlete ever to attend the University of Massachusetts. Instead, the most obvious things in the room are a constant stream of friends and a bookcase dominated by marketing textbooks.

The twenty-year-old Erving shattered virtually every UMass single-season basketball record as a sophomore last year. He led UMass to its greatest hoop season and a berth in the National Invitational Tournament at Madison Square Garden. Erving was selected to the All Yankee Conference team, was named New England Player of the Year, All East Sophomore of the Year and Honorable Mention All American, and was second in the country in rebounds. During the summer, he capped this phenomenal year by leading the United States national team to a successful tour of Russia and Eastern Europe.

Despite his awesome basketball achievements and campus-wide attention (even adulation), Erving has matured into a dedicated yet friendly young black.

His apparently unconcern with publicity and fame are linked to a close family which he refers to repeatedly in conversation. He points to the family influence as his single most important motivating factor.

Erving was born in East Meadow, New York, and grew up in the neighboring Long Island community of Hempstead. His mother and father were separated in 1955 and Julius admits those early years were hard. "We lived in a project," he told The Alumnus, "and it wasn't the greatest life. We were on welfare, and my mother had to care for three of us: my..."
oldersister, my younger brother, and me."

In 1963 his father died, and his mother remarried later in the year. The family then moved to Roosevelt, another Long Island city, where they lived in "finally our own home." He was then a freshman in high school.

It was in Roosevelt that Erving began to play sports with intensity. He played football and baseball, but basketball was always his main interest. And at Roosevelt High, he played basketball under a coach named Ray Wilson, now a UMass assistant.

Wilson said of Erving then, "He was well coordinated, even in the 9th grade. The only reservation I had then about his basketball ability was his size. Jules was only 5'10 as a sophomore. But he had those big hands which showed he would grow, and sure enough he was 6'3 when he graduated and is almost 6'6 now."

Wilson was similarly impressed by Erving's character: "His family is great and is the reason that he hasn't been affected adversely by success. They always took an interest in him."

His high school teams were good ones, but never got farther than the county playoffs. That was in Erving's junior year, when his Roosevelt team was eliminated by Sewanak High School and the star performance of Rick Vogeley, now a teammate of Erving's.

When the decision for college came, Julius narrowed the choice to St. John's, the New York City basketball power, and UMass. He chose the larger UMass after several visits to campus. His reasons were simple. Said Erving, "I liked the campus itself very much, the academic reputation is excellent out-of-state and, while the basketball program was rising, I would have a good chance of starting as a sophomore. Plus the fact that basketball did not come before your academics."

Julius Erving

The chance to make a choice of where to go to college was a unique one for anyone in the Erving family. He is the first member of his family to go to college and this fact has a great effect on him.

Erving talks at length about his college opportunity. He told us, "You know, the pressure of basketball, and the pressure of living up to last year, doesn't really bother me. The greatest pressure of any kind I feel is from this chance of being the first in my family to go to college. They have their eyes on me, and I'm conscious of the fact that if I go astray or do something to waste this opportunity, I'm going to be letting down a lot of people who are counting on me."

This, along with the sudden and tragic death of his younger brother three years ago, motivates him more than any basketball success. He is still hesitant to talk about his brother, who was sixteen when he died. Julius will say, "His death is on my mind a lot. You know, we're a close family, and my mother worked a long time for the house we live in. Then, after we moved in, I went to college, my sister got married, and my brother passed away—leaving my mother without her kids. I think about this a lot and I guess I push a little harder because of it."

The pressure from his family to succeed has kept Erving from getting involved with anything besides basketball and his academic work. As an aware black student, he sometimes regrets this. "I'd like to get involved in things," he explained, "but academics and basketball are first and everything else is after. People sometimes try to persuade me to do this or that, but I'm my own individual. If I have time after playing ball and my school work, then I will get into something else."

Being not only a black student at predominantly white UMass, but also the most well known black, isn't a problem for Julius. "I don't detect any resentment. I have my own black friends who support me and no one should mind that."

Instead of being resented by white students, Erving is adulated. At home games, the biggest roar of the night is always for his patented two-hand-over-the-head dunk shot in warm ups. And when he was a freshman, the crowd sang "Happy Birthday" before a game that was played on his nineteenth birthday. If you go to Boyden gym any afternoon, you'll see people in pick up games, yelling "watch my 'Julius' move."

He sees a time in the near future when he won't be the only black player on the team, as is the case now. "Mainly," Erving said, "I think it's hard to recruit a black player who has the necessary educational background to be accepted at UMass. But the recruiting system here has improved, education for black high school students is improving, and I'm sure we will have top black players coming here to help the program."

Like everyone else at the University, Julius's academic work was disrupted by the spring student strike. Erving is blunt about the strike. "I wasn't for it. Everyone just jumped on the bandwagon. Among the three aims was the one about releasing all political prisoners, including the Black Panthers. I think this was just a slick move to get black students involved and I resented that. And I don't think that all prisoners deserve to be released."

He also commented on the Panthers by saying, "I don't really have enough information to have a definite opinion on the Panthers. But I do feel that a lot of blacks are falsely militant on the surface."

Erving had an experience not many twenty-year-old college students get when he traveled to Russia and parts of Eastern Europe this summer with the
U. S. national team. It was his biggest thrill.

"I've had a lot of good times and highlights in my life, like the n.i.t. game, but that trip was a once in a lifetime opportunity. Though it's an obvious thing to say, the differences between here and there are still striking. The facilities like living, transportation, food, and water can't compare. We had the opportunity to meet many people, though. Moscow wasn't very friendly and no one spoke English. But in Estonia and Finland especially, people went out of their way to talk with us, show us around, and trade things."

Playing on sub-par European courts aggravated an old back injury that cleared up in time to begin preseason practice in October. This is a season that Julius looked forward to.

"Our schedule is not that tough, and out of our 26 games we should win 23 outright. The personnel is just as good or even better than last year, and that isn't taking away anything from the seniors who left because we'll miss them for sure. But the development of last year's lettermen and the players from the freshman team make us a good basketball team.

"I know a lot is being expected of me and the team, but that shouldn't bother us. Once on the court, any pressure that may have been created has to stop."

Like anyone else involved in UMass sports, Erving is not exactly enchanted with the Yankee Conference. But rationalizing the situation, Erving reasoned, "I probably would like to see us an independent, but realistically we are committed to the Conference right now, not only in basketball but in other sports. So if we have to stick with it, we'll just have to make the best of it. And it's good to have something to strive for like a Conference championship, especially after being stripped of it a year ago."

With two more collegiate years left, Erving is definitely aiming for a pro career. His coach Jack Leaman assessed his chances. "Julius Erving will not be a good pro, he will be a great pro," exclaimed Leaman. "He has everything the pros look for in a basketball player: size, speed, agility, shooting ability, desire, and a fine mind. If he's not a first round pick in the pro draft, then I don't know what basketball is all about."

"Julius is one of the finest players ever in New England. He's one of the best I've ever seen. He's worked hard to get where he is today and has been able to handle any situation. And he's such a great team player that there's no resentment from the rest of the team. He has a strong supporting cast, but sometimes they are in awe of him. Besides, if there was resentment, they wouldn't have elected him co-captain."

Though coming from a school and area not traditionally known for basketball, Erving ranks high in preseason All American picks. The most notable of these was a second team selection to the Sports Magazine preseason team.

This attention, in the end, doesn't faze Erving. "I hope to be a pro basketball player," he asserted. "If I make All American, fine, but pros take others besides All Americans. But my main objective is to help the team. If we're good, we'll be noticed. And if things don't work with the pros, I'll have the educational background with my marketing major to get into business and make a good living."

If you've ever seen Erving play basketball, you get the idea he'll be earning that living on a basketball court. Whenever pro scouts or basketball experts see him perform, they don't forget him. Boston Celtic immortal Red Auerbach calls him "just a fantastically exciting player."

New York writers, always critical of visiting players, when witnessing a typically overpowering Erving performance against Fordham that included 37 points and 20 rebounds, raved that he was the best player to play in New York that collegiate season.

Julius Erving has made home basketball games the place to be on campus. Lines form outside cramped Curry Hicks Cage hours before gametime. He has made UMass basketball one of the few unifying elements on the sprawling campus. For example, many high-ranked University administrators credit the basketball team's home stretch run for the n.i.t. berth to be a major factor in cooling a tense and dangerous situation following the Mills House takeover.

And, though he won't admit it, the strong and intelligent black kid, who is driven to success by respect for a strong mother and a lost brother, is a celebrity to many detached and cynical students at this impersonal University.

And when Julius Erving leads the New England basketball champions onto the Curry Hicks Cage floor, he becomes the most important person on the campus.

*UMass was stripped of its Yankee Conference titles a year ago, as part of a Conference penalty for an ineligibility case.
From the Sidelines

Richard L. Bresciani '60
Assistant Sports Information Director

It wasn't too long ago that the winter sports season usually presented a picture as dreary as last week's soot-covered snow. However, the scene is different now. It breathes optimism where pessimism and failure once abounded.

Last winter UMass varsity teams compiled a 50-33 record after a 55-59 mark in 1968-69. For two years, just about every varsity team has improved its record.

Interest in basketball at UMass has reached an all-time high. Coach Jack Leaman's varsity finished first in the Yankee Conference for the third straight year, and the team has 43 wins in the last 60 games. Leaman won New England Coach of the Year honors, while the Redmen were crowned New England Champions. They competed in the National Invitational Tournament at New York's Madison Square Garden and dropped a last-minute 62-55 decision to eventual champ Marquette.

Sparked by brilliant 6'6 Julius Erving, UMass should again be a contender for Conference and New England honors. Erving scored 645 points with 522 rebounds and was selected All Conference, All New England, All East Sophomore of the Year and All American Honorable Mention. During the summer he was the leading scorer and rebounder on the U.S. Olympic Development Team that had a 10-3 record against some of Europe's best teams.

Erving will be joined by returning starters 5'11 John Betancourt and 6'7 Ken Mathias. Juniors Mike Pagliara, 5'10, Rich Vogeley, 6'5, and Chris Coffin, 6'5, have fine potential; 6'9 Tom Austin and 6'8 Charlie Peters are sophomores who should help. The team will be bolstered when 6'5 Tom McLaughlin, a transfer from Tennessee where he was the top frosh scorer, becomes eligible the second semester.

Last winter, refurbished Curry Hicks Cage continually overflowed its 4200-seat capacity as Erving and sharpshooting Ray Ellerbrook led the Redmen to an 18-7 record. Leaman has to replace Ellerbrook, plus three other valuable seniors, but feels the material is available.

The hockey revival continued under Coach Jack Canniff. The Redmen finished 16-8, a new win record and the first winning season since 1960-61. Canniff has two good frosh squads and, with 16 returning lettermen, the UMass skaters could be in contention for their first Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Division II tourney.

High scorer Jack Edwards, 15 goals and 12 assists, scrappy center Dennis Grabowski, and solid defenseman Bob Bartholomew are three juniors who lead the returnees. The goal situation finds juniors Pat Flaherty and Bruce Crawford being pushed by sophomores Peter Erikson and John Kiah.

UMass has added Providence, Northeastern and Boston State to what looks like its toughest hockey schedule. It will take rapid development by such sophomores as Don Riley and Canadian scoring flash Pat Keenan to keep UMass moving up the hockey ladder.

As wrestling coach Homer Barr states, "This is the year to put it together." Barr has molded UMass into a New England wrestling power. The grapplers were 9-6 two years ago and fashioned a 16-4 record with a second in the N.E. tourney last winter. This year UMass
will face strong New England teams but Barr feels he has more depth than ever, with quality performers available in all weight classes. Seven returnees placed in the New England tourney last winter and junior Sheldon Goldberg and senior Tom Young won individual titles at 134 and 167-lbs. respectively. Goldberg had a 12-2-3 record as a sophomore and Young has a two-year mark of 22-5-2. George Zguris, N.E. 190-lb. champ in 1969 and runnerup last year, will get competition from Ed Carlsson, who won the N.E. frosh title last winter. Nick DiDomenico, 24-11, Dave Reynolds, 15-4, Bruce Buckbee, 12-1, and Tom Andrews, 18-5-1, are other veterans with good records.

Another optimistic outlook comes from gymnastics coach Erik Kjeldsen. "If commitment to excellence can be added to the talent and experience on hand, this year’s squad will provide a formidable challenge for any team in the East." Kjeldsen has 10 returning lettermen plus some good sophomores from the second-straight undefeated freshman team. The gymnasts were 5-3 last winter and finished fourth in the tough Eastern League behind Springfield, Penn State and Temple.

Co-Captains Scott Stover and Tony Vacca and senior Norm Vexler are key point-producers. Stover, a senior, excels on the high bar and in the vaulting events. Vacca, a junior, has developed rapidly in the all-around competition, while Vexler is good in every event with outstanding potential on the side horse and rings.

UMass will host the Eastern Intercollegiate Championship Meet in the Boyden Building, March 11-13, to climax the season.

Coach Ken O’Brien ’63 has been patiently building a strong track team. Injuries crippled the Redmen last year, and they were edged out by Connecticut for the Indoor Championship after winning the year before.

O’Brien points to a good senior group plus promising sophomores that should provide a well-balanced team. The jumping events were the strongest for UMass and should be solid again, led by senior Cal Carpenter, three-time Conference high jump champion, and senior Dave Canterbury in the long and triple jumps. Senior Ed Arcaro was the top point-man last year and set UMass records in the shot-put and discus and was nationally ranked in the hammer event. Add sophomore Peter Natti, a four-event performer who was top frosh scorer, and the Redmen have possibly their best weight team.

Speed usually is the biggest Redmen asset. Seniors Walt Mayo, Conference dash champ who was second in the New England 60-yard dash, and Gerry Spellman, UMass record holder in the 120 high hurdles and 440 intermediates, and junior Jim Graves head a fine contingent. David Evans, in the middle distance events, and senior Ron Wayne, Conference two-mile champion, are other valuable performers.

The ski team, coached by Bill MacConnell ’43, recaptured the New England League title it won in 1968 after finishing second in 1969. MacConnell lost just one senior, Jim Garstang, the finest Redmen skier in recent years. Four good sophomores join veterans Ted Martin, Jim Lattimer and John Gray to provide the most quality MacConnell’s had.

On the other hand, depth is again a problem for swimming coach Joe Rogers. Last year’s 1-8 record was the worst in over a decade, and Rogers hopes that freshmen can provide some depth. Seniors Ed Jazab, Maurice Lynch, and Dennis Moulton will have to carry the load, but the Redmen will be weak in the sprint events.
Fritz Ellert is a teacher of German, Sidney Kaplan teaches English—two fine professors who, working with others, founded the Massachusetts Review, a quarterly journal equal to the best on the contemporary scene. In the sixties, MR quietly gained acclaim from an ever-widening audience and was recognized as one of the outstanding literary journals in America.

MR has been around for over a decade now, and in that time it has covered a tremendous range of subject matter and literary form. Recently, the decision was made to take a selection of those pieces which dealt with the Negro and the Negro in America, and publish them in a separate volume as an anniversary edition. Thus was born Black & White in American Culture. Having read the book, I can only hope that the editors will someday choose to anthologize all of the writings on other subjects.

For Black & White in American Culture is one of the finest books to appear in a very overcrowded marketplace in quite some time. It is a deep and thoughtful anthology, masterfully constructed. It is brilliant enough to stimulate the essay-saturated "expert" yet it retains its readability for the UMass alumnus perhaps a bit rusty in this particular field. Something for everyone, but certainly not a compromise. To quote the New York Times Book Review, "... a rare anthology and a rare book."

Black and White in American Culture is an anthology of forty-one pearls, black and white—written by male and female, famous and not-so-famous, UMass-affiliated and non-UMass-affiliated. A beautiful opening story by Mike Thelwell, one of the best of the new writers and a real "catch" for the faculty, is "Bright an' Mowin' Star." This story sets the scene—the poverty, the superstition, and the unconquerable human urge toward freedom, not to be beaten down. As the "hero" of the tale is seen walking down the highway and out of the Delta, so too Black & White in American Culture begins with extensive discussion of the South, where the "movement" of necessity had its roots, and comes alive as it moves up and out, to an in-depth analysis of black thought, black history, black culture.

One of the most sensitive stories in the anthology is "Bye Lena" by Charlotte Painter. It is of special interest to this reader that the contributions of all but one of the sprinkling of female writers are in the realm of fiction. Interesting. Once again the ladies have had to prove themselves with the only weapon that can resist competition—creative talent. Black women. White women. It's the same battle.

Miss Painter's short story succinctly bares the thinking of the Southern white woman and the Southern black woman and, with razor skill, captures the total lack of understanding of the blacks by the white "gentry." Tom Cade's "Mississippi Ham Rider" is a modern story, and it comes along later in the section devoted to blues and jazz. This story portrays the real, everyday grimy life of a one-time big name country folk singer, and the subtlety of the motives and thinking of seemingly simple people.

A well-remembered name from UMass, Doris Abramson, is represented in the anthology by an excellent dissertation on contemporary Negro playwrights. Miss Abramson has proven herself to her local peers, including the editors, and now receives the professional recognition she has earned.

Here too is Louis Ruchames, formerly Rabbi at UMass/Amherst and now professor of history and chairman of his department at UMass/Boston. A first-rate historian, his name has been appearing frequently on the academic scene and in the publishing world. Two of his works are included in this anthology, one an extremely informative study of Charles Sumner, and the other a brief but interesting piece on John Brown, Jr.

One item in the book which, while relevant, does not meet the high literary quality of the other works, is the short poem by Andrew Goodman, the young civil rights worker who lost his life in Mississippi. The poem, a parody of A. E. Housman, was completed for a college assignment, and was included in the anthology in recognition of Goodman's martyrdom. On that basis, the reader is asked to accept it.

The reader stands to learn a great deal from Black & White in American Culture, and quitepainlessly at that. Learn about Thoreau. Learn about Sumner. Taste some of the early writings of W.E.B. DuBois. And in the package, get a terrific lesson on the roots and composition of jazz.

Accolades must go to the editors, Jules Chametzky and Sidney Kaplan, for their organization of the book. The forty-one selections are divided into six groupings, beginning with "The Movement" and "A Legacy of Creative Protest," then on to selections on blues and jazz, black art, black literature, and closing with "The
New African Humanism." That last section includes the famous essay "Black Orpheus" by Jean-Paul Sartre, which has not previously been available in English.

"Black Orpheus" was originally written as the preface to an anthology of African and West Indian poetry and, when read simply as such, the discussion on black poetry is beautiful. What a delightful opportunity to learn of new poets unpublished on this side of the Atlantic and to enjoy a brief sampling of their work. But the poetic discussion is not the purpose of the preface, nor is it the reason for the essay's inclusion in this anthology. In the essay, M. Sartre puts forth his now-famous theory on Negritude, a concept new to many of us. The discussion and presentation are interesting, but his conclusions are debatable. He ties his theory into his all-abiding belief in Communism and blames every one of the world's ills on his arch-rival, Capitalism.

Sartre's essay is followed immediately by an excellent rebuttal, and one breathes a sigh of relief.

There is so much in this collection. Mike Thelwell's denunciation of William Styron's Nat Turner, for example. Thelwell's complaint is the same one others have voiced in response to other "white" interpretations of history. It is regrettable, but a rebuttal rarely gets the airing and the publicity the original received. Even when the entire black community responds. And even when the response is as well researched as Mr. Thelwell's.

Unfortunately, Styron's work is the only knowledge many Americans, black and white, have regarding slave revolts. Most of us assume that large-scale revolts were not attempted because of the total futility of such actions. Not so.

One could go on and describe each and every essay, the photographs, the poetry. But suffice it to say that this is an extremely readable yet scholarly book. It is a real find for the overworked reader satiated with race relations literature, and a particular treat to discover that it is a product of the University (and published by the University of Massachusetts Press).

The University can point to this one with pride, and each of us can enjoy the reflected glory of the professional and literary competence which is achieving its just recognition.
Journey to Majorca

It has been called “The Golden Island” and “The Pearl of the Mediterranean”—and members of the University of Massachusetts Associate Alumni and their immediate families will have an opportunity to learn why this spring. Jim Allen, the Director of Alumni Affairs, working with airtours, Inc., a Boston-based national tour operator, has arranged a “Majorcan Carnival.” For just $299 plus 10% tax and services, alumni may visit the sunny island of Majorca on a fully-escorted eight-day tour leaving April 17 from Bradley Field.

Vacationers will be provided round trip jet flights with food and beverages served aloft, a spacious room at one of the island’s most deluxe hotels, full American breakfasts, gourmet dinners each evening, and the services of a host escort and airtours hospitality desk at each hotel. The tour is unregimented—no effervescent “leader” will shout “Everyone into the pool.” But if you do wish to go swimming, you’ll be happy to learn that the average temperature in Majorca in April is 72°.

A mailing providing further information about the Majorcan Carnival will be sent in January.
Comment

Evan V. Johnston '50
Executive Vice President

In traveling to alumni club functions this fall, it has become more and more apparent to me that many alumni do not have a clear picture of what is going on on campus. Believe me, the truth is far from what you read in the papers and from what you hear by way of rumor. It is true that there are dissident groups, but 95% of the students are not interested in disruptions and have expressed their distaste for them.

Chancellor Oswald Tippo '52 made important convocation addresses, excerpts from which you will find elsewhere in this Alumnus. He has restated our purposes, has said what can and cannot be tolerated, and has vowed that this institution will not tolerate any irresponsible actions, such as we saw here last spring. We have been told by experts that this is probably the best statement any college leader made on campus problems last fall.

We look forward to a year of renewed dedication to this institution and to the University system under the direction of our dynamic new president, Dr. Robert C. Wood. He is building into his staff people with experience, enthusiasm, and wisdom. This bodes well for the development of the system, as well as for your campus in Amherst.

To facilitate this development, the alumni office will be publishing a complete directory of alumni. The information, (graduate's address, class, and married status), will be as accurate as our records can provide. Each alumnus will be listed alphabetically, geographically, and by class. These directories will be particularly useful for class agents and fraternal organizations. They will be available to alumni, for $5.

Club Calendar

James H. Allen '66
Director of Alumni Affairs

Alumni activities are picking up steam. It all started early in the fall, on September 19, when alumni clubs from Springfield and Holyoke jointly sponsored a very successful dinner at Vincent's Steak House in West Springfield. It was the first public appearance in Western Massachusetts for Dr. Robert C. Wood as the UMass president, and over one hundred alumni and friends of the University were in attendance.

Two alumni events were held on Saturday, September 26. Fifty alumni met at the home of Bob Pollack '54, president of the Greater Delaware Valley Club, for a "Pizza and Beer Party." Evan Johnston '50 and Jack Leaman, the basketball coach, traveled from Amherst with the film of our N.I.T. game.

Four hundred miles away, fifty alumni, including Chancellor Oswald Tippo '52, attended a cocktail party and buffet at the House of the Seven Gables in Hartford, Vermont. This followed our football game with Dartmouth, and the only flaw was that we lost the game. Special thanks go to Lou and Ena Tunberg Paradysz '63 for their hospitality.

The week following the Dartmouth game was hectic, with a four day swing through upstate New York. Thursday evening found me in Albany at a reorganization meeting of the Tri-City Alumni Club. On Friday, I was with a group of alumni from the Geneva/Rochester area showing the University film "A Giant Step." For those of you who missed the program, we are planning another get-together next October. George Slate '21 deserves a big thanks for his help in making this event a success.

On Saturday, following the UMass/Buffalo football game, a group of us gathered at the Sign of the Steer restaurant. Brian Fry '65 was responsible for setting up this function, and the steak was great. Brian: I'll trust your choice of restaurants anytime.

On October 5 the Greater Northampton Club held a reorganization meeting under the guidance of John Skibiski, Jr. '54 and Bob Foote '62. Chancellor Tippo, the guest of honor, answered questions about the role of UMass as an educational institution.

The Class of 1913 luncheon, held October 14 at the Old Mill in Westminster, was an extremely successful reunion. Of 42 of us in attendance, 35 were either classmates or their wives. These alumni all started at Mass. Aggie over 60 years ago, when there were only 750 students on the campus. The campus has changed greatly, but their ties with the University grow stronger, not weaker. Allister MacDougall '13 keeps his classmates well informed and runs these twice-yearly class functions.

Homecoming, October 24, saw UMass fight UConn to a tie. Many of the alumni who returned to watch the game also found time to attend the Annual Meeting. Business transacted there included the election of three new board members (Don Moriarty '60, Bob Perriello '57, and Marylee Boyle Pelosky '56) and three regional vice-presidents (Bill Less '51 for Eastern Mass., Stan Chiz '50 for Western Mass., and Tony Chambers '54 for New York.) It was announced that Janice Wroblewski '68, Sam Lussier '65, and Janet Gorman Murphy '58 had won the mail ballot. The association's officers were reconfirmed, with the addition of Hal Fienman '50 as Second Vice-President.
At the Springfield Dinner

Introductory remarks
by Sanford Slade ’58

Alumni are a source of funds and recruiters for an educational institution. But might they not also be a source of ideas?

We live at a time when students feel they have a right to influence the course of national and campus events. Perhaps, as alumni and as citizens, we should also feel that we have a right, even an obligation, to put forward our views.

I don’t see the alumni association manning the barricades or challenging the University administration. I do see it as a select body whose involvement in the affairs of our Alma Mater might generate an influence for balance. Inspired by the presently unfashionable values developed in our undergraduate years, we might be a still, small voice in the background, our involvement tempered by experience and our minds open to the issues which are of such concern today.

In these dramatic times, current events seem to be reaching out to those of us who should be involved. Perhaps this association can begin to reach out.

Excerpts from the speech by Robert C. Wood

It is a brutal intellectual exercise to compare 1970 to the 1960’s. Ten years ago, our concerns were the silence of the younger generation, not its radicalism; the fertility of our women, not their militancy; the nonviolence of Martin Luther King, not the anger of the Black Panthers. It is now three major assassinations, 1,412 major riots, and 30,000,000 additional firearms later.

The statistics are grim. Nevertheless, I am persuaded that the foundations of our society have endured. And, although this is a time of academic crisis, universities are still at the center of American society. I believe the power of knowledge continues to be recognized as useful, necessary and benign.

My general optimism applies particularly to this school. The University of Massachusetts is in a situation of special grace, thanks to the commitment of resources and a condition of autonomy achieved during John Lederle’s presidency. Nevertheless, we must move rapidly to strengthen our position.

The creation of new constituencies of support is essential. In a word, develop-

President Robert C. Wood (right) chats with alumni at a dinner the Pioneer Valley Club sponsored last September.
The Classes Report

The Twenties

A civic leader in Sunderland, Clarence F. Clark ’22 was elected chairman of the Greenfield Community College Advisory Board; Mr. Clark owns farms in Sunderland and Laredo, Texas. The American Society of Planning Officials elected John W. Hyde ’25 to honorary life membership; Mr. Hyde has been the director of the graduate planning program at the University of Michigan for twenty-three years. Dr. Maxwell H. Goldberg ’28, a Danforth Lecturer, spoke at Quincy College on September 10, 1970. His topic was “Values and Environments in the Technetronic Age” and Leslie “Squash” McEwen ’28, who was in the audience, writes: “In addition to hearing his interesting talk, we had time to see the historical and beautiful city of Quincy—plus renewing an old friendship.”

1938

Norman P. Blake is senior vice-president—traffic and sales for Pan American World Airways, Inc. The former Dean of Students at Briarcliff College, Doris Jenkins French has joined the staff of Susquehanna University as coordinator of residence affairs.

The Forties

Frank and Louise Bowman Wing ’40 are public school teachers in Illinois; she is teaching elementary school, and he is a high school science teacher. Elizabeth “Betty” Bascom Lovely ’41 writes: “I’m still teaching kindergarten and enjoying it more each year. I finished up my master’s degree this summer—three hard years besides my regular job... Florida’s fabulous! I wouldn’t live anywhere else.” The Hartford Electric Light Company

promoted George W. Litchfield ’42 to the position of Manager of Real Estate. San Francisco State College awarded Barbara Butement Newcomb ’42 an M.A. in education, special interest in nursery school. The Rev. Elinor G. Galusha ’48, chairman of the youth ministry planning team and editor of youth publications for the Board of Homeland Ministries of the United Church of Christ, has become associate regional secretary for the Pacific area of the denomination’s Board for World Ministries. Briarcliff College appointed Dr. Walter Chizinsky ’49 as Dean of Faculty. Dr. Chizinsky, who will continue to teach biology part-time, is a three-time recipient of the National Science Foundation grant for Summer Institutes; in 1969 he was a Shell Merit Fellow at Stanford University.

1950

Glassboro State College awarded Barbara Lawrence Bremner a master’s in reading education. Paul G. Hussey, candidate for the master’s in education at Boston State College, is teaching accounting and business administration at Graham Junior College. Allan L. Pitcher is with A.I.D. in Lagos, Nigeria.

1951

Caroline and James M. Shevis have announced the birth of Andrew Allan, born August 25, 1970.

1952

Aetna Life & Casualty promoted Varnum J. Abbott, Jr. to associate actuary, group division, in Hartford; Mr. Abbott is married to the former Joan Lundberg. Norman and Mildred VanerPol Pettipaw ’53 are in Taipei, Taiwan with their
four children; Mr. Pettipaw has been
Agricultural Attaché to the Republic of
China since October 1968. The Massa-
chusetts Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany promoted Eunice Diamond Powers
from job analyst to personnel assistant in
the personnel department. The Travelers
Insurance Companies in Hartford ap-
pointed Richard C. Reeves secretary in
the government affairs division of the
casualty-property department.

1953

William E. Egan is a senior underwriter
with the Massachusetts Mutual Life In-
Victor H. Marcotte, the former staff
health services administrator in the office
of the surgeon general at Air Force head-
quarters in Washington, D.C., was
awarded the Meritorious Service Medal
in Thailand.

1954

Maj. Wayne M. Marcotte is with the
Air Force in Hawaii.

1955

Dr. Harrison F. Aldrich is practicing
medicine in Unity, Maine, and is vice-
chairman of the board of trustees of
United College. Patricia Duffy Murphy
is a substitute teacher in Virginia. The
Air Medal was awarded to Maj. William
E. Todt in Viet Nam for air action in
Southeast Asia.

1956

Dolloff F. Bishop, chief of the Federal
Water Quality Administration's pilot
plant program in Washington, D.C., ad-
dressed one of the sessions of the Water

The Classes Report

Pollution Control Federation Week held
in Boston last October. The Meritorious
Service Medal was awarded to Maj.
James L. Coughlin for his service with
the U.S. Army Advisory Group in Korea.
Robert W. Tuthill has returned to UMass
as an assistant professor in the depart-
ment of public health; he recently re-
ceived his doctorate in epidemiology
from the University of North Carolina.

1958

William W. Barnard, a former research
assistant in internal medicine at the Uni-
versity of Michigan, is associate dean of
academic affairs at Ohio Wesleyan Uni-
versity. The Massachusetts Division of
Fisheries and Game promoted Warren
W. Blandin to chief of wildlife research;
he is married to the former Joan Nelson.
Lewis B. Green, joined the Chicopee
Manufacturing Company, the textile
affiliate of Johnson & Johnson, as direc-
tor of women fabrics research at the
Chicopee Falls plant. The executive
officer in the mobility training depart-
ment at the Army Ordinance Center and
School in Maryland, Maj. Howard F.
King, Jr. recently returned from Viet
Nam. Ann Louise Tracy is a reading im-
provement specialist in California.

1959

Maj. Paul A. Barden, U.S.A.F., a Viet Nam
veteran, is attending the Armed Forces
Staff College in Norfolk. Aetna Life
& Casualty named Russell D. Burton
an administrative assistant in the Los
Angeles casualty and surety division
office. William J. Connors, attorney for
the Massachusetts Department of Youth
Service, the state juvenile correction
agency, is a part-time Criminal Justice
Fellow at the Center for Criminal Justice
at Harvard University Law School. Don-
ald V. Marchese, as the purchasing man-
ger at the Hampstead plant of the Black
& Decker Manufacturing Company, is
responsible for purchasing raw and as-
sembly materials and for expediting
plant traffic. Julius and Merle Horenstein
Miller '61 have announced the birth of
their third child, Shari Ann; Mr. Miller
is the director of product management
for the Continental Coffee Company,
Food Manufacturing Division in Chi-
ca. The Massachusetts Mutual Life
Insurance Company promoted Charles
H. Paradis to programming analyst in
the electronic data processing depart-
ment. Alan and Judith Ellison Riley '60
announced the birth of Todd Andrew,
born August 10, 1970; Mr. Riley is a
TV news editor-producer with WHDH
in Boston. The IBM Corporation pro-
moted David W. Watson to staff engi-
near at the systems development labora-
tory in Kingston, New York. Carol Sac-
cocia Wood is a grants management
officer for H.E.W. National Institute of
Health in Maryland.
1960

John J. Lynch is a sales manager for Honeywell, Inc. in California. Richard P. Rita Personnel System appointed E. H. Margolin as Vice President of Western Operations. Edwin D. Tomkiewicz is a mechanical engineer with General Electric.

1961

The Foxboro Company promoted John Corsi, Jr. to manager of the U.S. markets and engineering services department. The United Fruit Company appointed Karnig Kurkjian, Jr. as senior product manager for the industrial and institutional division of Chiquita Brands, Inc. John Wendell Long, former specialist in Russian history at the Manhattan School of Music, is an assistant professor of history at Rider College. The American Catholic Relief Services appointed James J. Mohan to overseas duty as a program assistant in Paraguay. During a four year association with the Peace Corps, Mr. Mohan had held positions in Thailand, Boston and Hawaii. Dr. Francis L. Sandomierski (G) has left the University of Wisconsin to become an associate professor of mathematics at Kent State University. Richard A. Wilgoren is teaching in the Lexington public schools.

1962

Dr. Mary Louise Allessio, is an assistant professor of biology at Rider College; she had formerly been at Rutgers University-Newark where she was voted the outstanding teacher of the year for 1970. Patricia Louise was born January 6, 1970 to Henry and Linda Achenbach Hannon. An assistant professor of history at Lowell Technological Institute, Joseph W. Lipchitz received his Ph.D. from Case Western Reserve last June. He is married to the former Martha S. Crane who is practicing in Tewksbury having received her M.D. degree from The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1966. The city manager of Auburn, Maine, Bernard J. Murphy, Jr., and his wife, the former Marjorie St. Aubin, have three children: Kevin Bernard, born in April 1964; Anne Elizabeth, born in January 1966; and Sean David, born in August 1968. The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company named Arthur J. Stevens employment manager in the personnel department.

1963

Bradley S. Bowden, an assistant professor at Alfred University’s department of biology, married Joan M. Rigney on June 21, 1969. U.S. Congressman Hastings Keith (R-Mass) appointed Francis I. Broadhurst as his press assistant. An M.B.A. candidate at Babson College, Dian M. Crocker is an instructor in data processing at Gramh Junior College. Capt. Paul Cwiklik is in San Antonio as the education and training staff officer at the U.S.A.F. Officer Training School there. Capt. Cwiklik and his wife Maureen have three children: four-year-old Mark Edward, two-year-old Elizabeth, and Michelle Lynn, born July 29, 1970. Richard E. Cloth, who recently received his Ph.D. from UMass, is a senior research chemist with Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron; he and his wife, the former Rena Vengrow '66, have announced the birth of James Lawrence, born June 3, 1970. Dr. Ann Gustin is a special lecturer in psychology on the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan in Canada. Capt. William J. Kincaid, U.S.A.F., is a B-52 navigator-bombardier. Last June, Rutgers awarded the degree of Master's in City and Re-

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port missions out of Phu Cat Air Base. An education and training staff officer, 1/Lt. Richard P. Sibley, Jr. graduated from the Air University’s Squadron Officer School at Maxwell A.F.B.

1965

Bruce A. Baumann has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and is stationed at Pearl Harbor. Dr. Ronald O. Berger is a physician with the U.S. Public Health Service in Washington, D.C. Pamela Beth was born July 28, 1970 to Neil and Ritchie Weinberg Blatte; the couple also has a two-year-old son, Eric Paul. Thomas E. Clark is a special education teacher at the Residential Treatment Center for Emotionally Disturbed Boys in Colorado. Barry Coppinger spent last year in Tulelake, California teaching seventh and eighth grade English and social studies at Newell School; he and his wife, the former Mary Hutchinson, have two children: Brendan, born December 1, 1968, and Erika, born August 17, 1970. John W. Francisco is on the staff of the Wayne State University College of Medicine, where he teaches and consults with pediatric residents; Mr. Francisco married Linda Rosenberg on August 9, 1970. Edward W. Hanson, who completed an M.B.A. program at Texas Christian University last May, is working as a member of the Humble Oil and Refining Company’s exploration and production audit staff; Mr. Hanson is married to the former Faith Henry. Purdue University awarded a Ph.D. in industrial psychology to Richard J. Klimoski last August; Mr. Klimoski is an assistant professor of psychology at Ohio State University. Carlton and Janice Harty Lanou announced the birth of Karen Leslie, born January 27, 1970. The director at the North Central Arkansas Mental Health Clinic, Willard E. Millis, Jr. is completing his dissertation for the Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of Arkansas. Murty S. Parupudi (G) is working for the Radio Corporation of America. Capt. Thomas J. Rissmiller is an aircraft commander with the 916th Air Refueling Squadron. The Santa Fe Legislative Council employs Kathleen C. Wessman as a secretary. An employee of the State of New York Farm Employment Service, Delos Whitman and his wife Jeanette have three children. Ronald F. Wiberg, a Viet Nam veteran, is director of Student Financial Aid and Veterans Affairs at Massasoit Community College in West Bridgewater and Duxbury.

1966

Victor Hugo Ascolillo has been promoted to assistant professor at East Tennessee State University. Paul Barents is real estate manager for Gino’s, Inc. in Barrington, New Jersey. He is studying for a master’s in public administration at Temple University; his wife, the former Kathy Schlothan ’67, is also working for a master’s degree, in education, while teaching school. A second lieutenant in the Vermont Air National Guard, Roger L. Crouse is employed by IBM in Essex Junction, Vermont as a senior associate systems analyst. Richard and Judith Darling Cunniff announced the birth of Andrew William, born July 24, 1970, and the adoption of Richard Michael, born January 17, 1970. A high school English teacher in West Covina, California, Susan B. Eustace is married to Richard Johnson. A missile safety officer, Capt. Paul J. Ferenz is a graduate of the Air University’s Squadron Officer School at Maxwell A.F.B. Peter J. Hopkins spent two years in the Peace Corps and then two years at the Cornell Business School. Having received his M.B.A. last June, he is supervisor-organization development with Western Union in New York City. U.S.A.F. 1/Lt. Joseph F. Keady, Jr. is a finance officer stationed in Thailand; he is married to the former Jane Meagher ’67. After spending two years in Europe, Gretchen Snook is starting her second year as a teacher of emotionally disturbed children in Montreal; she married Patrick Alain Martin in Paris on June 22, 1969. A reading specialist in the Deer Park public schools in New York, Christine R. Slika (G) married Gary Sirota on August 17, 1969.

1967

Air Force Lt. Paul A. Amundsen was promoted to the rank of captain last June. A teacher in Colorado, Mary-Alice Astaldi married Alan Stewart on February 28, 1970. The University of New Hampshire awarded a Master of Education in Counseling degree to Robin J. Avery, who is pursuing further graduate study at U.N.H. on an assistantship. The Air Force presented Capt. Raymond M. Bennet with his second through tenth awards of the Air Medal for air action while he was stationed in Thailand. Kelly Lynn was born December 26, 1969 to Harry and Nancy Reed Bovio. Phillip G. Collins (G), an elementary school counselor with the Meriden, Connecticut, school system, has been appointed director of the Meriden N.A.A.C.P.-Y.M.C.A. Tutorial Program. Keith R. Ferland (G) is in the math department at Plymouth State College. The Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario employs Dr. Tibor Fuleki (G) as a research scientist. Bonnie-Lynne and Peter Gavrilien have a daughter, Jennifer-Susanne. Joel M. Hartstone is in Hartford as a member of the Aetna Life & Casualty law department and his wife, the former Ellen “Penny” Dorris, is teaching third grade
in Newington, Connecticut; last May, Mr. Hartstone graduated from the Cornell University Law School. W. Robert Keating is the program development specialist in the environmental program office of the New England Regional Commission. Jeffrey James was born April 29, 1970 to Walter and Diane Tourville Kwolek. After two years as a personnel sergeant in Oakland, Richard A. Lasher is in Boston working in the marketing department of Humble Oil & Refining Company. K. Robert Malone has been appointed Accountant of the College at Hampshire College. Carol E. Marcus is an English instructor at Boston’s Graham Junior College. A senior navigator and a Viet Nam veteran, U.S.A.F. Maj. Robert R. Reining, Jr. (G) is attending the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk. Elinor J. Scott is a nurse at the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco. A transportation officer, U.S.A.F. 1/Lt. Robert P. Shaughnessy, Jr. is stationed in Viet Nam. Ronald and Maureen Farley Sroczynski '68 have a son, Michael Eric, born in September 1969; Mr. Sroczynski is teaching school in Rehoboth while working on his master’s in guidance at Bridgewater State College.

1968

Ronald and Ellen Burke Cappetelli have a daughter, Gina, born in February 1970. Donald T. Carlson has returned after fourteen months in Viet Nam and is now working in Connecticut. Robert and Joan Foley Carlson have a son, Michael, born in December 1969. The chief dietitian at Griffin Hospital in Derby, Connecticut, Janet E. Caroprese married Raymond Milici on October 17, 1970. Last June, Rutgers awarded an M.B.A. to Kenneth L. Chute. Plymouth State College appointed Normand H. Cote (G) as an assistant professor of mathematics. Robert H. Darling, Jr. is the executive director of the Merit International Corporation in Tokyo. Linda Dunay is banquet manager at Valley’s Steak House in Springfield. Sharon Eisenhaure Fiedler is an elementary teacher at the Machon School in Swampscott. A third year law student at Northwestern University, Steven B. Horenstein married Linda G. Stefin, who is teaching second grade in LaGrange, Illinois. John P. Kenney is in Okinawa doing intelligence work for the Army. Case Western Reserve University awarded a master’s in sociology to Barbara E. Leary. A third class petty officer in the U.S. Navy, Dennis M. McKinstry married Carol J. Neilson ‘69 on July 18, 1970; Mrs. McKinstry is teaching second grade in Beeville, Texas, where her husband is stationed. U.S.A.F. 2/Lt. Michael H. Murray is a navigator with the Tactical Air Command. Michael and Elaine Corsi Rakouskas ‘68 announced the birth of Michael, Jr., born July 2, 1970; Mr. Rakouskas finished active duty in the U.S. Navy last July, and he is now working on a master’s in public administration at Cornell University. Carol Henning Tordoff is teaching mathematics at Northampton Junior High School; her husband, Donald Tordoff ’65S, is a transfer student at UMass.

1969

Susan J. Aldrich is a medical staff nurse at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco. A fashion merchandising instructor at Northampton Junior College, Lydia C. Battista married Richard Getterlund ‘72 on August 17, 1969. A social worker trainee in New Hampshire, Penny E. Bearse is married to Benjamin F. Barnes III ‘64S. Arthur R. Bourgeois (G) is an instructor of physical education at Plymouth State College. A teacher at Belknap College, Susan G. Carey is married to Wayne Duckworth, who is an attendant at the Laconia State School. Peter J. Feroli is in Korea with the U.S. Army. The secretary to the president of Teachers College at Columbia University, Nancy C. Griffith is working for her master’s in English at Columbia. 2/Lt. Durrell H. Johnson, Jr., a communications officer stationed at Andrews A.F.B., married Mary Ellen Mackenzie ‘68 on October 12, 1968. Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc. employs Peter L. LaMontagne as an application engineer in the pollution control venture department. Airman Michael V. Leonesio is being trained as a medical services specialist. A social worker for the Massachusetts Department of Welfare, Deborah R. Lipman married Alan J. Slobodnik on June 29, 1969. IBM Corporation announced the promotion of Edward M. Mackie to associate engineer in the Kingston, New York, systems development laboratory. Thomas Mason is a teacher in the Uxbridge schools. The U.S.A.F. Outstanding Unit Award was presented to the 3535th Navigator Training Wing to which 2/Lt. Myles J. McTerman, Jr. belongs. Cathy D. Nutter is working for the National Institute of Health in Bethesda. A second lieutenant in the Air Force, Edward R. Pellegrini, Jr. is receiving pilot training. Lt. Robert Singleton is the claims officer in the real estate branch of the Walla Walla Washington District Corps of Engineers and his wife, the former Joyce Harvey, is director of public relations and publications at Walla Walla Community College. A physical education teacher, Paula M. Smith married Francis Larrivee ‘67S on July 12, 1969. Ronald L. Stevens, a teacher at Hull High School, is married to Marion L. Balbach ‘68. A personnel assistant for the Bank of California, Marcia M. Taylor married James R.

1970

Kenneth P. Barclay (G) has been appointed business manager at Haley & Aldrich, Inc. of Cambridge, a consulting soil engineering firm. The Eastern Public Radio Network named Brian Benlifer as its network coordinator; a former staff member of WCR, Mr. Benlifer had produced "Underground Press Review" and "Countdown to Death."

Marriages


The Classes Report


Obituaries

Dr. Marcus T. Smulyan ’09 died February 7, 1970. Dr. Smulyan was an entomologist and a resident of Melrose for several years.

Henry L. Holland ’12 died July 22, 1970. He retired in 1961 as an analytical chemist with the American Agricultural Chemical Company, Carteret, where he was employed forty-six years. His wife and four daughters survive him.


Alfred “Allie” Emerson Wilkins ’15 died September 5, 1970. A retired dock superintendent for Revere Sugar Refinery, he was a member of the Revere Quarter Century Club, the American Legion, and the Bear Hill Golf Club. His wife, a daughter, a sister and three grandchildren survive him.

Carlton M. Gunn ’16 died September 17, 1970, after a short illness. A life-long resident of Sunderland where he maintained a large herd of Holstein cattle, he was active in civic affairs and served as town moderator and chairman of the finance committee. He was also a postmaster of the Sunderland Grange. Mr. Gunn is survived by his wife and two sons.

H. Gleason Mattoon ’16 died August 31, 1970. Devoting himself to agriculture, he was editor of “Horticultural Magazine” and was the author of many books and articles. After his retirement, he continued to write a syndicated column on gardening published in a number of newspapers, including the Boston Herald. His two sons survive him.

H. Prescott Boyce ’17 died September 4, 1970 at the age of 77. A leader in Wakefield social and civic activities for almost half a century, he had retired in 1958 after having served as head of the accounting department of Brown Brothers Harriman & Company, a private Boston banking firm. A Mason and Past Master of Gold Rule Lodge, A.F. & A.M., he had been honored by two testimonial dinners in Wakefield: the first, in 1934, as retiring president of the "9.29ers"; the second, in 1960, for his church, Y.M.C.A., and other activities. A stamp collector, he was a member of several philatelic societies. Mr. Boyce had been honorary chairman of the East Middlesex Association for Retarded Children fund drive. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, a brother, five grandchildren, and a great-grandchild.

Brooks F. Jakeman ’20 died June 12, 1970. He had been Northeast District Manager for the Cherry Burrell Corporation for over thirty-five years and, in 1955, was named an honorary member of the University’s Dairy Club. His wife, two sons, a brother and two sisters survive him.
John B. Faneuf ’23 died May 30, 1970 in Guayaquil, Ecuador. He is survived by his wife.

Raymond H. Otto ‘26 died this fall in Northampton. Head of the University’s department of landscape architecture for thirty-one years, he retired in 1969. During his chairmanship, the department became accredited by the American Society of Landscape Architects. Professor Otto introduced city planning on the University campus, and he was chairman of the campus planning board and a member of the Amherst planning board for several years. Former Governor Volpe appointed him to the State Board of Registration of Landscape Architecture, and he had recently received a citation from Governor Sargent for his work with students. He was a registered landscape architect in Connecticut, a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and a member of the American Civic and Planning Association. His wife, a son and a sister survive him.


Isaac M. Arenberg ’36 died April 25, 1970 of a heart attack. He had operated one of the largest school bus systems in southeastern Massachusetts, as well as the family cranberry bogs in Rochester. He is survived by three daughters and a granddaughter.

John L. McConchie ’36 died September 13, 1970 at the age of 62. Illness forced his retirement as president of the Kendall Company last April, after thirty-four years with the firm. He had been elected president of the health products company in 1968, and was named chief executive officer in April 1969. An accomplished public speaker, Mr. McConchie lectured and wrote on marketing topics. He had been president of his class at the Harvard Business School’s Advanced Management Program, and a member of the UMass Associate Alumni board of directors. Until his illness, he had been a member of the board of the First National Bank of Boston, had served on the executive committee of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics, and on the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry. His wife, three sons, and three grandchildren survive him.


Urbano C. Pozzani ’43 died July 8, 1970 of a heart attack. He had received an m.s. in biochemistry from m.s.c. in 1945, and then went to the University of Rochester to work on the Manhattan Project. In 1946 he joined the staff of the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh as a toxicologist, working under one of Union Carbide’s Chemical Hygiene Fellowships. He rose to the rank of Senior Fellow, and was a member of Sigma Xi, the American Chemical Society, the Pittsburgh Chemist Club, the Society of Toxicology, and other professional organizations. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite Merritt ’45, three daughters, two grandchildren, his father, and a sister.


Emily Wheeler Harland ’52, died September 3, 1970 in a car accident. The daughter of a one-time UMass faculty member, she is survived by her parents, her husband, five children and a brother.
Matching Gifts

If you contribute to the University and are associated with one of these companies, you can easily arrange to double your gift. Inform the appropriate person at your company that you have made a contribution, and a matching check will be sent to UMass. Gifts are tax deductible.

Campus Calendar

Concerts and Theatre
Lasalle String Quartet, December 9
Dave von Ronk, December 12
Symphony Orchestra, December 16
"The Clouds," December 16-19
Christmas Concert, December 20
Roister Doisters, February 3-6
Faculty Recital, February 7
Boston Philharmonia, February 9 & 10
Tel Aviv String Quartet, February 17
The Open Theatre, February 18-20
Faculty Recital, February 24
Gary Burton Quartet, February 26 & 27

Herter Gallery Exhibits
Early American Art, December
Leonardo da Vinci, January
Acquisitions 1969-70, February

Varsity Sports
BASKETBALL:
vs. New Hampshire, December 12
vs. A.I.C., December 18
vs. Hofstra, December 22
vs. Fordham, January 27
vs. Northeastern, January 30
vs. Iona, February 4
vs. Vermont, February 6
vs. Boston College, February 9
vs. Connecticut, February 13
vs. Rhode Island, February 19
vs. Maine, February 20
vs. Syracuse, February 22

WRESTLING:
vs. Harvard, December 16
vs. Springfield, February 2

GYMNASTICS:
vs. Army, December 19
vs. Syracuse, January 29
vs. Springfield, February 12
vs. Temple, February 27

HOCKEY:
vs. Middlebury, December 11
vs. A.I.C., December 15
vs. Norwich, December 18
vs. Connecticut, February 10
vs. Amherst, February 17
vs. Boston State, February 20
The Alumnus
February/March 1971
Volume II, Number 1
Katie S. Gillmor, Editor
Stanley Barron '51, President
Evan V. Johnston '50, Executive Vice-President
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In This Issue
The Cover
Larry Frates, a master's degree candidate in the School of Education, drew this composite of President Wood's investiture. Larry's drawings also appear on pages 17 and 19.

Tradition will not Suffice
In an austere ceremony on December 9, Robert Coldwell Wood officially became the University's seventeenth president. In his speech, reprinted on page 3, he delineates his plans for the future.

A Day in the Life
Dwight Allen, the dynamic Dean of the School of Education, was shadowed one day, and the results are recounted on page 9. Unfortunately, the reporter was unable to match Allen's stamina, so this chronicle only follows his activities from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The City/The Arts
The work of two of the School of Education's Centers are presented: "In the Heart of the Inner City," (a program of the Center for Urban Education), on page 15; and "Fostering Learning Through the Arts," (an overview of the Center for the Study of Aesthetics in Education), on page 18.

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On Campus page 20
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From the Sidelines page 26
Comment on the Conference page 27
Club Calendar page 27
The Classes Report page 29
Letters

Kudos

I just wanted you to know the new format for The Alumnus is really fine. Congratulations!
ROBERT COPE, Assistant Professor of Higher Education University of Washington

I've nothing but the highest praise for the new look and wish you the best of luck in soliciting good copy. I get two other good alumni magazines—The Johns Hopkins Magazine and the Columbia University Forum. Hopkins is beginning to charge subscriptions and the Forum is going out of business unless some fairy godfathers come to its rescue. So your thrust into quality brings with it some risks. I also get the Ohio State magazine which is big and fat and ought to be much better. But to get it you've got to contribute and thus mark yourself as a paid in full member of the alumni association.

"Hey, that's pretty damn good—for any magazine!"

Congratulations on another milestone for The Alumnus—it must certainly rank now as one of the top alumni magazines in the nation. (The only reason I don't say the top is so you'll still have something to strive for.) You have certainly captured the style, scope and excitement that befit the University.

RAYMOND G. HEWITT '66 Director of Research New England Board of Higher Education

I want to express my appreciation for the attractive "clothing" in which my article was clothed in the October/November issue of The Alumnus. In fact, the entire magazine begs to be read because of the way it is put together.
Congratulations on this new and useful effort.

JOHN FOSTER, Director Center for International Agricultural Studies

May I take just a moment of your time to compliment you and Mr. Hendel on an extraordinary first effort in terms of the new Alumnus. Since I did my graduate work at Yale, I also receive the Yale Alumnus and I must say that in one leap you have equalled their very fine efforts.
THOMAS KERRIGAN '65 Assistant to the Director Brooklyn Academy of Music

It Stinks

In my class of 1924 was a John Fenton. Is he the author of the article in the October/November Alumnus, his son, or no relation? His article and one on Vic Fusia were good; the rest of the issue stinks.
E. G. GOLDSMITH '24 Fort Myers, Florida
Ed. The John Fenton who wrote a "A Critical Approach to the Strike" is not a UMass alumnus.

More Gown than Town

Just received the October/November issue of The Alumnus. Congratulations! The new format is great. It is easy to read, and the photographs and articles about our fellow alumni and their activities in the world are most commendable. I always enjoy reading about campus life, too. Scenes of campus buildings and students reflect our changing world. Since I grew up in Amherst, between 1917 and 1935, the "town and gown" history has really changed. My home was at Anoatok Jersey Farm which is now to become a new "Country Club" in South Amherst. Now with the third college being built just to the south, it looks as if the "Gown" has taken over the Town!

GEORGE WALKER SIMMONS, JR. '35 Chief, Planning and Codes Section H.U.D., San Antonio, Texas

The Spirit of Gene, Not Joe

As a faculty member and an alumnus, I feel it my duty to comment on the two accounts in the October/November Alumnus of the "strike" last May. Because of Mr. Barber's low-key approach, readers without first hand knowledge may be more impressed by Mr. Fenton's picturesque account of the University being assaulted by an incendiary mob of students, before whom the administration and the faculty senate are crouching in craven surrender, despite the ringing exhortation of those who would have preferred to defy the rabble and if necessary endure martyrdom in defense of an icon that they have chosen to label "academic freedom."

Obviously Mr. Fenton and I have different ideas about the relation between a university and the society of which it is a part. My concern here, however is with facts; for the outlines of the real situation on the UMass campus in May of 1970 are all but indiscernible beneath the heavy emotional overlay of Mr. Fenton's picture.
Perhaps the upsetting incidents that Mr. Fenton heard about (and I did not), and which he recounts with evident relish, actually did occur. Among nineteen thousand students, it would be surprising if there were not a dozen or two whose emotional stability was shattered by the invasion of Cambodia and the killing of students at Kent and Jackson. And it is certainly true, in my judgment, that one or two situations on this campus might have led to violence if the administration, supported by the faculty senate and by the students and faculty on the strike steering committee, had been less cool-headed in handling them.

But the fact remains that there was no physical violence and no deliberate destruction of property. (Painting of symbols and slogans on buildings ceased when students realized the cost of removing them.) The majority of students devoted themselves with intense seriousness to the "workshops" on current social and political issues that largely replaced regular classes during the last few days of the semester. The spirit of McCarthyism did indeed reign on campus—but it was the spirit of Gene and not of Joe.

These are the facts, and I urge UMass alumni to face them with hope and not with fear. I also urge them to listen to the voice of reason, as it is heard in Mr. Barber's essay, and to reject the rhetoric of unreason, whether it comes from the right, from the left, or from Mr. Fenton.

ELSWORD BARNARD '28 Professor of English University of Massachusetts

The Avowed Purpose

The new Alumnus has just arrived and upon reading it, I have a few comments that I wish
to pass on to you. The effort to improve the magazine is the most commendable single proposition in a long time and congratulations to you and your staff.

The content, while excellent as individual effort, strikes me in this fashion—I really care about what is new at the U. of Mass. in terms of new or old everything. It’s really a city of 19,000 people and cities of 19,000 people have enough news to fill a daily paper let alone a periodical. Therefore, information or articles about hunger, rice in Indonesia and dreadful pictures of youngsters starving aren’t needed in an alumni magazine. I get it night and day on television, radio, etc., etc. Please restrict the many excellent topics to those relating to the University. There is plenty there: pictures, new professors, curriculum, social activities, individual meritorious efforts, etc.

Most important, however, to me and to most alumni, is information about classmates, what are they doing, where are they. We must have many extraordinary achievements by our alumni that are being kept a secret, while other colleges are daily advising the world and extolling the virtues of their own.

The Alumnus would better serve the alumni by devoting twelve additional pages to alumni notes or the like, rather than to international problems of the world, which while noble, is not the avowed purpose of an alumni magazine.

HENRY L. SHENSKY ’50
Windsor, Connecticut

The editor’s reply:
Your letter touched on a basic philosophical question: “The avowed purpose of an alumni magazine.” My ideas are evolving, and I don’t want to suggest that the content of The Alumnus will continue to occasionally range far afield, but at this point I would disagree with you. An alumni magazine is more than a window on the University and more than a vehicle for keeping alumni informed about their classmates’ activities. Both these functions are essential, of course, but the magazine has a further responsibility. In my opinion, it ought to also be a source of intellectual stimulation for its readers, a continuation of their university experience.

I do agree with you that the most important part of the magazine is “The Classes Report.” We have always printed every smidgen of class notes that come our way, and we hope that the magazine’s new format will entice people to keep us better informed.

Tackling Problems
I have noticed with great interest and appreciation that each issue of The Alumnus tackles in depth and with objectivity a current social problem in our society. The October/November 1970 issue is superb.

ALLAN R. WALKER
Director of Alumni Relations
American International College

Responding to Change
With the arrival of each Alumnus I mean to write to register my support for the constructive steps which the University is taking towards making an education at UMass a stimulating experience. The University, in contrast to many others, seems to be responding quite appropriately to the cries for change. I only regret that during my days in Amherst I tolerated academic and administrative bureaucracy without complaint.

WILLARD E. MILLIS, JR. ’65
Newport, Arkansas

Convenience Over Style
Congratulations. You have made The Alumnus a wholly new, interesting and attractive magazine. The unique format will, as you noted, provide great flexibility.

Sincerely, I wish you success in getting more news of former students, be they graduates or nongraduates.

May I remind you that some of us have short memories and for us it would be more convenient if a footnote for each article told of the author and not make us turn back to the inside of the front cover. Yes, I know this would mess up the general format, but which is more important, “style” or “reader’s convenience”?

E. J. ROWELL ’24
Kennebunkport, Maine

Setting the Record Straight
In the recent past, a number of people have taken the Yankee Conference Formula to task as limiting the quality of our football program. Let’s set the record straight! At this time, the Formula serves as a philosophical boundary condition but does not, in practice, limit our financial aid program. During the 1969-70 academic year, for instance, we were able to finance only 85% of the financial aid in football and basketball that the Formula permits.

To finance our assistance programs, we rely on a subsidy from (1) the vending machine program, and (2) gate receipts and guarantees from athletic contests. The former is a fixed amount, and the latter has been decreasing. Alumni and friends can help us improve the quality of all areas of intercollegiate athletics by increasing support through: attendance at games, both home and away; and designating that contributions to the Associate Alumni be used specifically for financial assistance to athletes.

Today we need more money—not a more liberal Formula.

GEORGE R. RICHASON, JR. ’37
Chairman, University Athletic Council

In Memoriam Fund
You and your readers might be interested to know that the Otto family established the Raymond H. Otto Library Fund for the Department of Landscape Architecture in memory of Ray.

As one who worked with Ray for many years, I can think of no finer tribute to a man who gave so freely of himself to both his students and his job.

PAUL N. PROCOPIO
Acting Head, Department of Landscape Architecture

Where are you going?
What are you doing?
What are you thinking?

Please keep in touch. We print all the class notes we receive and many letters to the editor. We must, however, reserve the right to shorten or edit information for publication whenever necessary. Please send address changes and other correspondence to Mrs. Katie Gillmor, Editor, The Alumnus, Associate Alumni, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002.
Tradition Will Not Suffice

“How do we build the public university of the future, not the public university of the 50s?”

Pomp and circumstance, both the trappings and the tune, were absent from the investiture of Dr. Robert Coldwell Wood as the seventeenth president of the University of Massachusetts. At 10:45 a.m. on December 9, seventeen men in academic robes filed onto a stage in a Boston hotel ballroom. The small orchestra, which had been entertaining the hundreds of patiently waiting students, faculty, legislators and alumni, was silent. There was momentary confusion—seventeen armchairs had been arranged in such a tight semi-circle that it was impossible for the men to get from behind the chairs, where the seating order was indicated, into the center of the stage to take their seats. The difficulty was overcome, and the brief ceremony began. The Star Spangled Banner was followed by an address by Governor Francis Sargent. Then President Wood spoke to the audience:

We are together today for purposes of continuity, commitment, and celebration.

We affirm the continuity of three traditions: a tradition of scholarship that goes back seven centuries to the medieval university; a tradition of public education that was written into the constitution of Massachusetts in 1780; and a tradition of service that was central to the origins of this University in 1863.

These traditions are our strength and salvation. And it is deeply in my nature to preserve and cherish them.

In this time, however, preservation is not the only task and tradition does not suffice. Indeed, it is open season on established mores, and the sacred cows of the campus—including university presidents—are being served up regularly for lunch. Higher education is being asked to defend its processes, its standards, its entire rationale.

Combating the educational establishment can be a healthy exercise, so long as the weapons are those appropriate to an academic community. Recent changes in UMass campus life and governance are—in the main—entirely sensible and probably overdue.

But most of the changes that have resulted from the turmoil and agitation of the past few years—not only at this University but across the country—are largely marginal and incremental: a pass-fail option, a few urban courses, a black studies program.

I think, and the trustees think, the time has come to undertake more systematic changes. How do we build the public university of the future and not the public university of the 50s? What should the future university teach? How should we organize the university and its resources? What should it look like?

These are the questions that intrigue and trouble me, the trustees, the chancellors and the deans. Each month we are asked to review the plans for another carefully designed building—representing a major capital investment, based on certain educational premises, but destined to be part of our scene for 50 years or more. Next spring we will be asked to act on tenure for faculty members who will still be teaching in the year 2000 and whose students will be running this state well beyond that.

If we don’t try consciously to shape the University’s future, the pressures of growth will shape it for us. And we will replicate the past.

It is my conviction that new patterns, new models must be found for University education in the Commonwealth. Our liberal arts education derives from the days of Cardinal Newman and the idea of training for a leisure class. The language requirement—recently under siege on the Boston campus—can be seen as a remnant of the conviction that no gentleman should be ignorant of Latin and Greek. Similarly, our sometime preoccupation with graduate students and graduate schools comes from a venerable tradition of scholarly elitism that is now in sharp collision with the harsh facts of supply and demand.

Despite our 107 years, this is a youthful University; the Medical School is training its first 16 doctors; the ground—or the compacted trash if you will—has just been broken at the Boston campus; Amherst is growing like an adolescent. And I am the first president of the University since the establishment of the three campus system with responsibility for development and management on a university-wide basis.

We can understand, withstand and profit from an identity crisis.

With the support and encouragement of the trustees, I propose to structure a serious effort to discover what the future University of Massachusetts can and should be. To begin this process, the trustees will be meeting informally toward the end of this month—at some cost to their holiday plans—for a two-day policy review that will go on continually.

As a major source of help, perspective and guidance in our endeavors, I am today appointing a President’s Committee on the Future University under the chairmanship of Vernon Alden, chairman of the board of the Boston Company, and distinguished former president of Ohio University.

Mr. Alden and his committee members—representing students and faculties of the three campuses, the alumni, the public, labor and business, the professions, and the academic community both within and outside of the state—and will report to me and to the Board by the end of next summer.

I think you will agree this committee is an extraordinary assemblage of talent and knowledge and creativity.

The committee will listen to those who know this University best—the students, the faculties, the deans. They will listen to our legislators and citizens who have a just concern with how the Commonwealth edu-
indicates its children. They will explore new ideas now floating around the educational community and identify the ones on which we should be working. I intend to listen to the committee members as well as with them, and I am deeply grateful they are willing to take on this assignment. Responsibility for considering and acting on their recommendations rests, as always, with the trustees of the University.

While we await the work of the committee and the emergence of some consensus on the future University, I would like to share with you three of my predispositions regarding university education.

First, I am predisposed to the old-fashioned idea of pluralism in education as in politics. Contemporary theories to the contrary, I aspire to no monolithic establishment, no rule by any elite, or counter-elite, no single pattern of institutional excellence. Within the universe of higher education there are a variety of valid tasks to be performed that demand the very best of human wit, and energy and will. The idea that you're either Harvard or a trade school has had no real foundation since the emergence of the great public universities of the West and Midwest. It is completely gone today.

Excellence in informing and enriching society comes under many different educational guises. Within this University, it is important for each campus to find its particular identity and contribution. And even on a single campus, I would favor great latitude for individual preference as to program content and learning schedules.

The most recent report of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education identifies a national need to expand these options: for deferring college after high school; for entering career and apprenticeship programs rather than a university; for changing career directions in school; for returning to school in middle age. We want to weigh each of these options carefully at the University of Massachusetts.

My second predisposition is toward utility. In this credential society, our universities have become the great certifiers of employability for the young. I believe we owe them the substance as well as the certificate.

Most of traditional education is really a preparation for graduate work. Graduate study may be an excellent exercise but it inevitably prolongs the time of training and narrows the range of career choice by emphasizing teaching and the established professions. Today only about 5% of the average UMass freshman class—15% of the seniors—enter graduate school. Our primary job, for the next few years at any rate, is not so much to concentrate on graduate education for its own sake, but to ensure that it helps the bulk of our students who won't experience it directly.

In brief, this means an educational program in which graduate work enriches the undergraduate experience and is not undertaken indiscriminately. Because knowledge is the basis of utility, the University's own graduate program is essential to continued quality in our undergraduate teaching. And where we go forward with graduate work, we should never settle for second place. But I am inclined toward research that will actually solve problems and toward education that really helps the student concerned.

Seventy-five per cent of our students come from families earning less than $15,000 a year and at least half are the first generation in their families to go to college. Only half can depend on family funds to finance their education and the rest depend on employment, personal savings, loans and scholarships. These students are in school at some sacrifice and they are there—at least in large part—to expand their career choices and their job opportunities.

Too many of them work hard to get B.A.'s in psychology or American history or Greek literature or even political science only to discover that a degree at that level just isn't worth much on the job market. I'm sure we can do more in counseling and perhaps in departmental candor. Some sophisticated market analysis could tell us a lot about employment opportunities for our graduates. But the real challenge comes in bringing the University and the real world together in new ways so that students become aware of society's needs and capable of responding to them.

One promising way of going about this—and this is my third and final predisposition of the morning—is through the service function of the University. I am concerned about the absorption as well as the production of knowledge. In field after field, the knowledge we have has outrun our ability to use it and our willingness to pay what it costs. Dramatic new designs for housing have not yet sheltered the poor. New technology in transportation does not now relieve congestion on city streets. New medical advances are still too often restricted to the knowledgeable, the rich, or the welfare patient.

The knowledge and skills that exist in this University are among the state's great natural resources. The Commonwealth has a right to that knowledge and to those skills. They represent opportunities to bring about not only incremental improvements in the environment but institutional change.

Both the nation and the University community have been in a period of what might be called a volunteeristic approach to change: from paint-ins in Harlem to Earth Day on the campus. These exercises owe much in spirit to the inspired use of non-violent resistance to destroy the remnants of public segregation in the south. But as
applied to the stickier dilemmas of how to end the war, preserve the city, or upgrade the environment, this approach hasn't really worked.

I am persuaded that the real hope for change lies in an institutional approach. The University as an institution that represents both knowledge and change can work with other institutions that need knowledge and are receptive to change. This process—properly undertaken—can feed back to and strengthen the University's own educational and research capacities. And we begin to move forward ...

I don't want to overstate the case. The scientist as miracle worker is in disrepute—and any university professor will follow suit if we expect miracles. We are talking about complex and subtle relationships and about solution-resistant problems.

But we are also on the threshold of a period of other opportunities. As the war draws to an end and the national economy begins to adapt to peacetime requirements, we have already begun to see a liberation of manpower capable of effective application to domestic social problems. By working with public agencies to define critical issues and develop realistic proposals, the University can play a major role in assuring that this capability is not wasted. Let me tell you about some of the ways in which we have already begun to move in this direction.

First, this state's minor economic miracle in cranberry culture and cooperative marketing owes much to the work of the University's historic centers of service: the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Both the College of Agriculture and its related institutions are now moving into new areas of assistance. In one county the extension service is working on the drug problem and another has home economists working in three public housing projects. Several have organized family affairs trouble-shooting units. Dean Spielman is very interested in bringing the assets of the college to bear on consumer protection, environmental and land use problems.

Second, for five years the Amherst faculty has been engaged in a joint effort with the Belchertown State School for the mentally retarded led by Professor Benjamin Ricci. Special problems of helping retarded children and adults—from diet to the redesign of recreational equipment—have been tackled by faculty and students from the departments of nutrition, biochemistry, physical education, engineering, economics, and education. We want this program to be supported and expanded.

Third, the Boston campus is working with Model Cities to help in mathematics programs. Boston has also begun "The Library and the City Child"—the first step to an urban library program.

Fourth, we are developing a joint research proposal with Commissioner Milton Greenblatt and the Department of Mental Health looking to the decentralization of the department's service delivery system. This joint endeavor could produce not only organizational and procedural recommendations for the department but proposals as to how the University might organize educational and training programs in management, clinical service, and community participation. This can be the work of our new Institute for Governmental Affairs.

Fifth, we are working with Public Health Commissioner Alfred Frechette on a child health study centered in Worcester and Falmouth. This state is a leader in public health and medicine, but the sobering fact is that one-third of our 19 year olds can't pass the routine army physical.

Next we are getting together with Sheriff John Buckley of Middlesex County to work in the correctional area.

Seventh, the Labor Relations Research Center and the Institute of Labor Affairs are performing a number of services for the labor movement including consulting on contract problems, training for union leadership, and the development of special courses in the area of labor education.

Eighth, the two year old center for business and economic research in the business school has been conducting a series of studies relating to the economic development of Springfield. I hope this can be the foun-

dation for broader efforts in the conversion process. For as this nation moves toward peace, we must be sure that our state resource of highly trained manpower is not lost.

As I said, these are just beginnings. But the excitement is there. I am very much aware that any consideration of university service must build on a basic "good neighbor" policy with regard to the neighborhoods and communities in which university facilities are located: Amherst, Worcester, Waltham, and—most particularly—Savin Hill and Columbia Point. What with the competition for space and differences in priorities, we can hardly expect these relationships to be without tension. But I can promise that the University will continue and accelerate its efforts begun by Chancellor Broderick to take an active and positive role in resolving these tensions in ways that respect the interests of the community involved.

I emphasize Savin Hill and Columbia Point both because they are our newest neighbors and because I want to make quite clear that we are in the new Boston campus to stay. In fact the first contracts for driving piles are now being signed. I feel certain that our new facilities and services can be organized in ways that promote mutual benefit and interaction rather than chilly coexistence—the small town rather than the Manhattan style of good neighbors.

Together with the Columbia Point Health Association, the residents of Columbia Point, Tufts Medical School, and any other parties who wish to participate, the University will seek support for a Health Center at Columbia Point in which the neighborhood and the University's needs can be joined.

Even with a commitment to service we are left with difficult questions of resources. The University of Massachusetts is not rich. Although we are close to the top in recent progress, Massachusetts still falls below the national average in per capita support for higher education.

Universities across the country are engaged increasingly in diverse non-
"If we don't try consciously to shape the University's future, the pressures of growth will shape it for us. And we will replicate the past." Speaking at the ceremony investing him as the University's seventeenth president, Robert Wood shared his hopes for the future. First on his agenda: the appointment of a President's Committee on the Future University, headed by Vernon Alden, which will report at the end of the summer.
educational activities: running community health and day care programs, training paraprofessionals and Vista workers, running federal laboratories, helping city governments, building low cost housing. In part—thanks perhaps to the uncommon success of academics in the Manhattan Project, post-Sputnik space activities and computer technology—these new responsibilities have been thrust upon the universities. In part, they are responding to the prodding of conscience and the indignant young. In part, as with the downtown university that finds itself overtaken by urban blight, involvement is the result of self-interest rather narrowly defined. But as Professor Carl Kaysen has pointed out, universities have reached out for new activities since the 40s primarily because these new activities have an intellectual justification and are of interest to university faculties.

This reminds us, I think, of what universities are all about and rescues us from Clark Kerr's stark formulation of the university as a "service station." In assessing what kinds of involvement make sense, we must take account of the history, skills, make-up, and nature of the campus concerned. But the basic gauge should be whether the involvement furthers the university's own particular responsibilities for education and scholarship.

As a land-grant University we inherit an historic commitment not only to public service but to equality of opportunity. The first annual report of the University's board of trustees in 1866 was largely devoted to the implications of this commitment. "Republicanism," the trustees explained, "has undertaken in America to recast society into a system of equality. It proposes to create true and safe equality, not by conferring on the ignorant and degraded the rights of citizenship but by raising all, through education, to the full dignity of free men. Its purpose is to diffuse education and property among all the people, to give as nearly as possible every child an even start in the world, and an equal chance to be President, member of Congress, farmer or mechanic as he may choose." To effect this, the report continues, "our fathers abolished hereditary rank. In England, the King's son is born to be a King, and the Lord's son to be a Lord, and the oldest son inherits all his father's land.

"In our country, the President's son has no better claim to be President than another, nor a Senator's son to be a Senator; and all the sons and daughters share alike the father's property.

"Then comes in the great regulator and elevator, general education, like a huge subsoiler, breaking up the old foundations . . . ." This, the report concludes, "must finish the work."

The work of equality is not finished, of course—even now, 100 years later. But our University forefathers' deep faith in the power of education reaches across the century to touch us still. Let us retain their commitment and use that power to break up the old foundations—poverty, ignorance, discrimination—that prevent the true greening of America. Let us retain it especially in the public university.

I am proud to be the seventeenth President of the University of Massachusetts.
A Day in the Life

KATIE S. GILLMOR

“We’ve got to find a way of monitoring what happens without killing the thrust.”

It seems presumptuous to identify an institution that spends over $4 million annually, teaches nearly 2,400 graduate and under-graduate majors, and employs 94 faculty members with one man. But in the case of the University’s School of Education and its Dean, Dwight Allen, such identification is reasonable.

As associate professor of education at Stanford University, Allen had written two books and dozens of articles and had garnered over $1.7 million in research grants before becoming head of the UMass School of Education in 1968. During his tenure, total enrollment has quadrupled, teacher production has doubled, and the graduate program has increased ten-fold. The charisma of the Dean and his extraordinary reputation are substantially responsible for this vast expansion.

Allen’s domain consists of thirteen Centers for research and teaching, although students may choose to work independently rather than through a Center. The School is involved in some eighty outside projects, most of which are funded through foundation and Federal grants. In 1970-71, about seventy such grants increased the School’s revenue by $2.7 million, as opposed to the $500,000 in outside funds granted to the school in the year before Allen became Dean. State support, for salaries and operating expenses, totals about $1.5 million.

Allen’s attitude that change must come and come quickly has evoked negative response in some quarters.

“We’d like to be an experimental unit at the University,” he explained, “to simply have a mandate to try things that aren’t particularly safe or sure, things that may work out badly. We have an obligation to be good citizens in the University, to maintain our part of the program and try to have that program not have unintended consequences on other people’s programs. But I do not believe that it is only the School of Education that needs to consider alternatives. This is, of course, a very, very politically sensitive issue. There are some people around who are as afraid that we may succeed as they are that we would fail. If we succeed in any demonstrable way, that could serve notice that they need to change too.”

After three years, however, criticism has quieted to a dull roar. “The School of Education,” quipped the Dean, “is no longer a wart to be excised, but a chronic disease.”

The door of the small refrigerator slammed shut. Dwight Allen straightened up with a bottle of No Cal cola in his hand. It was 6 a.m. on a foggy October morning, a usual hour for the Dean of the School of Education to start his day.

He sat behind a huge desk at one end of the long, wood-paneled office. Paintings, ceramics and sculpture were everywhere. A bookcase running the length of the room was filled with books and papers. The overflow monopolized the top of a cabinet and several chairs. Other chairs were arranged along the walls and in front of the desk.

Allen, at 39, is a large, blunt-featured man. Following a recent visit to Africa, he began to wear a form of dashiki as his working attire. That morning he wore no jacket. His shirt was a gold, orange, red and green print, topped with an incongruous white collar and a brick red tie.

His dazzling costume, however, was not enough to draw attention away from his face. His features, framed by a full head of hair and sideburns, usually wore an open, friendly expression. His eyes, intent and intelligent, were, on occasion, very cold.

After a quick swig of No Cal, he turned his attention to the student sitting on the other side of his desk. Their conversation had hardly begun, however, before the phone rang.

The call lasted twenty minutes, and Allen sat quietly, talking occasionally and sipping cola. When he did speak, the words were forceful—“I’m not going to play the game... when we have to beg for a crumb...”—but the delivery was pleasant, well-modulated. Allen, born in California, speaks with the inflection of a westerner.

By 6:30, the receiver was cradled, and it was time for another cola. The Dean was again able to turn his attention to the student.

In all, one undergraduate and three graduate students had private sessions with the Dean before 8 a.m. The School of Education was as frequently discussed as the students’ work. Allen actively demanded feedback—What about this course? That teacher or student? He listened, sitting pressed into the depths of a huge chair upholstered in turquoise. He heard enthusiastic responses to his questions. Things were working out. People were good. Once he looked skeptical. “I’ve heard mixed reactions,” he said with a wry look.

Usually, though, Allen responded by affirming that, yes, so and so was great. He contributed an air of informality by relating anecdotes about favorite people or talking about his own work. He rocked back and forth in his chair, attentive to the problems the students had, receptive to their ideas. His own thoughts were prolific and freely given, spoken with shotgun rapidity. He talked at length, although the next appointment waited.

The School of Education itself was his favorite subject. “We’ve got to find a way of monitoring what happens without killing the thrust,” he said. “I’m comforted by the fact that we haven’t become a degree mill. The weak people take advantage of our
system to build up credit—there’s the classic case of a graduate student who signed up for 33 credits last semester and succeeded in passing all but one course—but such people don’t have enough on the ball to put together a total degree.”

One of the assistant deans did not stand on ceremony. Bob Woodbury came in at 8. It was time for the weekly meeting of Allen and his assistants.

Empty No Cal bottles clattered into the wastebasket under the desk, making a raucous noise which seemed to echo through the empty building. Allen gave a violent twist to his chair and bent to get a fresh cola while Woodbury arranged his papers on a corner of the desk. One assistant dean, Earl Seidman, would be late, and the other, Phyllis Roop, was ill and couldn’t come.

The modular credit week, “Something Else ‘70”, was imminent.* Publicity was at a stalemate. There were monetary and production problems to be dealt with. “Who do we have to light a fire under?” Allen asked, and was halfway to the door by the time Woodbury had identified the bottleneck. Ten minutes later he was back at his desk with words of assurance.

Strategy and money were discussed, sometimes with vehemence. Allen took a hard line, sitting forward, smiling slightly. Woodbury did not yield readily. Tension grew, straining but not displacing the friendly attitude between the two men. The tension did not dissipate, however, after Allen had won his point and the discussion had moved on to other areas.

Earl Seidman came in and handed Allen a list of people who had a national reputation in education. Quickly perusing it, the Dean commented, “I don’t like so and so—he’s too straight.” The “straight” wasn’t scratched, however, and Allen whirled in his chair to grab the dictating machine. Speaking rapidly, he dictated a memo

confirming the list, then shoved himself out of the chair and charged into the outer office. Grinning, Woodbury said, “Everything Dwight writes is top priority.”

Then Seidman brought up a point. He and Allen quickly disagreed, and the scene so shortly enacted with Woodbury was repeated.

Allen did not yield, then changed the subject. A man who was in charge of a new and very experimental project had joined them. “Anytime you can identify something for me to do, I’ll do it,” Allen said. “Anytime you want to sit down and have a planning session, I’ll be available. But I don’t want to get in your hair.”

The man began to make his position clear, specifying limits of responsibility. He reminded Allen that, on another project, the Dean’s enthusiasm hadn’t carried over to implementation. Allen was annoyed but he grinned as he said, “These wily faculty members—I’m the only person around here who does things without prior conditions.” “You’re like dealing with Mae West,” was the reply. “She always said ‘1 and 1 is 2, 2 and 2 is 4, and 4 and 4 is 10—if you know how to work it right.’”

By 10:15 the Dean’s office was empty. Allen was touring the corridors and offices of the School of Education. Greetings were exchanged with students and faculty members as he tried to move quickly down the halls, in and out of rooms. But his progress was slow as he was accosted on all sides.

“I want to see you.” “It’s been a long time.”

“It would be nice to just have a chat.”

The appointment book which bulged out of his shirt pocket was constantly in service. Meetings were arranged—many, of necessity, were set for 6 A.M. weeks in advance.

Allen returned to his office in a round-about way, ducking in through an adjoining conference room. Nevertheless, he was cornered. “I’ve got to talk to you for 30 seconds,” a student said. His secretary handed him a pile of messages.

By 10:45, the Dean was again at his desk, speaking to a school superintendent from a New York community. The visitor explained that he had heard and read much about Allen and UMass and thought the School of Education might have the answers to his needs. “There is a real shortage of people who are willing to climb out on a limb with us,” the Dean responded. “Your program sounds nice—very, very clever. And the kind of large scale change that you want is one of my top priorities.

“Let’s get rid of the pretense that there is one way of going about education and that teachers ought to be trained in that particular way. We must recognize that what we really need to do now is to train people with diverse backgrounds to do diverse things. The biggest problem is teachers who were trained for programs that no longer exist or for programs that exist beyond their time.

“Right now, teachers have no systematic access to retraining. So one of the most significant things the University could do in conjunction with schools would be to develop new inservice training.

“But we don’t have any clear notion of the direction that education should take. What we really need is the development of alternatives. We might find ourselves working with several schools simultaneously, each school trying something different, with undergraduate teachers working in the schools, each being trained differently.”

The Dean was cordial but noncommittal. Time was running short. He jumped up to shake hands, and showed the superintendent out.

In the outer office, Allen collected his next visitors. He ushered in a shy 8 year old boy and his teacher. Candy “from my secret supply” was proffered, but sweets didn’t put the boy at ease. His teacher had to speak, and she asked Allen to address her class on Africa. He suggested that one of his sons might make the presentation, and she was pleased.

The meeting ended abruptly as the Dean was called to a phone in another office. Problems had arisen over the provisions of a foundation grant, and Allen sought to clear up the confusion. He asked for copies of confirming memoranda. “This is bad,”

*For the third year in a row, the School of Education presented a marathon of events and learning experiences, “a 5 day educational smorgasbord.” Credit for participation was given in modules, worth 1/15 of a credit.
he said, shaking his head and frowning. “This is no justification... it's irrelevant.”

On his way back to his office, two students stopped him and asked for a few moments of his time. He arranged to squeeze them in later in the day. Two other people were waiting for him, an education major and a nonstudent who wished to apply to UMass. Allen was friendly, but tough. “How do you look on paper?” “Not good,” was the reply, “but I’ve been doing a lot of things, learning a lot not being in school.” “Well,” said Allen, “that doesn’t cut ice with me one way or another.” He added sardonically, “We can't admit everyone who doesn't meet the criteria any more than we can admit everyone who does.”

The telephone interrupted. It was the Dean’s wife. “I’ll take the station wagon—and the dogs—and the boys to control the dogs,” he said. Hanging up, he explained to his visitors that that afternoon would be the first time in eight days that he had seen his family.

The pace had quickened. Allen ended the appointment and spoke briefly to a faculty member about his work. At noon, the adjoining conference room was packed with high school students, waiting to question the Dean of the School of Education. “What are you trying to prove?” one asked. “I think education is bad,” Allen answered. “Kids get ground up but no one notices. But if you try something new, everyone notices and assumes it’s bad.” He addressed them for 15 minutes, speaking forcefully and critically of his own program as well as of education in general. “We're trying to prove a lot of things,” he concluded. “We don’t know the answers but we know the right questions.”

Atron Gentry, the director of the School’s Center for Urban Education, was waiting with his coat on in the office. A few points were cleared up as Allen walked him to the door.

Another school superintendent and his assistant claimed the Dean's attention next. The men were from a Boston suburb and had come to the School of Education for help. As with the New York superintendent, the Dean was cordial but evasive. A secretary announced that lunch was ready.

It was to be a working session. Fried chicken and salads had been brought in and a buffet was arranged on the conference table. The superintendent and his assistant were introduced to members of the staff who might help them.

Allen set the stage, speaking eloquently and concisely: “There are a lot of things polarizing the schools—teacher negotiations, student dissent and dissatisfaction and disruption—these are pulling people apart, creating a climate where genuine experimentation and open-ended inquiries simply aren’t available. And as the teacher mark becomes clogged, the professionals become more job security oriented, more protective of their prerogatives.

“Look at the pressures building on society all around—there are obvious external pressures on the school. You have the whole notion of performance contracting, the possible intrusion of private industry, Job Corps, Head Start, and other kinds of quasi-school institutions. The society around us has recognized the crisis in education selectively, and educators should be in the forefront of that rather than tagging along behind. If the people as a whole recognize a crisis in education before educators do, then they will lose confidence and find new leadership in education.

“I want to be able to change within the structure rather than have to pull the structure down. The main thrust of the School of Education is how to use education to change society. That's what we're really up to.”

The superintendents then took the floor, expounding on why their particular school system deserved special consideration. “One of our elementary school principals is great,” they said. “He’s on leave in India now.” Allen looked up. He smiled but his eyes were frosty. “I know,” he said, naming the man, “I met him when I was over there. Small world, isn’t it?”

The two students who had requested an appointment with him earlier were waiting
in his office. Allen, whose mood had become increasingly distant as the meal progressed, greeted his visitors with warmth. He confided in them, sharing his impressions of the superintendents, and talked about one of the students who had seen him earlier. The pace as the morning waned had become frenetic. Now Allen was again relaxed, his feet propped on the desk, en rapport with people he obviously understood and enjoyed.

A long distance phone call intruded, and the Dean, with a wry look, responded to a school superintendent’s request for help. “He’s just discovered inservice education,” Allen said as he hung up.

Four men entered the office next. Two were black students, frustrated and angry about some recent happenings and non-happenings. The other two were white, their advisors, clearly concerned but anxious to curb the belligerence of the students.

Allen tried to lighten the mood with a mild joke. His visitors were discomforted, not amused. Immediately, the Dean was serious, solicitous. The major problem was stipends which ought to have been paid months earlier. “I think I can take care of this,” Allen assured them. But his listeners were skeptical. “Look,” one said, “we can’t get paid without signing some forms. But the forms specify a schedule of payment which won’t do. The original agreement was different. I won’t sign a form committing me to accept terms that are unacceptable.”

Allen tried to soothe him, then left to check out the problem. The man he needed to see was out. Allen looked grim. Abruptly he turned to an assistant and demanded to see the relevant personnel action forms. “No later than tomorrow—check with me.”

A phone call was waiting back in his office. The advisors excused themselves as the Dean completed the conversation and turned to the students. He explained away the confusion and they were mollified. “It’s just that nothing has gone right since I got here. This has been eight weeks of waste,” one said. “The buck stops here,” Allen answered.

Another problem was presented. There had been conflict in a seminar, and the disagreement had racial overtones. As the incident was being related, a phone call was put through. Allen spoke into the receiver, “You have my conceptual support immediately.” He and the caller arranged a meeting, ending the conversation.

“Where in this administration do you see people who are not straight on the race issue?” he asked the students. He began to name people. Some were considered to be okay; others seemed prejudiced. To one negative judgment Allen answered, “I don’t think he has overt prejudice. He just doesn’t have experience with dealing with black people. You know, it’s hard to sort out black vs. white issues from issues where there are legitimate criticisms of a particular program.” “There’s got to be a getting together at this institution to understand blackness,” the students replied. “We’re working on this,” said Allen. “We can only try. I assure you that I will act on firm evidence of prejudice.”

The phone rang. “No, that’s a rumor. I didn’t say that.” Abruptly, the call ended. The Dean and the students arranged to meet again. As Allen was accompanying them to the door, the more combative of the two turned to him and held out his hand. “There aren’t many men who believe in religion,” he said. “Because of your commitment to your faith, I believe in you.”

The Dean was clearly elated. He almost bounced as he escorted his next visitor into the office. “We just had a very nitty gritty discussion,” he said. Another No Cal was opened to celebrate. Then a phone call interrupted. It was trouble. A meeting which

“Let’s get rid of the pretense that there is one way of going about education and that teachers ought to be trained in that particular way. We must recognize that what we really need to do now is to train people with diverse backgrounds to do diverse things.”

*Allen later explained:

“The Bahai faith is my source of values. It’s exactly where I am—totally, absolutely, and completely. It’s the motivating energy behind all my life, in so far as I can succeed.

“But I’ve tried to separate my personal beliefs as a Bahai and my responsibility as Dean. As Dean I’ll do whatever seems reasonable for the benefit of the University and for the benefit of the student body. In fact, I have approved programs that, as a Bahai, I wouldn’t ordinarily endorse.”
"I think education is bad. Kids get ground up but no one notices. But if you try something new, everyone notices and assumes it's bad. . . . We're trying to prove a lot of things. We don't know the answers but we know the right questions.

Allen was compelled to attend had been scheduled. It conflicted with a national speaking engagement arranged months earlier. The caller was obstinate; the meeting could not be changed. Allen's calm facade, which he had preserved through all varieties of encounters during the day, now cracked. His arms pounded the chair, his legs twitched, his face tightened as he rocked back and forth. But his voice spoke on and on, measured and reasonable despite its insistence. The conversation ended politely, the caller unmoved. "I'm almost fed up," Allen said.

The pace was again frenetic. Quickly, the Dean handled the request of the visitor and urged him towards the door. The school superintendents from the Boston suburb came in, but their aggressive loquacity was to no avail. In three minutes, they had left. Allen moved to get his coat, but returned to his desk for a call. He was cordial. No hint of his impatience was revealed in his voice. But he was anxious to leave. He spoke standing up and, as the call lengthened, his agitation increased. Nevertheless, the business at hand obviously had his attention. His responses were detailed, his questions pointed.

Finally, the receiver was cradled and Allen shrugged into his coat as he made for the outer office. His assistant confronted him at the door with a worried look. There was a mix-up. Someone had scheduled another appointment for the day. "I can't talk to them," said Allen. "My kids are waiting." The visitors, however, had traveled 500 miles just to see him. Abruptly, Allen strode into the outer office and introduced himself to the callers. He explained the mistake, saying that he was already late to pick up his children. Would they like to ride with him and talk on the way? They would.

Allen drove aggressively, annoyed by slow traffic and red lights. Three boys, not two, were waiting in the center of Amherst. "Can my friend come too?" one son asked. They piled in, and Allen swiftly drove north, to his house in Shutesbury, as the overloaded car bottomed out on country roads.

Through it all, the Dean talked business with the travelers. The subject was Bahai—plans, programs, promotions. Eventually, he swung into a driveway and dashed into his house to collect three dogs and another boy. "The dogs need to be dewormed," he explained. The party switched to a station wagon. Three boys and three dogs wrestled in the back section, this writer and Allen's eldest son sat quietly in the back seat, and a detailed discussion of the development and distribution of Bahai materials occupied the people in the front.

The business was satisfactorily concluded, but the turmoil among the boys and dogs increased. In between discussing the relative merits of Bahai jewelry, Allen had to negotiate peace in the back. Finally, he pulled into the veterinarian's driveway and ushered four boys and three dogs inside. At 5:15 they returned, minus the dogs. The Dean had to drive back to the University to drop off his visitors, then to another part of Amherst to deposit his son's friend, to Shutesbury to unload his children, back to Amherst to collect a staff member, and then to Connecticut where, at 8:30, he had a speaking engagement. He should have been late, but he wasn't.
Extraordinary cooperation among dozens of Federal, state and local organizations and hundreds of individuals has made the University's Career Opportunities Program possible. Now being implemented in Brooklyn and Worcester, cop is an innovative teacher training program, funded by the Career Opportunities Program. It offers thirty credits of undergraduate work each year leading to a bachelor's degree and teacher certification. The students are paraprofessionals, noncertified classroom assistants who are interested in teaching in Model Cities areas. Working in the community, teaching his family, friends, and neighbors, the paraprofessional is living proof that there is hope in an environment where hopelessness predominates. About two hundred paraprofessionals are involved in Brooklyn elementary schools, and sixty are at work in Worcester.

Before becoming paraprofessionals, the students had held jobs in offices, beauty shops, municipal government, and the military service. They have lived with and understand the problems and challenges facing the cities and education. They range in age from 21 to 50. The vast majority are women. Blacks make up 89% of them, 6% are Puerto Rican, and 5% are white.

These pictures were taken at the State University of New York's Urban Center in Brooklyn where, on Mondays and Wednesdays, UMass professors and graduate students fly down to teach afternoon sessions. This is the first time in history that an out-of-state university was granted permission to certify teachers for the State of New York.
Fighting to be heard over creaking radiators in classrooms that are always too hot or too cold, professors and teaching assistants hold classes in rhetoric, advanced literature, the foundations of education, and a practicum in supervision.
The enthusiasm the paraprofessionals show, their faith in the educational process, their curiosity and dedication, inspired one professor to say, “It’s a cliche but it’s true—they teach me.”

“Are you with me?” he asked. “Of course we are,” they answered.
Education is a process of becoming. Its purpose is to open minds, to provide the substance and enthusiasm for continued personal discovery and growth.

This philosophy, so obvious and basic in the abstract, is often lost in the transition from educational theories to educational practices. There are ready explanations for the apparent inability to translate the values of creative experience into learning opportunities. But these rationalizations, limited to a particular event, are frequently too narrow and superficial to offer fresh alternatives.

The School of Education at UMass, with its national orientation and wealth of disciplines, is working toward eliminating the discrepancy between what education ought to be and what the public schools are.

The Center for the Study of Aesthetics in Education (csae), a subdivision of the School of Education, considers the arts to be a very important, but grossly neglected, media through which learning can be fostered. Although the arts serve a critical function in the education of human beings, even the casual observer is readily aware of the perplexing problems which beset most aesthetic education programs. Consider the vast difference between the role the arts play in elementary schools and the role they play at more advanced levels of instruction.

Typically, students in the primary grades are anxious to participate in any activity guaranteeing involvement. But their enthusiasm is short lived. Upper grade student response to the usual palatte of creative classroom activities is frequently discouraging. By the junior high school level, even specialized programs of instruction are often ignored and required “appreciation” courses are resented.

And yet, consider the waste when vast numbers of students are somehow turned off to art forms—music, for example. Composition, after all, is merely a statement of someone’s musical thoughts, and everyone has musical thoughts. Music is patterned sound, not symbols, diagrams, formulae, or idiomatic practices. It involves both the intellect and emotions, and therefore speaks to the whole person, rather than just a part of him.

Unfortunately, music is too often stereotyped in the minds of school personnel, pupils, and parents. Classical and romantic periods are thought of as the dominant “expression” of the art and yet these reflect only the upper class European culture during a hundred year period—a hundred years ago. Electronic music is thought of as avant-garde, yet its greatest proponent has already died of old age. What is seldom thought of is the eighth grader’s view of music after eight years of school.

csae has accepted the responsibility of developing a more effective undergraduate teacher education program based on learning experiences in the creative arts. The Center relates this to three main objectives of education—cognitive, psycho-motor, and affective—defined by Benjamin Bloom in his Taxonomy of Educational Objectives. Cognitive objectives deal with the more intellectual aspects of education; psycho-motor with training in performance skills; and affective with valuing. The Center designs programs to complement all levels related to these objectives, from the lowest to the highest. In the case of cognition, the lowest might be rote learning and the highest the ability to synthesize acquired knowledge.

A philosophy of aesthetics in education is evolving at csae which will encompass these educational objectives and place them in a context to which fine arts schools and departments can relate. These institutions for specialized training have emphasized the need for superior performance capabilities in their students. The artistry of a school’s graduates has been considered an index of their alma mater’s quality. But a good performer may not make a good teacher. Certainly, his training has seldom equipped him for the critical social and moral challenges facing schools today. The obligation of fine arts departments and schools to maintain high artistic standards often militates against the identification and encouragement of many who could give meaning and life to aesthetics in education.

The basic objective of the Center is to offer a new dimension to the role the arts play in education. Unfortunately, the work has been handicapped by lack of funds. The plan upon which the Center was founded called for a $2 million appropriation. The proposal was supported by the Arts and Humanities branch of the Office of Education, but all funds were frozen when President Nixon took office in 1968. Nevertheless, csae did not abandon its program of curriculum reform, teacher training, research and the development of a resource center. But progress has been slowed and areas like faculty recruitment have been seriously hampered.

The teacher training program, however, has made significant advances despite the Center’s straightened circumstances. Classroom teachers learn the value of experience in the arts for individual development. They gain confidence in their abilities, developing and studying techniques which foster both the verbal and nonverbal expressive capacities of children. Teachers acquire a theoretical basis for integrating creative activities into their personal philosophy of education. The importance of evaluative criteria for arts activities and programs are developed and understood. Many teachers are encouraged to seek more advanced skill training through elective courses in the various fine
Arts departments at the five colleges, (Amherst, Hampshire, Smith, Mount Holyoke, and the University.)

The growth of the individual teacher, however, is but the beginning of the reform necessary in arts curricula. The change must be supported in the schools. The educational scene is often too conservative and real progress is frustrated. As Dean Dwight Allen said, "It's easier to move a cemetery than to change a school." The Center trains imaginative teachers and develops innovative programs only to see them stultified by resistance in classrooms that need them most.

One possible solution is now being developed. The Center has applied for funds for a program called an Aesthetics Education Field Support Program. Dynamic, talented education majors, on the graduate and undergraduate levels, would be identified as "change agents." Carefully trained and encouraged, these students would be an innovative force on the job. This illustrates the kind of priority inservice training that csae considers to be half its business. The other half, preservice, encompasses all the teacher training programs on campus.

The degrees students may work for include a Master of Education in Applied Aesthetics in Education, a Doctor of Education in Curriculum Development in Applied Aesthetics in Education, a Master of Arts in Teaching, or a Certificate of Advanced Graduate Study. A unique feature of these degree programs is that all candidates are exposed to the curricular innovations in other aesthetic education areas, rather than in just the one or two areas in which they are specializing.

Modular courses supplement these formal programs. A module has been defined as 1/15 of a credit; students are allowed to accumulate up to 45 modules a semester. This system, which was designed to present a variety of subjects as small courses defined by content rather than semester hours, provides additional opportunities for students, teachers, and administrators outside the education community with an opportunity to keep abreast of the latest aesthetic education materials and methods.

New methods are being continuously developed. Many are generated through work at the Center. For example, at a recent postgraduate csae workshop, children soldered sound generators from schematic drawings to use in recording their own electronic music compositions. On another occasion, students created light shows and danced to improvised sounds in self-designed inflatable environmental rooms. Experiments such as these may hold a key to the problem of student dissatisfaction with current programs.

No one can accurately predict what values will be preserved or what the future manifestations of the arts will be. Nevertheless, through the stimulation of interdisciplinary dialogues and team teaching efforts, the Center has been able to project possible future trends and challenges. Under its influence, the term "aesthetics in education" is replacing the old "aesthetic education" in public school parlance. At the very least, the Center has forced educators to be aware of the nature of change and the unpredictability of the directions and uses of the arts in the years ahead.

David Lepard, the administrative assistant to csae, is completing his doctoral dissertation.
leaving the University in 1961, he has been an assistant football coach at the universities of Cincinnati and Maryland. He joined the Denver Broncos in 1966.

Reaching for the Moon

Geology 121 students don’t go on field trips. Instead, they work with the wealth of detailed maps and photos that have been made through telescopic observation, space probes, and Apollo landings to explore the rills and craters of the moon. This lunar and planetary geology course, designed primarily for freshmen and sophomores, is not only a first at UMass but one of the first of its kind at any institution in the United States.

The course deals mainly with the moon but will also devote some time to Mars and the solar system as a whole. But why study the moon and the planets? For a geology student, there are a number of good reasons. According to the instructor, associate geology professor George McGill, the moon is, in many ways, a better subject than the earth to illustrate an important fourth dimension of geology—the concept of relative age. The features of the moon are not eroded by air or water and are unaffected by plant or animal life. “What you see on the surface is a direct key to what has happened there geologically,” Dr. McGill explained.

Establishing the President’s Staff

President Robert Wood has named L. Edward Lashman, Jr. as Vice President for Development, Franklyn W. Phillips as Vice President for Administration, and Joseph A. Ryan as Director of Public Affairs. Kenneth Johnson, former Treasurer of the Amherst campus, is now Treasurer of the University system.

Mr. Lashman will handle development programs, public relations, legislative liaison and alumni programs. At the time of his appointment, he was a partner in and general manager of Urban Housing Associates, Ltd. of Denver, and during the Johnson administration, he served as assistant to the Secretary and Director of Congressional Liaison in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The former Director of Administration for the NASA North Eastern Office, Mr. Phillips will now administer the budget and fiscal affairs of the University system. He will also coordinate the planning, budgeting and fiscal affairs of the Amherst, Boston and Worcester campuses.

Mr. Ryan, a journalist-broadcaster with more than twenty years experience in communication and community relations, will be responsible for developing and improving University relations with its several publics and coordinating individual campus activity in this area. He comes to UMass from wbz-tv in Boston where he was press and public relations director.

Munchkins

As of last October, there was evidence that whimsy hadn’t disappeared from campus life. Anyone abroad on All Hallows Eve would have seen the Cowardly Lion, the Scarecrow, the Tin Woodman, the Wicked Witch of the West, the Good Witch of the North, and Dorothy skipping down the “yellow brick road” singing “We’re Off to See the Wizard.” They all arrived safely in the Land of Oz (formerly known as the Chancellor’s House.) The Wizard of Oz and Auntie Em served refreshments to all, and Tarzan and Jane dropped in unexpectedly to complete the party.

The Arts will have a Home

In 1973, a completed Fine Arts Center will overlook the Campus Pond from the south. The need for such a facility has been evident for a number of years.

“Students at the University have not had all the cultural advantages that a university should offer them,” commented Dr. Philip Beazanson, head of the music department. This is not to say the UMass has been a cultural wasteland. Students, faculty and the general public have had innumerable opportunities to attend ballets, concerts, and dramatic productions. These events,
However, have been held in Curry Hicks Gymnasium or the Student Union Ballroom, where poor acoustics and visibility have interfered with enjoyment of the performances. Some outstanding groups have even refused to perform at the University because of the facilities.

The new Center will be seven buildings in one, unified in design by a 646 foot bridge housing art studios and covering a walkway. The architect, Kevin Roche, has a distinguished list of buildings to his credit, including the Vivian Beaumont Theater in New York.

The Campus Pond will have a new look when the building is completed. It will be 57 feet longer and 129 feet wider at the end nearest the Fine Arts Center. Meanwhile, during construction, the pond will be dammed at the south end and pedestrians will cross on a temporary bridge.

Campus Administration Takes Shape

The reorganization of the Amherst administration has continued. R. W. Bromery was named Vice-Chancellor for Student Affairs. Jeremiah Allen is Acting Dean of Faculties of the College of Arts and Sciences. Irving Howards is Coordinator of Public Affairs, working with Joseph Marcus, Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Public Affairs. David Bischoff, as Associate Provost, fills a new post on the staff of Associate Provost Robert Glucksman. And Thomas B. Campion is Vice-Chancellor for Administrative Affairs.

Dr. Bromery, a geology professor, has been serving as Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Student Affairs since last spring. He was one of the founders and is now president of ccess, the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students.

Jeremiah Allen had been Associate Provost. In his new position, he will be implementing the academic reorganization of the College of Arts and Sciences. Three units, a Faculty of Humanities and Fine Arts, a Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, and a Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, will replace the old system. Dean Alfange, Jr., associate professor of government, has been appointed Acting Dean of the last named subdivision.

Dr. Howards, a professor of government and specialist in state and local government, was a member of the Faculty Senate Long Range Planning Committee.

A professor and former Associate Dean of the School of Physical Education, Dr. Bischoff will have special responsibilities for liaison with the professional schools and colleges, other than the College of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Campion, the former Director of Operations for the New York Times, will be responsible for three basic areas: admin-

istrative services, such as procurement, personnel, and parking; physical plant operations; and auxiliary enterprises such as food service, University housing and the Campus Center.

Where do we go from here?
—to SWAP, of course

President Wood and several members of the board of trustees joined hundreds of students, teachers and administrators at the Oak & Spruce in Lee for the fourteenth annual SWAP conference—the Student Workshop in Activities Problems. Working from the theme, "Planning for UMass in the Future: Where do we go from here?", study and expertise groups explored such problem areas as freshman orientation, teacher evaluation, decentralization, and security. Participants returned to campus with dozens of proposals and the resolve to see them implemented.

But the weekend wasn't devoted entirely to work. The consensus was that the personal interaction during these few days was the most constructive aspect of SWAP. And as one student put it: "Say what you will about the American's ability to enjoy himself as it relates to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, but we had a great time in the barroom. I don't think I would have been as relaxed talking to the chairman of the board of trustees if I had been totalling tea."

Missing Matching

In the list of companies which participate in the Matching Gifts Program printed in the last issue of The Alumnus, Texaco, Inc. was omitted in error. This organization is among the hundreds of corporations who will match alumni contributions to the University.
Drunken Elephants

The Massachusetts Daily Collegian has done it again. Here are excerpts from a "Collegian Close-up":

When the winter winds roar in, bringing with them that curse of the commuter, the bane of the dorm-liver, and the liberator of school children; when the campus is covered from F lot to M lot and the tunnel is clogged with ice; there are a gallant few who brave the cold, put on their coats and boots, start the machines, and shovel that snow, the men of Physical Plant.

They're a hardy lot, and they have to be. Their trucks are the targets for snowballs, and people would rather slide down Orchard Hill than walk down it. Irate faculty have been known to call in the middle of the night and complain that 2 lot isn't clear or that they can't get into the back door of Machmer. But the men of the multi-colored plows take it all in stride. Their number is small, eighteen to twenty men including reliefs, and they man about twelve pieces of equipment. They have, stored in the fenced-in yard next to the Physical Plant building, plows for roads, plows for lots, plows for sidewalks, and an occasional snow-blower, capable, it is rumored, of eating three VW's lined up in a row.

First on the list to be desecrated by the roaring, fire-breathing, smoke-belching plows is the Infirmary lot. Then they steam up Orchard Hill, chowing up the snow and the road as they go. Quick, like drunken elephants, they swing down and push all the white stuff off at the police station, and then, precisely then, very early in the morning, they begin to clear around the dorms, trying their hardest not to wake anyone up.

They are tough men, descended from Paul Bunyan and his blue ox, Babe. And they work hard. They have to. Who in his right mind would expect students to walk through snow on their way to classes?

Friends

The new library, designed by Henry Durrell Stone, is far from completed. But while construction is slowed by sub-zero temperature and snow, the work of equipping the new, 28-story facility is picking up steam.

A distinguished group of citizens has agreed to serve as trustees of the newly organized Friends of the Library. Formed to support the "enrichment of the total resources and facilities of the University of Massachusetts library in Amherst," the new organization is open to any individual, business firm, or group interested in assisting the development of the resources and facilities of the University library, which will have a capacity of two million volumes when it is completed in 1972.

William Manchester, author and member of the Class of '46, has been elected president of the Friends. Mrs. Lucy Benson, National President of the League of Women Voters, is vice-president.

Trustees-at-large are: George Allen '36, publisher and vice-president of Fawcett Publishing Company; Leonard Baskin, artist; Charles Cole, former president of Amherst College; Winthrop Dakin, Massachusetts Board of Higher Education; Fred Emerson, former UMass trustee; Robert Francis, poet; Emerson Greenaway, retired director of the Philadelphia Free Public Library; Franklin Patterson, president of Hampshire College; Frederick Troy '51, a trustee of the University; and William Troy '50, vice-president of the Western Publishing Company.

The faculty senate and graduate and undergraduate students are represented. Evelyn Davis Kennedy '26, Janet Cohen Slovin '56, and Mary Jane Moreau '67 represent the alumni.

A Ray of Hope in a Grim Job Market

The economy is down, employment is down, and the demand for college graduates, even those with experience, is not what it used to be. It grows more difficult each year to place seniors and graduates in good positions.

In 1969-70, 535 employers, including 146 school systems, scheduled recruiting dates at the Amherst campus; there were some 80 cancellations. This year, only 67 school systems and 261 other employers scheduled recruitment dates, and 60 of these were cancelled.

Despite these grim figures, the director of the University's Placement and Financial Aid Services is not discouraged. "There are jobs available," says Robert Morrissey, "and our office is geared to help alumni find them."

The Placement Office can provide alumni with career literature, counseling, and requirements; current job market information; teacher certification; actual referrals to employers; on-campus employment interviews; a complete file of graduate school catalogues and requirements; information concerning prerequisite examinations; and access to the grad system, an electronic data processing program for the referral of experienced alumni. In order to provide these services, Mr. Morrissey and his staff require information. Alumni should keep up-to-date their credentials (resumes and recommendations) on file in the Placement Office. When inquiring about employment, a candidate should send the following information: full name; current address; permanent address; phone numbers; geographic preferences; salary requirements; and a resume of undergraduate and post-graduate experience. "Last but not least," explained Mr. Morrissey, "we need to know what kind of work the applicant is interested in. If he's unsure, he should make an appointment to visit this office. We want to be of real assistance, and we'll do what we can."
Encountered in Holdsworth

There’s a bulletin board labeled “Eco-pornography” and covered with clippings from newspapers and magazines on the first floor of Holdsworth Hall. We asked John Sinton, a research associate with the Forestry Department and the originator of the display, what it was all about.

"Eco-pornography isn’t just a glib term we’ve coined," he explained. "It’s based on the original Greek—ecology from oikos meaning home and logos meaning knowledge, and pornography from porne meaning harlot and graphikos meaning symbol. Eco-pornography is literally a foul symbol of the home.

"Ecology, as a study, leads to an understanding, reverence, and love for one’s environment. Unfortunately, now it’s a fad. It’s annoying to see students, who have no reverence for the environment whatever, shouting that ecology is the answer to all our problems. Much more annoying, and more destructive in the long run, are the false advertisements which exploit certain aspects of ecology. These are indeed ugly symbols of the home, and they are insidious because too many of us accept them as fact. Take, for example, the “No Smogging” ad for Lark cigarettes. It purports to relieve the smoker of wretched tasting “gases” with a gas-trap filter. By implication, it links other brands of cigarettes with air pollution. The fact is, though, that cigarettes are unhealthy, gas or no gas, and it’s something more than misleading to try to link cigarette smoke with auto exhaust.

"The bulletin board was set up to remind us to be wary."
A Rink Would Be Icing on the Cake

PETER F. PASCARELLI

Remember that infant that used to be the University of Massachusetts hockey program? You know, the one that hardly ever won a big game, that struggled to get noticed in hockey conscious New England, that labored on campus in near obscurity.

Well, the hockey program is an infant no more. One climactic weekend in early December the Redmen proved their coming of age. On successive nights, they defeated Pennsylvania, for their first win over a Division I school, and Vermont, the defending Eastern Collegiate Athletic Association (ECAC) Division II champions. If the program is not yet an adult in the hockey world, it has at least proven itself to be a mature, strapping adolescent that only needs its own rink and some good luck to grow some more.

The birth of a legitimate UMass hockey team has been painful. Until 1968-69, the team had only once recorded more than nine victories in a season in almost forty years of trying. But things have been on the upswing for about four years, and that can be traced in part to the hiring of Jack Canniff as head coach.

Canniff, who came to UMass in 1967 to replace Steve Kosakowski (who was forced to retire because of failing eyesight), is a well-known figure in Eastern Massachusetts hockey. And that area is probably the most fanatical and popular hockey area in the country. He was a member of the 1949 Arlington High School New England Champions, a member of Boston College hockey teams, and while coach at Gloucester High School rolled up a 104-50-22 record.

Those two games in December illustrate the best of the Canniff program and also the long, tough road UMass hockey still has to travel.

The University of Pennsylvania played UMass at Amherst College’s Orr Rink, which is new but small. The Ivy Leaguers are not in the class of their Harvard and Cornell counterparts, but Penn is a hockey team that has to be ranked a notch above the University. And they looked that much better by taking a quick one goal lead in the first period, to the disappointment of the packed house. This, however, is a new UMass hockey era. The Redmen tied the game on a goal by sophomore Lonnie Avery. He is one of seven sophos on a squad that has but one senior. Then junior Jack Edwards, who led the University in scoring a year ago, put the Redmen ahead 2–1 at the end of the first twenty minutes.

UMass made it 5–1 early in the second period on a brilliant one man effort by another sophomore, Don Riley. However, Penn scored also and cut the second period margin to 5–2.

The visitors’ superior strength took charge in the last period as they scored two quick goals to go ahead 4–5.

It was here that the UMass team proved that it had indeed grown up. Junior Eric Scarfield, one of two Canadians on the squad, tied the score with nine minutes to play. Then, just thirty seconds later, Dan Reidy, a hustling junior, took a pass from sophomore Canadian Pat Keenan and drove in a blazing slap shot to put UMass ahead to stay.

Junior goaltender Pat Flaherty, a highly coveted high school star from the Boston area, had come up with several good saves to preserve the win. Junior Dennis Grabowski added the final touch with an 80 foot shot into an empty Penn net. It was a 6–4 win, the first victory ever over a Division I team.

The next night was more of the same last minute excitement. The crowd at Orr Rink filled the small arena a full hour before gametime. It is estimated that a thousand fans had to be turned away. All this for a match with the defending Division II champions, Vermont.

The Redmen took an early 1–0 lead on a deflected shot by junior defenseman Al Nickerson, but the quick-skating visitors tied the game early in the second period. Thereafter, it was a goaltending duel between Flaherty and Vermont’s All East netminder, Dave Reese. Early in the final period, however, Keenan tipped in an Edwards rebound to give UMass a 2–1 lead. (In the University’s opening game, a 16–0 rout of Lowell Tech, Keenan had shattered school records with seven goals.)

It almost held up. Playing the last two minutes, three men down from penalties and an extra Vermont skater, Flaherty held the fort amazingly well. But Vermont broke the hearts of the massive home crowd by scoring with just three seconds left to send the game into overtime.

The tense overtime period was suddenly broken when UMass defenseman Brian Sullivan rushed the length of the ice and missed his shot, only to have it tipped in by Grabowski. UMass had a dramatic 3–2 win.

That type of weekend doesn’t happen often, but it shows the difference between this year’s hockey team and teams of the past. For the first time, the University has three capable lines of attackers and two sets of able defensemen. And besides Flaherty, there is excellent backup goaltending help. Every position has talent.

All this is, however, threatened by the lack of a rink, which severely shortens practice time and continually endangers recruiting.

The coach is mindful of both facts. “Our players make a huge sacrifice,” says Canniff. “We never get enough icetime before a season or a game, and therefore we are never sure that we are ready. Ice just isn’t that available all the time around here, so we have to do the best we can.

“We have hockey players on our team that could play for most schools anywhere. They have the talent and ability to make most teams. And with the ever-increasing amount of ice arenas being built, especially in Eastern Massachusetts, the players have
a lot more opportunity to play hockey year round.

“We can’t be sure about anyone we recruit,” he cautions. “Without our own rink, we cannot possibly get the blue chip players from Eastern Mass. We have to sell kids on the great facilities of the University, its academic background, and we sometimes must concentrate on getting the good players from out of state … This lack of a rink really hurts us.”

Until this year, the coach was forced to do all the scouting himself, for want of a full time assistant, and no one was available to fill in for him at practices. Now, however, Canniff has a full time assistant—a former UMass hockey great, Russ Kidd ‘56. Kidd holds numerous University hockey records including most career goals, and is second on the all time lists in career points, season points, and season goals. He will be coaching the freshman team, while also sharing recruiting duties. A three letter man at UMass, Kidd hopes to come up with more hockey talent. “Between Jack and myself, we should be able to get out and sell the University a lot stronger than in the past.”

Rink or no rink, the team started the season with the solid object of qualifying for the ECAC Division II playoffs, something UMass has never done. The coach says frankly, “The playoffs are in the back of everyone’s mind. It is what we are all shooting for. We have a good chance of making it. The potential is there, but, realistically, potential is something that could be achieved, not something that has been proved.

“There are six or seven teams in the division that knock each other off—Vermont, Bowdoin, Middlebury, Norwich, Hamilton, and A.I.C. You just have to play them one at a time.”

The 10–8 season a year ago, coupled with two successful freshman teams in a row, has begun the first consistent winning tradition in UMass hockey. Canniff now has the pleasant problem, after two good recruiting years in succession, of having a surplus of capable talent. He is trying to formulate a junior varsity team to keep this surplus in playing shape.

The program still has a long way to go. The schedule this year is a backbreaker. In addition to the best Division II schools, it includes some of the toughest major college Division I teams—New Hampshire, Northeastern, Providence, and national power Boston University.

Although UMass has made great strides in just two years, the work will be unfinished until hockey can be a legitimate Division I team. The coaches and players know this. Canniff sums up their feelings: “We have to walk before we run. The fact is that right now we have our hands full just being the best of Division II.”

The hindrance of playing in a rented facility cannot be stressed too much. Though complaints are rarely voiced, squad morale must be affected by this homeless condition. As one player put it, “I personally came to the University because of a lot of reasons besides hockey. I could have gone to somewhere like Boston U and Bowdoin. But when we are on a forty-five minute bus trip just to practice somewhere off campus, a lot of us wonder how much UMass cares whether we came here at all.”

Peter Pascarelli is the former Editor in Chief of the Massachusetts Daily Collegian.
From the Sidelines

RICHARD L. BRESCIANI '60
Assistant Sports Information Director

The 1960s were the most successful decade for sports at UMass. If the fall of 1970 results are any indication, there should be more happy times ahead for Redman fans.

Despite the football team falling to a 4-5-1 record, just the second losing mark for Coach Vic Fusia in ten years, the overall picture was a success.

Fusia, who resigned December 8 to take an administrative position in the athletic department, compiled a 59-31-2 record, including a 41-7-1 Yankee Conference mark, five YanCon first places, and one New England title. There’s no doubt he elevated Redman football to its highest pinnacle.

The 1970 Redman gridsterns were an outstanding defensive team that suffered early in the fall from an inconsistent offense. Also, the ineligibility of guard Pierre Marchando and end Nick McGarry left big holes in the offensive line.

After blanking Maine 28-0, UMass battled powerful Dartmouth to a 0-0 deadlock until the final minute of the third quarter. Then, a blocked punt and a 73-yard punt return brought two touchdowns in the space of 1:34. Dartmouth went to a 27-0 win and an undefeated season.

The Redmen then lost successive cliffhangers to Buffalo, Boston U., and Rhode Island.

The most frustrating afternoon had to be the Homecoming game in which UMass rolled up 542 yards of offense but had to settle for a 21-21 tie. Three lost fumbles, eleven penalties, two pass interceptions, two recovered fumbles that weren’t allowed, and a miraculous 80-yard UConn touchdown play prevented what could have been a rout.

The Redmen defeated Holy Cross 29-13 behind a crunching ground attack that netted 308 yards with fullback Dick Cummings and halfback Pat Scavone leading the way.

UMass evened its record with a 24-14 win that halted New Hampshire’s five-game winning streak. Bill DeFlavio, Dennis Collins, and Bill Sroka shone defensively, and U.N.H. was limited to minus seven yards rushing.

The finale before 17,200 at Alumni Stadium was a valiant bid that ended in a 21-10 loss to heavily-favored Boston College. Another tremendous defensive effort went unrewarded as UMass held the Eagles’ great halfback Fred Willis to 47 yards in eighteen carries. He was averaging 123 yards per game.

But the Redmen had hurt themselves all fall and they continued by fumbling a punt that led to the clinching score, fumbling on fourth down and inches at the B.C. 36, and having a fake punt run backfire. UMass trailed just 14-10 late in the third quarter.

There were some fine Redmen players and eleven were named first team All Conference with five more on the second team. In addition to Hughes, Hulecki, Scavone, and Cummings, other offensive stars were guard Bob Pena and tackle Bob Donlin.

Defensively, DeFlavio, Collins and Sroka were aided by linebackers Joe Sabulis and John Farrelly.

Peter Broaca’s third year as soccer coach was a memorable one. UMass tied its record for most wins with a 7-2-2 record, the school’s first outright Conference title, and tied for fifth in New England.

With crafty Lindo Alves notching ten goals and seven assists, UMass scored the opposition 32-10 with five shutouts.

Alves, Augie Calheno, and Joe Cerniawski were All Conference, and Rick Matuszczak, the team’s M.V.P., was second team All New England.

The well drilled booters lost 3-2 and 1-0 heartbreakers to Worcester Tech and Springfield, with Tech getting only five shots on goal.

The cross-country team and Ron Wayne raced their way to a 7-2-1 record, the Conference title, second place in the New England meet, and a tenth in the IC4A meet in New York City.

Coach Ken O’Brien ’63 had a well balanced team with Wayne the leader. The stellar senior won seven of seven meets plus the Conference and New England events. Leo Duart, Larry Paulson, Tom Jasmin, and Tom Swain were all consistent performers.
Comment on the Conference

EVAN V. JOHNSTON ’50
Executive Vice-President

Here are some of the things that I think are wrong with the Yankee Conference and our own posture in it. These are my opinions and they may or may not be shared by a majority of those in charge of our athletic program.

First, the management is bulky, unwieldy, inefficient, and antiquated. Each institution has its own athletic council; some report directly to their president, some indirectly through the faculty senate. The athletic directors form what amounts to the operational committee with, believe it or not, a three-man executive committee for a six-man council. There is also a Presidents Council. Both groups seem to cross lines of responsibility. Consider the expansion of the Conference which has been discussed for years. Although we were told in May that B.U., Delaware and Colgate would join imminently, the Presidents Council is still discussing the matter.

In fact, it is my opinion that the athletic directors, led by the Commissioner, told us about these three schools (and they also mentioned Rutgers and Holy Cross) in order to keep us in the Conference. We were angry and making noises about starting a new conference. Now we find out that Rutgers and Colgate are cool to the idea, Holy Cross is not sure of the future of athletics at all, and B.U. and Delaware have always been interested.

UMass is the big attraction, and I don’t believe these schools would come into the Conference if we dropped out.

We’ve been bluffed. And unfairly treated.

The Commissioner admitted that the charges brought against us last year on the 1.6 violation might not have occurred if we hadn’t won the championship and if the two football players in question hadn’t been stars. The Commissioner is supposed to check each institution constantly to see that regulations are adhered to. I believe that he spends more time on UMass than all the others put together.

This application of the double standard brings me to my opinion of the Commissioner’s office. I heartily endorse the current move to make it a really professional office, away from any one campus and staffed by a man experienced in athletics and administration who has never been affiliated with one of the member institutions. I believe this is necessary if we are to be other than a rinky-dink conference.

If the Yankee Conference remains as an entity, it should expand its sights, including a more realistic aid formula. If you start with fifteen football scholarships, as we do, and you lose student athletes in the same proportion that you do other students, then you end up with about ten seniors on the football squad. Some of our better opponents, not to mention schools we would like to play against and can’t, have twenty-five, thirty, even thirty-five scholarships for just this one sport.

In short, I believe we need at least twenty-five grants for football with continued and increasing funding in other areas. I would not want to see any of the other sports denied their present and increasing levels of support. Basketball, lacrosse, track, baseball, soccer, crew, skiing and other sports have brought us great credit in recent years. Even our touch football champs have given us national recognition.

A better conference and a better schedule would not, however, allow us to realize sufficient income at home games. We should have a 15,000 seat field house and a 40–50,000 seat stadium. We should also have an ice hockey plant. Major special and regular events, intramurals, open time, and other activities would keep these facilities almost constantly in use.

Once established, a good athletic program pays for itself and other programs. Moreover, it generates a good public image. Consider what the outright purchase of football teams has done for the reputations of several academically weak schools. Imagine what a solid athletic program can do for an institution that is as strong academically as the University of Massachusetts.

Club Calendar

JAMES H. ALLEN ’66
Director of Alumni Affairs

Shortly after I became Director of Alumni Affairs last June, I met a young man who shared my view that there ought to be strong ties between the student body and the alumni. He was Martin B. Shapiro, Class of ’71. As vice-chairman of the Homecoming Committee, Marty worked very closely during the summer months with Evan Johnston and myself as we planned the Homecoming activities for the coming fall. It turned out that Homecoming had the greatest student-alumni interaction and involvement in recent times. But Marty was unable to witness the successful result of his interest and enthusiasm. Marty Shapiro spent Homecoming 1970 in Boston’s Massachusetts General Hospital where he died on Tuesday, December 1.

It is with great sadness that I dedicate this month’s column to this fine young man.
If you are thinking about going to Majorca with us and have not sent in your registration, you had better hurry! Eight sun-soaked days in the Mediterranean for only $320—it should be the time of our lives. There are still some seats left on the plane, but time is getting short. Remember—the dates are April 17–25 and the plane leaves from Bradley Field.

On November 5, the very active Engineering Alumni Club held a symposium on "The Problems of Environmental Pollution" at the Highpoint Motor Inn in Chicopee. Alfred Wandrei '50 was chairman and over 100 people came to learn about the ecological crisis we are facing.

After our Redmen football team beat Holy Cross at Worcester November 7, Bob '55 and Mary Lee Boyle Pelosky '56 hosted a gathering of 135 alumni. Real interest was expressed in developing an active alumni group in the area. The Worcester Alumnae Club has, over the years, been very resourceful in raising scholarship money, but now the group is reorganizing to include men. More on this in the next issue of The Alumnus.

Bill Lane, the Alumni Fund Director, and Joe Marcus, Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Public Affairs, traveled to Washington, D.C. for a National Capitol Club function November 12. Sixty-one area alumni were at the Flagship Restaurant to hear Joe speak on "The University Today." During the course of the evening, former Capitol Club President Ray Pelissier '33 presented a citation to Colonel William I. Goodwin '18 for his outstanding service to the University through its alumni clubs.

Last fall, for the first time, a class reunited during Homecoming. It was the weekend of November 13-15, the second of two Homecomings held this year, and the Class of 1965 celebrated its 5th in grand style.

People began arriving on Friday night and were immediately guided to Dennis Stackhouse's hospitality suite. Before the evening was over, classmates had arrived from Washington, D.C., Philly and Detroit. All told, we had about 100 people for the various weekend events. I don't know where the rest of you were, but you certainly missed a fun-packed weekend. From the Friday night cocktail party to the Sunday afternoon cocktail party, there was never a dull moment.

The reunion was coordinated with student run functions, which included Traffic and David Frye on the Saturday night bill with Buffy Ste. Marie and the cast from Hair in "Peace Parade" on Sunday. One of the highlights for me was watching Buffy in her first major concert on campus since her graduation.

The success of the weekend was directly attributable to Dennis Stackhouse and his very able committee. Dennis tells me he is already working on the 10th reunion, so you should start making plans for 1975.

On November 21 we played our final football game, losing a close one to B.C., one of the top teams in the East. After the game, about 150 people attended a cocktail party in the new Campus Center, under the auspices of the Berkshire Alumni Club.

Our fall season came to a close on December 4 with the 17th annual Boston Alumni Club Sports Banquet, at the S.S. Peter Stuyvesant at Anthony's Pier 4. This year's event was open to the ladies, and one third of the 250 people present were members of the fair sex. The Boston Alumni Club—Stan Barron '51 and Janice Worblewski '68 in particular—are to be congratulated for their efforts in making this event such a success. Members of the Athletic Department told me afterwards that this was the best UMass sports banquet they have attended.

Circle May 21 on your calendars—the date of the 3rd annual Varsity M Club Hall of Fame & Athletic Awards Banquet. Previous inductees include Harold M. Gore '13, Louis J. Bush, Sr. '34, Joseph Lojko '34, Justin J. McCarthy '21, Clifton W. Morey '39, and Milton Morin '66.

The Class of 1966, Bernie Dallas's class, is planning on establishing the Bernie Dallas Memorial Mall, located to the east of the football stadium. Hopefully, this can be completed by our 5th reunion weekend. We would also like to set up a scholarship in Bernie's memory, and many money-raising ideas are being kicked around. If all goes well, one of these may be implemented by the spring. We're thinking of holding a Bernie Dallas Memorial Football Game, pitting the varsity against a team of recent football alumni. If the necessary arrangements can be made, there will be a special mailing on this in the early spring.

Finally—if you debated as a student and have not heard from the Debate Alumni Club now being formed, please write to the debate coach, Ronald J. Matton, at the Speech Department.
The Classes Report

1918

Maj. Gen. John J. Maginnis has written Military Government Journal, Normandy to Berlin. Published by the UMass Press, the Journal describes the Civil Affairs/Military Government which began with the Normandy invasion in 1944 and which is concerned with the governing of civilians in recently occupied or defeated nations. A review by Ivan Sandrof in the Worcester Gazette states, "The book will provide a rare look at a little publicized but vital operation of the military. Gen. Maginnis's records include valuable material on the Army's relations with French resistance forces and on Soviet-American confrontations during the first months of Berlin's joint occupation."

1928

Ethan D. Moore retired as vice-president of the Lane Construction Corporation of Meriden, Connecticut, on December 31. He and his wife, the former Peggy Little, plan to divide their time between their Florida home and the new house they are building at Berne, New York.

Edward H. Young, assistant to the president and alumni executive secretary of Lock Haven State College, announced that he will retire July 31. The former vice-chairman of the Association of State College Organizations, he was co-author of the original draft of the state college autonomy bill in April 1970. In 1969, Governor Shafer appointed him a member of the Pennsylvania Crime Commission.

1930

The Thirties

Fred H. Taylor '33, a plant anatomist and professor of botany at the University of Vermont, was honored recently with the presentation of a rare variety of beech. A plaque near the tree reads: "The members of Dr. Taylor's class in general botany make this gift as an expression of appreciation to a fine teacher whose interest in and concern for us as individuals has greatly enriched our educational experience at this university."

1931

Russell E. MacCleery '34, a member of the New Hampshire Traffic Safety Commission, is manager of the field services department of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Albert B. Honey '35 has retired from the U.S. Forest Service after thirty-five years in that organization.

George Walker Simmons, Jr. '35 has been transferred from Fort Worth to the new area office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in San Antonio as Chief, Planning and Codes Section.

Dr. Alfred H. Brueckner '36 is a microbiologist at the Veterans Biology Division, A.R.S., U.S.D.A.

Dr. Austin W. Fisher, Jr. '37, professor of engineering management at Northeastern University, is on a one year leave for study and writing in St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Dr. Parker E. Lichtenstein '39 has been appointed the first university professor at Denison University. In his new position, the former chairman of the psychology department at Denison will teach courses related to several disciplines.

1932

The Forties

Joseph Bornstein '44 has been elected chairman of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers' North Atlantic Region, an area covering twelve northeast states and six eastern provinces.

Gordon Paul Smith '47 is in San Francisco as vice-president of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., management consultants.

Fred F. Guyott, Jr. '48 is general sales manager for the Johns-Manville Carpet Department.

1933

The Fifties

William Lieberwirth '50 has been named assistant director of operations planning in the operations planning department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

William J. Quinn '50, former marketing manager of W. Pt. Pepperell Company of New York, is now with H. Mendel and Company of Atlanta.

Professor Leonard W. Feddema '52 has been appointed head of the admissions staff at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Lt. Col. George V. Hogan '53, U.S.A.F. commands the ground unit that supplies, installs, and readies for action the varied types of ordnance used on F-4 Phantom aircraft at Da Nang A.B.

Richard T. Cowern '55, owner and operator of NewFound Lake Marina, Inc. in Hebron, New Hampshire, left the Air Force in 1965 after nine years as a pilot.

Lawrence M. Hoff '55, an inventory management specialist on B66 aircraft at Robins A.F.B., is a member of the association for retarded children in Macon. He is chairman of a committee which recently opened a new school for the trainable retarded.


Richard G. Baldwin '57 is assigned to the office of the SAFEGUARD System Manager for deployment of the ABM, in the office of the Army Chief of Staff.

David S. Liederman '57 won reelection to his second term in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He had been one of those responsible for the extensive housing legislation passed in 1970.

Ward J. May '57 has been named manager of fabrication-quality-control engineering for Xerox's Business Products Group.

Paul H. McGuinness '57 has been elected assistant vice-president of Boston Gas.

Edward N. Bennett '58, a director of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Hartford, has been elected an assistant vice-president of the Hartford Insurance Group.

Robert J. DeVavle '58 has been named director of agencies and designated a senior officer in the agency development department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Robert F. Wise '58 is manager of purchasing for the Warwick plant of the Leesona Corporation.

Bruce B. Dickinson '59 is a rocket engineer with the Hercules Powder Company in Salt Lake City.

Capt. Gerald L. Emerald '59, an electronic warfare officer with a unit of S.A.C., received an M.A. in guidance and counseling from Central Michigan University.

Robert J. Zaterka '59 is manager of individual programming for State Mutual of America.
1960

Rodney F. Goulding, a member of the staff of Palmer, Goodell & Keeney, received designation as a Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter last October.

Richard Lipman is teaching at the Bell System School for Technical Education in Lisle, Illinois.

1961

Capt. David U. Burke, a health service officer, received the U.S.A.F. Commendation Medal in Japan.

1962

Dr. Edward R. Balboni is spending sabbatical leave from Hunter College in Italy at the Institute of General Pathology, University of Padova.

Bonny Wayne Chirayath is a nutritionist with the Cleveland Department of Nutrition and Health.

George D. Hamer is an air traffic controller with the Boston Air Route Traffic Control Center.

George and Judith Sprague Selig have two daughters, aged 3 and 15 months.

Maj. Vincent R. Suppicich 'G, a senior navigator, received his third award of the Air Medal for missions flown in Viet Nam.

1963

Donald C. Cournoyer, a partner in the law firm of O'Shaughnessy & Cournoyer, is the Public Prosecutor for Southbridge and Sturbridge and Director and Conveyancer for the Southbridge Credit Union. He and his wife Barbara have two children: 6-year-old Donald, Jr. and 2-year-old Melissa.

William F. Harwood is administrative director and assistant treasurer of America Institute Counselors, Inc., and administrative director of the American Institute for Economic Research. He and his wife, the former Diana Piatkowski '61, have three children: Heidi, Hally, and Scott.

Capt. William J. Kincaid received the combat "V" for valor for contributing to the awarding of the Outstanding Unit Award to the Third Air Division in Guam.

David R. Michaud is a housing project manager at Westover A.F.B.

1964

James E. Bulger has received his Ph.D. in biochemistry from Purdue University. He and his wife, the former Deborah Selig, have two children: Jennifer, 2, and Suzanne, 9 months.

Robert Clinton, Jr. is employed by the Marriott Corporation and is director of food services at the National Cathedral School in Washington, D.C. His wife, the former Diane Paskowsky, is a substitute teacher in the Montgomery County School system. The Clintons have three sons.

Charles D. Hadley, Jr., an instructor in the Department of Political Science at Louisiana State University, married Mary Turner on February 7, 1970.

Priscilla Hurbutt Boyle is a substitute teacher in Florida.

Allan W. Johnson, an actuarial student at Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and his wife, the former Kathleen Eichhorn '65, have announced the birth of Lynne Ann, born November 15, 1969.

Capt. Garry R. Kwist is attending the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell A.F.B.

Arnold Most, recently promoted to staff industrial engineer with I.B.M., dropped us a line about his last visit to campus: "We were back last summer and were proud to see the many new buildings. Also, I am proud to see so many UMass graduates assuming important positions in business and engineering." He and his wife, the former Deborah Bush '66, have announced the birth of their second daughter, born in February 1970.

P. Kimball Wallace, who had been president of his Class at UMass, is now an account executive with The Bresnick Company.

1965

Richard C. Franson, a Ph.D. candidate at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine at Wake Forest University, received his M.S. in biochemistry in August. Teresa Joseph Franson '66 received an M.A. in English/Education from Wake Forest in June. The couple have announced the birth of Kristen Marlene, born September 13, 1970.

Richard Ginkus and his wife Trudy are in Del Rio, Texas, where he is with the National Park Service. After graduation, he had spent two years with the Peace Corps in Peru.

Wade Houk is the European budget officer for the U.S. Information Agency, having received an M.A. in international relations from Indiana University. He and his wife Doris have two children, ages 4 and 1.

Marcia E. Kane is a teacher in Australia.

Thomas E. Mahoney, Jr. is central region manager for Stanley Power Tools, a division of The Stanley Works of Connecticut.

Capt. Daniel E. O'Mara III received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his work as a C-130 Hercules forward air controller and pilot in Southeast Asia.

1966

Capt. Marcus J. Boyle, U.S.A.F., an administrative management officer, is on duty in Viet Nam.

Arnold M. Daniels has been awarded an M.S. degree in industrial engineering by UMass.

Roderick P. Hart is an assistant professor of communications at Purdue.

Sue Ann Schoenberger Johnston 'G received her master's in French from UMass and is teaching at the John Hersey High School in Wheeling, Illinois.

Paul E. Kaplan, a doctoral candidate who received his master's last year in special education from Columbia University Teacher's College, is employed in the preschool department of the St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf in Brooklyn.

Gary R. Spongberg has returned to his position as junior engineer with the New York State Department of Transportation after a three year tour of duty with Army military intelligence.

1967

Naseer H. Aruri 'G, now on the faculty of Southeastern Massachusetts University, is co-author of Enemy of the Sun, a book of poetry of Palestinian Resistance. According to the authors, the poetry, "compels us to confront squarely the issues of liberation" and "is basically a poetry of revolution and change."

Capt. Raymond M. Bennert, a planning and programming officer, received the U.S.A.F. Commendation Medal.

Robert W. Gagnon is Deputy State Attorney for the State of Vermont—Montpelier County.

Capt. Richard Grinnell is at Tan Son Nhu Air Base in Viet Nam.

1/Lt. Mark J. Kassler was awarded an M.B.A. by Suffolk University.

Capt. David A. Rohrs is with the Air Force
in Germany where he is responsible for the control of fighter interceptor air defense missions in N.A.T.O.

A. Joseph Ross received a J.D. degree from Boston University School of Law last June and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in November.

Marcia M. Wisemon, who married John F. Capron III on January 9, 1970, is a social worker with the State of Delaware.

Robert J. York 'G,' a chemical corps officer assigned to the Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center at Fort Belvoir, was promoted to captain.

1968

Carl Aframe and Bill Downey have recently completed tours of duty in Viet Nam with the 1131st Special Activities Squadron of the Air Force.

Kenny W. Aldrich 'G' is employed by the Third National Bank of Hampden County. He has returned to West Springfield after serving in the Army.

Sgt. Albert H. Belsky is assistant funds manager at Cam Rahn Bay Air Base in Viet Nam.

Nancy L. Bien, a guidance counselor at the State University of New York, Urban Center in Brooklyn, earned her master's in August. In September, she married David Diffendale, a Ph.D. candidate at Fordham University.

George E. Dimock, who is married to Maureen L. Madigan, is a first lieutenant in the Air Force on duty in Thailand.

Martin I. Estner, who is attending the Suffolk University Law School evening division, is with the Harvard Trust Company in Cambridge. He married Lois J. Bloom '69, an English teacher in Wellesley, on June 21, 1970.

Lee A. Finkelstein, who married James W. Berry on July 5, 1970, is a third year student at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Margaret Smith Szewczyk is a doctoral candidate in history at Indiana University.

Capt. Jay H. Waldman is in Viet Nam. 1/Lt. Alan H. Webster received the Air Medal for his outstanding performance in Viet Nam.

Elyse A. Wright, previously a teacher in East Liverpool, has been appointed sociology and temporary anthropology instructor at Kent State University's Division of University Branches.

George F. Zebrowski, Jr., a managing editor for the Buttenheim Publishing Corporation of Pittsfield, married Marsha M. Richey '69 on May 16, 1970. Marsha is a music teacher in the Central Berkshire Regional school system.

1969

Arthur R. Cohen, former manager of the news and public affairs department of WCRF, has been promoted to manager of programming at the station.

Tom Coury and Bob Servaggio have recently completed Viet Nam tours of duty with the 1131st Special Activities Squadron, U.S.A.F.

2/Lt. Peter V. Donaldson, a weather officer, is at Kirtland A.F.T.B. with a unit of the Air Weather Service.

Harvey D. Elman is director of public relations and publicity for the College Consulting Service in Boston.

Sandra Clark Hackford is a research dietitian at the New York Hospital.

Joanne Loughnane Keegan is employed by the telephone company in Boston.

Martin M. Kenney is enrolled in the Babson College master of business administration degree program.

Deborah Ann Johnson Kobeissi is completing work under a Federal fellowship on a master's in special education at Illinois State University. She is teaching in Peoria part-time and working with student personnel services as assistant dorm director.

Kathleen M. Kowmijan, who married Timothy Vackson on June 15, 1970, is teaching at the Patricia Steven Fashion Institute in Vancouver.

Maria K. Plaza is a software specialist for PDP-10 computers at Digital Equipment Corporation in Maynard.

Regina Clarke Sackmary, a Ph.D. candidate at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, is a lecturer at the City College of New York.

Betty Scheinfeldt, who is completing her training as a Salvation Army officer, is assistant director of a home for unwed mothers in Cleveland.

Gregory and Marjorie Raschdorf Scieszka are working on masters degrees in education at UMass.

Nancy A. Soucy, who married Wayne M. Noel on August 8, 1969, is a physical education teacher in Texas.

Richard W. Stover has been employed for the past year as a staff assistant in the Provost's Office at the University.

1970

Edward Bowe is assistant director of student activities at Morris County College.

Gerald C. Chenoweth, a graduate student at the University, and Jeanne Lynn were married June 20, 1970.

Stewart A. Kaplan is a graduate student at UMass, working on an M.A. in humanistic education.

Dennis J. Waibel, a chemical engineer, is with the research division of the Rohm & Haas Company assigned to the research process engineering department in Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Marriages

Ruth M. Orzechowski '57 to John F. Dembski.


Susan H. Ostrander '69 to Robert Bruntill.

Suzanne M. Fredetti '70 to Jen T. Park '69.


Births

John Anthony born March 19, 1969 to John and

Obituary

Myron S. Hazen '50 died November 12, 1970. He was employed by the Coe Mortimer Fertilizer Company in 1910 and advanced to president in 1916. The company merged with the American Agricultural Chemical Company in 1920, and he was manager for field research and farm service when he retired in 1946. From 1946 to 1965, he successfully operated his fruit farm in Milton, New York. He is survived by his wife and brother.

Reyer H. Van Zwaalvuren '13 died October 22, 1970. Van, a prominent member of his class at M.A.C., served as class historian, as a member of the Index board, and on the College Signal for four years. He was a member of Phi Sigma Kappa and Phi Kappa Phi. A nationally known entomologist, he had done research in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Mexico, Africa, Europe, Japan, and, finally, Hawaii. His work in Europe was funded by the National Science Foundation, and, in Hawaii, he was with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association for thirty-one years. The 1965 Fernald Club yearbook was dedicated to him. Van was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and past president of the Hawaiian Entomological Society. His wife, son, and three grandchildren survive him.

Edwin C. Towne '15 died on October 16, 1970.

Raymond A. Cushing, who entered M.A.C. with the Class of '16, died September 3, 1970. After serving with the Eighth Cavalry during World War I, he went to Wyoming to learn cattle raising and finally purchased a ranch near Littleton, Colorado. Later, he acquired a 3,000-acre spread near Laramie which he finally sold for a smaller place near Wheatland, Wyoming. He is survived by his wife.

Raymond T. Stowe '18 died June 15, 1970. In 1920 he had become vice-president in charge of sales for the Worthmore Feeds organization. A former member of the Rotary Club of Greenfield, member of the Chamber of Commerce of Concord, and Life Deacon of the Trinitarian Congregational Church of Christ in Concord, he was always a loyal alumnus of the University. His wife, four children, and fifteen grandchildren survive him.

Paul B. Brown, who entered M.A.C. with the Class of '21, died April 20, 1970.

Tscharter D. Watkins, Sr., '21 died November 19, 1970. The senior member of Watkins Nurseries in Virginia, he is survived by his wife, five children, and nine grandchildren.

Arthur “Larry” Swift '22 died on October 21, 1970. He had been a teacher of chemistry and biology at Amherst High School for over thirty years before his retirement in 1964. He had also been director of visual aids for the Amherst school system and for church organizations. In 1960, Larry was the first recipient of the Robert Frost Award, personally presented by Robert Frost, “in recognition of creative and effective work done on a secondary level.” In 1961, he again received the award. In 1962, he received the UMass Associate Alumni Certificate of Distinguished Service. That same year, the Amherst Citizen Award in recognition of many years of service to the community was presented to him. He was a member of the North Congregational Church (where he held a number of offices), a corporator of the Amherst Savings Bank, and an avid fisherman. His wife, two children, and four grandchildren survive him.

Lester C. Peterson '36 died August 24, 1970. He received his Ph.D. in plant pathology from Cornell in 1942. He remained at that university and, in 1956, became a full professor. Dr. Peterson, whose work centered on improving the potato for quality and resistance to blight, wrote many articles for technical and professional publications.

Dr. Raymond J. Hock '43 died August 28, 1970. He was hit by a falling branch during a windstorm while camping in the Grand Canyon.

William Edward Stadler '46 died October 17, 1970. He was employed as a land appraiser for the U.S. Fisheries and Wildlife Service. He is survived by his wife, three children, his father, and two sisters.


Jean Grayson, who entered the University with the Class of '52, died recently. She had been secretary to the U.S. Ambassador to Israel for the past three years. In the Foreign Service since 1954, she had served many embassies all over the world. Her parents and two sisters survive her.

Robert F. O'Reilly '58 died November 4, 1970 from injuries sustained in an automobile accident. A graduate of Boston College Law School, he was a member of the Massachusetts Bar and was a claims adjuster for Allstate in Burlington, Vermont. He is survived by his wife, the former Valerie Bombardier '56, four daughters, three sisters, and five brothers.

Clark Mitchell '59 died November 13, 1970.

Norbert Tessier '60 died December 6, 1970 in the unexplained crash of his flying club aircraft. Norbie held a commercial pilot's rating and had recently passed written tests for an instrument flight rating. An employee of T.B.M., he leaves his wife, the former Sally Swift '60, and two children.

Stanislaus J. J. Rusek '62 died April 9, 1970.

Kenneth A. White '62 died in Viet Nam.

Clarence B. Shelnut '63 died June 4, 1970.

Timothy F. Murphy, Jr., '69 died in October 1970 in Viet Nam. A former sports writer for the Collegian, he was regarded as one of the best writers in that paper's history.
“Kids’ Stuff”

Forty-eight youngsters, guided by Lucy Szalankiewicz Ruland ’69, are busy putting together a newspaper involving the entire student body of the Flower Hill Elementary School in Port Washington, New York. The recent subject of a Time magazine article, “Kids’ Stuff” is in its second year and comes out three times annually.

When interviewed with her pint-sized newspaper staff, Lucy Ruland wore a red knit pantsuit and a bright yellow blouse. It was a far cry from her seven years as a nun in the Felician order in Enfield, Connecticut. For five of those years, she had taught in a parochial school. But she had felt restricted by the rules that kept her from using her talents to the fullest, and she was troubled by the fact that she had taken her vows. Mrs. Ruland admits to a great deal of soul-searching before she made the decision to leave the order.

A Polish priest, Father Cegielka, finally gave her the courage to do so. “My daughter,” he said, “take God by the hand and walk out of here.”

When she left the order in 1965, she plunged into the world of business. First she wrote radio copy for a station in Massachusetts, and later did public relations work for Steuben Glass in New York City. It was then she met the man who is now her husband, Gardner Ruland, whom she married on July 4, 1969, has been a paraplegic since he was wounded during the Korean War, when he was 19.

Half of their four year courtship was carried out via telephone when Lucy went back to the University of Massachusetts to complete the requirements for her degree. She then applied for a teaching position at the Flower Hill School, and was accepted.

Her work on “Kids’ Stuff” is very demanding, although much of the burden is shouldered by the children themselves. “Roving Reporter” Bud Lavery canvasses every classroom to find out what activities are in progress. Material ranging from poems to crossword puzzles is accumulated by the teacher of each class.

Under the leadership of Editor in Chief Ed Glassman, the contributions are edited and recopied. Layouts are made, and the art department, headed by Pam Driscoll and Elise Ciregno, embellishes the whole thing with original drawings. Two Flower Hill employees do the typing and run off the mimeographed copies, which are then distributed free throughout the school.

As noted in Time, “Kids’ Stuff” is definitely a success, and Lucy Ruland deserves much of the credit. According to Principal Lee Aschenbrenner, the rest of the Flower Hill School faculty all “take their hats off to her.”
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"Don’t get nervous—it’s only a game."

KATIE S. GILLMOR

"Where’s Julie?" "We’re missing someone else too. I only count twelve." "No, there are thirteen players. Where’s Julie?"

The bus waited for Julius Erving outside Boyden on the afternoon of March 19 amid snow flurries and musical diversion from the pep band. The basketball team was heading for New York City to face top-rated North Carolina in the first round of the n.n.t., and Erving, the star player, was five minutes late.

When he hurried on board the bus pulled out, and Jack Leaman, the head coach, settled grimly into his seat. Someone whistled for a few minutes, then stopped. Leaman opened a newspaper and most of his players followed suit.

The trip, which ought to have taken less than four hours, lasted five. There was snow and then rain; there was an unscheduled stop in Springfield; there was traffic and the bus driver was not familiar with the route.

Conversation was sporadic until after Springfield. The talk centered on u.n.a. and Assumption, and then on the press’s coverage of Julie. One kid, referring to a drawing of Erving by the Springfield Daily News cartoonist Jimmy Trelease ’63, said, "You look like Muhammad Ali after he’s been smacked in the jaw." Erving barely responded. He sat quietly with a wad of cotton stuck in one nostril, waiting for his nose to stop bleeding.

They talked a little about the n.n.t., and about the sign that someone had tacked on the Cage door after the loss to Springfield last February: a drawing of a tombstone inscribed "R.I.P.—N.I.T."

They talked about girls too. One guy was kidded about the girl he had been with in Maine. "She was so ugly, it hurt your feelings to look at her."

Someone produced a pack of cards that measured 5” x 7”. "Hey, Julie," he said, "can you shuffle these?" Erving coolly handled the deck while Mike Pagliara, the 5’10 guard, laughed and said, "I can’t get my hands anywhere near them." He dug out a pack of cards more his size and started a game of whist at the back of the bus. He and John Betancourt (the other 5’10 guard), Chris Coffin (a 6’4 forward), and athletic trainer Jim Laughnane ’61 sat around a precariously balanced valise, apparently more interested in flamboyant arguments about rules than in getting down to business.

Leaman walked to the back of the bus and grabbed Betancourt’s hair, saying to Laughnane, "Give him a little trim, will you?" Laughnane indicated Pag’s hair and the Coach said, "Yeah, it’s longer than my daughter’s. Anyone have some clippers? You know, I saw some of the greatest moves in practice today—shoot and push your hair back, pass and push your hair back.” As Leaman moved back to his seat, Erving took Laughnane’s place at the valise and the game settled down.

The rest of the team was either sleeping or reading, and John Betancourt decided to shake things up. "Hey, Julie," he said, "wake

The trip seemed interminable. Every five minutes someone would say “Where are we?” or “How much longer?” As the bus finally began to work its way through the rush hour traffic, the whist game broke up. A moment before Pagliara had dropped the cards he was holding and Erving had said, “Don’t be nervous, don’t be nervous—it’s only a game.”

The Redmen met North Carolina at 11 A.M. the following morning. The game was a shambles. Erving got four personal fouls in the first half and was fouled out of the game within five minutes of the second half. Two minutes before, John Betancourt had slammed into the base of the opponents’ basket, injuring his ankle. As Jack Leaman said later, “I would never have believed that my two best players would play only 25 minutes each in the NIT.”

It was unbelievable. So was the score—90-49. North Carolina had handed Leaman his worst defeat in five years of coaching.

As the score suggests, the UMass team was not at their best. There were far too many turnovers, and they couldn’t hit even when they could hold onto the ball. The kind of brilliant effort that made the victory over Syracuse possible was missing. But it wasn’t until Julie was fouled out that the game became a rout. And even then, UMass fought desperately—battered by the Tar Heels’ brutal defense and demoralized, offensively, by their uncanny accuracy. Finally numb, the Redmen heard the buzzer ending the game.

The bus ride home Sunday began as grimly as the game had ended the day before. But Leaman made a point of sitting with the players, joking with them and giving them reassurance. By the time the driver had found his way out of New York, (he still wasn’t familiar with the route,) spirits had improved to the point that Betancourt, Pagliara, Coffin and Charlie Peters felt up to playing whist.

As the bus pulled up beside Boyden, the players piled out with the Coach’s voice ringing in their ears: “And remember—keep practicing. Start next Monday.”

Julius Erving tries to block a shot.

On page 1, John Betancourt moves down the court under pressure.

Sam Provo shoots; Rich Vogeley is in the foreground.
Black and White in the Valley

BONNIE BARRETT STRETCH

A Five College supplement to the alumni magazines of Amherst College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College, and the University of Massachusetts, with the participation of Hampshire College.

When Martin Luther King was killed—way back in 1968—white America wept with remorse and guilt and vowed to do better by its black brethren. The nation's colleges and universities, in particular, pledged themselves to new efforts toward an integrated society, and promised to increase black enrollment, create new scholarships, hire more black faculty members and administrators, and develop more Afro-American curricula.

The four valley institutions—Smith, Mount Holyoke, Amherst, and the University of Massachusetts, (Hampshire was as yet unborn)—were certainly among the most concerned. Indeed, Mount Holyoke in 1963 had begun intensively to recruit black students and had been involved since 1965 in programs such as A Better Chance (ABC), to help disadvantaged black youth enter preparatory schools and eventually enroll in colleges, including Mount Holyoke. The University of Massachusetts in 1967 had taken the first steps toward its ccrbs (Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students) program by recruiting 125 students from big-city ghettos. One could fairly say the valley institutions represented
Most people at the colleges and the University feel that these institutions have a chance to build a harmonious multi-racial, multi-ethnic community. Nevertheless, the campuses have experienced racial tensions and conflicts that parallel those of the larger society.

the best in white liberal thought and deed. In the years following, they all launched active recruiting campaigns and more than doubled their enrollments of black students.

But no one fully anticipated what this would mean for these institutions. At the time all that was intended was to open the doors of white society a little wider. Many of the new students, however, came from poorer socio-economic and educational backgrounds and from all-black communities. The adjustment to a white middle class campus was often an enormous problem. But just as important, for the first time these white middle class communities came face to face with a large number of blacks. And although it took longer to recognize, the culture shock was just as great for the whites.

Although most people at the colleges and the University believe that this valley and the institutions in it have a better chance than most other areas in the country to build a harmonious multi-racial, multi-ethnic community, still in the last couple of years the campuses have experienced racial tensions and conflicts that parallel those of the larger society. Black students have become assertive and highly visible, and even though a number of the white faculty, administrators, and students have tried to cooperate and understand, there have been feelings of discomfort, and sometimes even anger and fear. As Walter Morris-Hale, assistant professor of government at Smith, put it: "How do you create an integrated community whose parent is a segregated society?"

The first changes the institutions faced, of course, were in recruiting and admissions procedures. The three colleges are among the nation's most academically distinguished, and the University of Massachusetts is one of the most highly selective public universities in the country. Traditional admissions criteria, such as SAT scores and high school records, had long kept black enrollment at these schools to a minimum. Other criteria were needed if enrollment was to expand substantially.

While the University's ccebs program aimed to open the doors to all who wanted to come, the private colleges set out to find students who, despite poor schooling, could be expected to survive the academic pace. The essential ingredient seemed to boil down to high motivation—what are the student's aspirations, how much drive and leadership ability does he or she have?

"Basically," says Louise Hall, assistant director of admission at Smith, "we look for consistent high achievement in whatever context the student is working."

The University, on the other hand, has gone into the ghetto to bring out young people who never gave college a dream, much less a thought. The ccebs program attempts to provide the extensive psychological and academic support these students need in their first year or so.

Until 1967, however, the University, despite its role as a state institution, had almost totally neglected the state's black population. Black enrollment hovered around 45—on a campus of over 10,000. That year, the half dozen or so black faculty members and administrators determined to change things and launched a massive effort to open University doors to all segments of the Massachusetts black community. In three years ccebs has grown to a $1.2 million program with more than 500 students, most of whom have been recruited from the ghettos of Boston and Springfield.

"We set out to design a new type of program," explains Randolph W. Bromery, vice chancellor for student affairs at the University and president of the committee. "ccebs is based on the rationale that any student who has had the misfortune of twelve years of poor schooling is not only ill prepared for college academically, but also feels psychologically inferior. If you bring that student to a white campus, he's not going to survive—unless, one, you turn him around, and two, you turn the campus around as well."

The first aim of ccebs, then, is to help the student develop a more positive self-image. Tutorial aid for any and all of his courses helps to assure his academic survival, and
make this work on a day-to-day basis living closely with white people. Black students often feel besieged by insensitive probing and insincere gestures of friendship.

"The tendency is to use you as a spokesman," explains Sandy Simpson, head of Mount Holyoke's Afro-American Society. "You can't be an individual. 'How do black people feel about that, Sandy?' I don't know how 'black people' feel about it. I know how I feel about it, that's all. But things aren't as bad as when I first came here. There are more of us now, and that helps. And white people seem to be learning a little. We just won't let them use us as guinea pigs any more."

The increase of black faculty and staff at all the institutions has also helped. These black adults already know well enough the difficulties of being black in a white world, and they can offer help and understanding from the depths of their own experience. Their numbers are still far too few, however.

Then there are the Afro-Am Societies and the Black Cultural Centers. Afro-Am organizations started on the campuses in the spring of 1967, but only within the last year or two has each campus acceded to pressure from the black students for a place of their own where they can get away from the white campus world for a while and relax by themselves. On a daily basis, the societies and centers serve as social clubs and meeting places, ways of getting together with people you feel close to. They bring lecturers, artists, and theatre groups to the campuses, and provide forums for black needs.

But they also serve a more fundamental purpose. "Black people are involved in a cultural nationalism movement." Professor Wilson says. "This is an effort to revive or perpetuate aspects of black experience, culture, and heritage. Once you get involved in this effort, you see a need for programs to enhance it. Such programs increase the interaction of blacks with each other and decrease interaction with others. Thus the need for Afro-Am, cultural centers, and black studies."

The task is to maintain a black identity
in a white world, not to succumb to the temptation of becoming a white person with black skin. The need is urgent and not merely one of individual salvation.
The young men and women who attend these colleges are among the privileged few, and they are being urged to return to their communities and help other young blacks along the road they’ve already traveled.
The difficulties of this task can be seen in the light of the history of white education for black people. Ever since the Civil War, white people have offered black people higher education. Originally it was in the form of white-owned and white-governed colleges for Negroes. Later some few Negroes made it into white northern institutions. But it was always on the same terms—that they forsake the black background from which they came and adopt white middle-class styles and values. In the past, educated middle-class Negroes frequently sought to dissociate themselves from their poor brethren. As E. Franklin Frazier makes clear in Black Bourgeoisie, “Middle class Negroes have rejected both identification with the Negro and his traditional culture. Through delusions of wealth and power they have sought identification with the white America which continues to reject them.”

It is the thrust of the new Five College Program for Black Studies to break this pattern, to recognize the continuity of the black experience in America, to provide the student not only with black pride but with a solid knowledge of his rich cultural heritage and an understanding of the ways in which this heritage has been denied him till now.

A basic element is defined in the lengthy proposal for the W.E.B. DuBois Department of Afro-American Studies at the University of Massachusetts (on which the five college program is based):

“This current generation of Black Students is, by virtue of the historical circumstances in which they find themselves and the alternatives available to them, the most important generation
of Black people to be produced in this country, because the decisions made by this group, the commitments they espouse and the responsibilities they accept will determine the fate of the Black community in this country.

"Consequently, much of the emphasis of the Department will be on developing a tradition of service, of collective responsibility, and a sense of national purpose and priorities among these students."

The Five College Program for Black Studies first came to life late last winter after black student demonstrations, which included building takeovers on the Amherst and Mount Holyoke campuses, called for the establishment on each campus of a black studies department and support for a number of other projects of the five college black community.

Actually, a five college black studies committee had been formed two months earlier, in December 1969, in response to a five college long-range planning report submitted to the college presidents the previous October. But the committee's members readily admit that not much had been accomplished until the dramatic events of February 1970, when the takeovers demonstrated the coherence of the five college black student community and impressed on the institutions the urgency of the student demands. As a result, the creaky machinery of academe got into gear, and in record time each institution approved a black studies or Afro-American department.

The rationale of a separate department lay in concern for establishing "a black academic and cultural presence in what is at present a completely white-oriented environment." As a separate department it would have the same autonomy and power of all other departments to recommend hiring and firing of faculty, to develop a philosophy of education, and to establish a comprehensive and coherent curriculum. None of these things could happen as effectively in the existing interdepartmental black studies programs which several of the institutions already had established.

Separate departments do not imply a "separatist" philosophy, however. Black studies faculty at all the colleges have specifically stated that all courses and the major are open to white students as well as black. An education that ignores the roles of the black man in America deprives the white student as well as the black of a sophisticated and accurate vision of his nation's history and culture. (At Smith this year, for example, a white student is among the first five black studies majors.)

Nor would white faculty or the works of white scholars be excluded. The crucial factor in considering new faculty members, apart from a demonstrable proficiency in their fields, would not be race but "an intellectual commitment to an aggressive non-traditional approach to their specific discipline." In the last five years or so, the new and fervent interest of scholars in the Afro-American experience has brought to light voluminous materials of early black writers formerly hidden in obscure journals or lost in neglected library collections. The reproduction of these sources by the large publishing houses, combined with thousands of related scholarly books and articles, provide a wealth of material for black studies. Thus, states the proposal for the W.E.B. DuBois Department at the University, "contrary to general opinion, the major function of Black Studies is not merely the introduction of little-known or ignored facts and events concerning the history of Black peoples. The major function of the field will be the introduction and validation of new methods and sources, the creation of new interpretations of traditional materials, and a radical transformation of the notions, concepts, and perceptions of history, society, and culture presently embodied in the white western academic traditions."

For instance, materials are now coming to light that challenge the assumptions of some historians that American slaves basically accepted their oppressed condition, or that black people played little active role before or during the Civil War (i.e., that
they passively waited for the white man to free them). Many of these issues are still unresolved, but they are at least open to question in ways they never were before.

In the field of literature, Eugene Terry, assistant professor of literature at Hampshire College, is challenging previous assumptions that black writing, and black art in general, lacks the complexity of white art, that it is "intuitive," "exotic," or sociologically accurate, but naive in technique and theme. Terry is also teaching a course on black autobiography, which he feels reveals classic patterns dictated by self, race, and humanity, that recur in the lives of such diverse figures as Frederick Douglass and Malcolm X.

Yet while the black studies departments have been established at each institution, and as a group have attracted an impressive array of scholars, the efficient coordination outlined in the proposal has been slow to come. Traditional institutional jealousies affect even these new departments. As the summer interim five college committee reported in September, "the program lacks coherence in its perspective, curriculum, and structure."

As the year wears on, however, some of the difficulties are being ironed out by the permanent Five College Afro-American Studies Executive Committee. The committee, comprised of the department chairman and a black student from each institution, has met almost weekly since November. The course offerings for the second semester are almost double the number offered in the fall, and a more carefully coordinated curriculum has been drafted for 1971-72. Forty-four different courses are now being taught on the five campuses. Of the private colleges, the Amherst department, under the chairmanship of Professor Asa Davis, offers the largest selection—nine courses, including Modern African History; Introduction to Black Religion in Africa and America; African Elements in Brazil, Latin America and the Caribbean; and an anthropology course on Peoples of Africa.

The black studies major is commended as an academic study on the same basis as any other part of the curriculum of a liberal arts college. Additionally, as in departments such as political science and sociology, involvement in some form of community study will be available to students desiring it. But so far, neither black nor white students have flocked to take the major. Although generally enthusiastic about individual courses, the students seem to be waiting for the new major to prove itself. Most black students at these institutions are here for the same reasons as white students—to get the rigorous academic training and the prestigious degree that will admit them to well-paid careers or to good graduate, medical, and law schools. (Indeed a large number of black students entering Smith in the past two years have expressed interest in premed study.)

The Five College Afro-American Studies Executive Committee, concerned with establishing academic credentials, has only slowly become involved with such nonacademic responsibilities as student community work in Holyoke and Springfield. Student summer tutorial programs, and "bridge" programs to ease the transition to college for black freshmen, have received minimal cooperative attention. Each institution has been involved in one or more of these programs, but seldom on a cooperative basis. Smith and Amherst have cooperated for two years in a tutorial program. Mount Holyoke and Smith have cooperated on a bridge program and have individually worked with the national Afro-American Educational Opportunity program to inform black high school students about colleges they otherwise might not consider. The University for several years has been a part of Upward Bound—a precollege "compensatory educational program" funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the University. Hampshire has its own Early Identification Program—working with a group of 29 fifth grade children from the city of Holyoke.

All of these cost the colleges large sums of money, and all of the colleges are finding that the enthusiasm of foundations for such programs is declining. But all are essential steps for building a multi-racial community, and cooperative efforts in most cases would be cheaper, more efficient, and more likely to attract outside funding.

One major block has been the difference in philosophy and commitment between the University and the four private colleges. "The University has a very different charge," noted a Smith administrator. "It has a commitment to the State of Massachusetts which even access doesn't meet. Smith has a different group of applicants, and if we take all those who apply who meet our standards we already have more than the national percentage. So why should we take on the public university's job of
educating the unqualified students?"
One University faculty member has said that his institution recognizes some differences, but he adds, "In the past these have been white elitist institutions; now they're integrated elitist institutions. We feel the society—certainly the black community—can no longer afford that kind of class distinction . . ."

The University is in a strong position to press its point of view. Today it is clearly an institution on the move. With state funds, it is building itself a new reputation in a wide range of fields. As in other fields, so also in black studies, it has a larger staff and more course offerings than any of the four private colleges, all of which, cooperatively or separately, are having trouble finding sufficient funds to support their programs.

Cooperation is useful, however, in attracting scholars to these small New England towns. A consortium of five prestigious institutions carries more weight than any one could alone. The search for outstanding black faculty is arduous, not only because they are scarce, but because they are in great demand and are less likely to come to a small town than to a more urban setting.

Each town harbors its share of prejudice. "There is a certain level of tolerance for the things students do," explained one faculty member, "and the tolerance-level is much lower for black students." To help rebuild deteriorating town-gown rapport, each of the institutions has set up a committee to create better relations with the townspeople.

"It's a question of institutional responsibility," says Lawrence Flood, assistant professor of political science at Mount Holyoke. "If you bring students to an environment you know to be hostile, you have a real responsibility to deal with that hostile environment."

A great deal of this burden falls on the black faculty and staff at each institution. It is they who must keep the white campus community aware of what the young blacks are experiencing. They race from faculty meetings to student meetings to town meetings to conferences with individual students on their academic or social problems. "Black faculty should receive combat pay," declared one professor.

For black faculty members who also wish to pursue their own scholarly interests, the burden is particularly heavy. Conflicts of interest between personal concerns as scholars and broader concerns with the black students and community are not always easily resolved. A faculty member can give willingly and extensively to student needs for a while, but there is a point where he needs to withdraw, and this can cause tensions within himself and with other black faculty and students. There is a deep-seated ambiguity about being a black person on a white campus, an ever present knowledge that despite your commitment to the black community, you are nonetheless living in Amherst and not in Harlem. The black struggle, of course, has no geographical boundaries, but of the territorial choices, Amherst is certainly one of the more comfortable. For many, the balance is uneasy; the ambiguity takes a toll.

Similar conflicts plague black students. The problems are as great for those from suburbia encountering a strong black community for the first time as they are for those from the inner city or rural South
encountering a large white community. All young people of this age face existential questions: "Who am I? Where do I belong? What do I want to do with my life?" But each question is compounded for young blacks, for they must find their place in the black world as well. They are being called on, by themselves and by others, to take a broad responsibility for what happens to the black community in this country. Too often, this creates conflicts with personal needs and desires: "How black do I want to be? Do I want to become a lawyer to join a big corporation, or go to the ghetto and sweat for the poor?" Even with the help of black faculty and staff, the black student finds no easy bridge from the suburban campus to the inner city. And when these inner conflicts are exacerbated by white insensitivity, tempers flare and tensions rise.

White students face some of the same confusion. They are often baffled by expressions of black animosity and frustrated in their efforts to try to understand. So far none of the institutions has dealt with this in an effective way, largely because they have only dimly begun to recognize the problem. Informal attempts at human relations meetings on the various campuses have had only limited success, for it is very hard to change the terms of the conversation, to look at the problem not as a black one but as a mutual, even white, one. At such meetings, white students seem to expect the blacks to talk about what they think or feel, but the whites are seldom able to do the same. For the first time, they are confronted aggressively by a reservoir of experience and culture that is not their own, and they find that to respond to it requires breaking out of their parochial assumptions, requires a willingness to face exposure, embarrassment, injury, pain.

Whites—students, faculty, administrators—are only just becoming aware of the ambivalence between their liberal hopes and their need for things to stay familiarly the same. In defense, many tend to withdraw from the situation. Others seek new reference points from the blacks (the endless question: "What's it like to be black?"). They look to blacks for what to think as one might in a foreign country look to the nationals to find the correct behavior. But there is no "correct behavior." Blacks are struggling as much as the whites. Perhaps the only correct behavior is just that—to struggle, to seek to learn and to act on that learning.

None of this complexity was anticipated a few short years ago when the institutions first actively sought to enroll more black students. No one would acknowledge how deep the biases are in our culture, or how narrow our notions of higher education have been. Most of these institutions have long traditions of academic excellence, of institutional autonomy, of a large degree of isolation from the community and the larger society. Can those traditions change to include new notions of subject matter, new criteria for the selection of faculty members and students? Can they change to accept new teaching responsibilities, new ways of working with the surrounding communities, and new ways for the colleges to work with each other? Can they change to embrace a new idea of what a higher education is, not merely high achievement in certain academic subjects, but preparation for responsible participation in the world at large? If so, they will no longer remain communities comprised of only a small segment of society. They will have to reach out more broadly, more comprehensively,

to a new group of whites as well as blacks, to Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Asiatics, and American Indians—not only to enroll them, but to include them in the institutions' concepts of history and culture.

The faculties and administrations of the five colleges are just beginning to face what this really means. The colleges are less culturally deprived than they were five years ago, less isolated in small New England towns, more cosmopolitan, more able to contribute to the larger society. They are by no means yet integrated multi-racial communities. But the time is past when they can ask whether this is the direction in which they should be going. It is no longer a question of "should," but rather how to do it and how long it will take.

Bonnie Barrett Stretch, the assistant education editor at the Saturday Review, is a 1961 graduate of Mount Holyoke.
The Black Way of Life: An Anthropologist's Approach

JOHNETTA B. COLE

The denial of the existence of a subculture among black Americans has been an effective means of depoliticizing black folks.

The ultimate victory of racism is when the oppressed view themselves as they are viewed by the oppressors. All oppressed peoples share, to some degree, what might be called the "denial urge." That is, the condemnation of one's status and, by extension, one's self. It leads 200,000 Asian women each year to undergo operations to reduce the slant of their eyes. It leads Jews to "bob" their noses, and Chicanos to anglicize their names. The denial urged many Algerian people to embrace a French style of life; as, indeed, colonized people throughout history have sought to relieve their condition by adopting the appearance and manners of the colonizers.

Racism in the United States had long been successful in distorting the black American's perception of self. Many blacks came to view themselves as physically unattractive and suffered considerable expense and inconvenience to look as white as possible. Some of the racial attitudes and myths associated with white America were adopted by black Americans. Until quite recently, Africa was viewed by black as well as white Americans as a land of "primitive" people. For Afro-Americans, as other Americans, the color black became associated with bad, evil, the undesirable. The color white connoted good, purity, the desirable.

Not all black people accepted the myth of white superiority. As Herbert Aptheker has recently pointed out, much of the literature of Afro-Americans rejects this myth, and at times replaces it with the notion of black superiority in beauty and character. The Afro-American worksong "Sounds Like Thunder" is an example. The singer begins by comparing himself to a mountain, thus establishing self-respect and dignity in the face of enforced servitude. The singer then notes that the boss man spends all of his money to come to the big road to hear his hammer ring. Thus, the slave retained dignity and even a degree of superiority in a dehumanizing situation.

During the early 1900s, when whites were writing books with titles such as The Mystery Solved: The Negro A Beast, W. E. B. DuBois entitled a book The Souls of Black Folk. The very purpose of this book was to express a strong sense of pride in being black. The poetry of Afro-Americans has always included tributes to black people. These expressions of racial pride first flowered in the Harlem Renaissance, with the works of writers such as Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, Arna Bontemps, and Sterling Brown. Today, during an era of increased racial consciousness, praises for black folks flow from the poetry of LeRoi Jones, Gwendolyn Brooks, Don L. Lee, Mari Evans and many others.

Despite these expressions of pride, the pervasiveness of racism in the United States has produced feelings of doubt and insecurity among black people. How could it be otherwise? In the area of culture, no less than physical appearance, too many black Americans echoed the conclusions of the majority opinion in social science and among laymen—that Afro-Americans are without a culture.

The literature on black culture in anthropology, sociology, and psychology is meager. When these social scientists have turned specifically to the life styles of black folks, they have either denied the existence of a distinctive way of life, or selectively examined those aspects of black culture which are the greatest "deviations" from mainstream American patterns.

It is of interest that social scientists have recognized the existence of various subcultures in the United States based on race and ethnicity (such as Polish-American, Chinese-American, Jewish), and yet most have dismissed black subculture as simply lower class culture. The conclusions of the few studies which do exist—indeed, the very selection of problems—are most often cast in terms of cultural pathologies and deviations. Examples of the problems anthropologists have focused on are those of matrifocality (households headed by women), street gangs and street corner groupings, and the dozens (stylized verbal contests interpreted as expressions of severe role conflict among black males).

The denial of the existence of a black culture or subculture among black Americans is not just significant as an academic error. It is also an effective if unconscious means of depoliticizing black folks. For when a people assume that they are without a shared way of life, they also assume that they are psychologically, culturally, and politically dependent on those who oppress them. On the other hand, once the oppressed cease to view themselves through the eyes of the oppressor, they are psychologically, if not politically, prepared to change their condition.

It is difficult to concisely define the black way of life because it is not a set of attitudes and behavior patterns which are distinctive to black folks. It is not a culture but a subculture. The distinctive patterns are restricted to certain areas, while others are drawn from a mainstream cultural pool. It is in the combination of traits, the subtle variations on universal attributes, that we sense black subculture. Recent anthropological studies are finally focusing on the characteristics which black Americans themselves use in referring to their own way of life: soul and style.

The notion of soul is difficult to define, but it seems to be the composite of long suffering, deep emotion and a sense of soli-
"Style" is not a black prerogative, although there are clearly black versions of it. "Soul" is another matter. It is that quality which has helped blacks survive in white America, and as such it is considered to be one attribute possessed exclusively by Afro-Americans.

darity among all black people. Black American music captures the sense of soul as long suffering in the themes of the blues and the pathos of a gospel song. Soul, as deep emotion, is the plea "help me Jesus" often heard in black churches. And soul is the bond which exists between two black people, perfect strangers, because they have shared the experiences of being black in the United States.

Style is as indefinable as soul. It embodies the combination of ease and class. Style is having a heavy rap (verbal display)—like the preacher, the militant, or pimp. It is being smartly dressed and highly composed in the presence of poverty and chaos.

Style is not a black prerogative, although there are clearly black versions of style. Whites as well as blacks may have the ability to look rich when they are poor, at ease when they are tense. But soul is another story. Because blacks are so highly visible and have been so systematically used as a source of power for white Americans, the quality of soul that has helped them to survive is considered to be the one attribute which is possessed exclusively, or almost exclusively, by Afro-Americans.

Although soul and style are the essence of the black way of life, not all black people express black subculture in the same way. The literature in anthropology is misleading in this respect. Overwhelmingly, it portrays the street life style—as described in the autobiography of Malcolm X and Claude Brown's *Manchild in the Promised Land*. This selective perception of black subculture hardly reflects the pursuit of "objective" scholarship. On the contrary, the imbalance in studies of black life styles promotes an academic version of the myth, "if you've seen one, you've seen them all." Disproportionate concentration on the street life style, admittedly the most "exciting" to study, encourages the stereotype of black folks as "deviants" and perpetrators of "social problems." In chronicling the details of this world of hustling, narcotics and prostitution, social scientists often fail to give equal time to the ongoing processes of economic deprivation and exploitation, and institutionalized racism and oppression—the very sources of behavior and attitudes in the street life style. There is an unwritten rule here which extends beyond studies of black folks. It is, very simply, that social scientists are to ignore the oppressors but study the oppressed.

Like any people, black Americans defy categorization. However, three life styles besides that of the street can be delineated. Down home, for example, is a common expression among black Americans, indicating one's point of origin, down South, or the simple, "traditional" way of life. It centers in the kitchens of black homes, in the church halls for suppers, in the fraternal orders.

There is a militant life style, that of the political world centered on college campuses and in urban black ghettos. This life style appears new only because attention is concentrated on individuals, such as Malcolm X and Angela Davis, rather than on the system which has continuously provoked patterns of revolt and thoughts of revolution among black and other oppressed peoples.

The upward bound life style is the way of life that centers in the "better neighborhoods." It is the style of the black middle class. Beginning with the work of E. Franklin Frazier, academicians have tended to deal with the "personality" (describing the cocktail parties, debutante balls and professional occupations) of this class. Again, the more important considerations of process have been ignored—that is, the historical circumstances as well as current institutions which motivate this group of black folks to strive for a change in their caste through the limited mobility of no class.

It is considerably easier to note manifestations of black American subculture than to identify the various sources of attitudes and behavior which constitute this way of life. In a general sense, however, we can identify three major pools from which black Americans have drawn: the culture of America (Americanisms), the generalized culture of West Africa (Afri-
Perhaps the biggest impact of black studies has been in the exposure of the ugliness and depths of academic racism. For those who professed so loudly to be in search of truth have been revealed as too often the protectors of myths and prejudices.

Johnetta Cole is an associate professor of Afro-American Studies and anthropology.
How About Coming Back to School?

The Division of Continuing Education and the Alumni Office are collaborating in an effort to give alumni the opportunity to pursue the subject of Black Studies if they so choose. If enough people are interested, it might be possible to present seminars in Black Studies on campus sometime during the summer. These would be based on Mrs. Cole’s article and the bibliography that follows. Six books included in the bibliography may be purchased through the Division of Continuing Education for $18.75. These are: Black Awakening in Capitalist America by Robert Allen; Black Metropolis by St. Clair Drake and Horace Clayton; The Souls of Black Folks by W.E.B. DuBois; Black Bourgeoisie by E. Franklin Frazier; Myth of the Negro Past by Melville Herskovits; and Soul edited by Lee Rainwater. To order the books or inquire about the seminars, write Dr. William Venman, 920 Campus Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002. Orders must be received by June 1. Books will be shipped in the middle of June.

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Rainwater, Lee (editor) 1970: Soul. Aldine, Chicago—A collection of articles dealing with several dimensions of soul. The viability and uniqueness of black subculture is debated.

The Academy Shall Not Perish . . .

A 1965 graduate works to reestablish what was once considered the finest musical theater in the United States.

Tom Kerrigan, the assistant to the director of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, sat in his office one morning recounting some of the extraordinary events in that theater's history. "A man who still works here as a ticket-taker worked here in 1920, when Caruso gave his penultimate performance on this stage. He told me that Caruso would sing an aria and then have to go into the wings to cough up blood. He filled towel after towel with blood. Finally he collapsed and could not take his curtain call.

"This was once considered the finest musical theater in the United States. Anna Pavlova, Edwin Booth, Isadora Duncan, Sarah Bernhardt . . . they all played here. But the Brooklyn Academy of Music was built to suit a Metropolitan Opera House-type audience, and when these people moved out of Brooklyn to "safer" areas, or were wiped out in the Depression, the Academy's prestige declined. Even now, although this type of theater patron is attracted to what we are doing, he still won't come. There is a tremendous stigma attached to this borough. Brooklyn even has an international reputation as a wasteland, a dead end."

Older Manhattanites who now throng Lincoln Center may hesitate to travel to Brooklyn, but New York students and other young adults by the thousands have no qualms about taking the twenty minute subway ride from Midtown to the Academy. And Brooklyn's middle and lower class residents, especially the large black community, have found a theater tailored to their needs in their own backyard. Harvey Lichtenstein, when he became the Academy's director in 1967, set out to attract this new audience, and he has succeeded.

As Lichtenstein's assistant, Tom Kerrigan has frequently worked ten hours a day and more, seven days a week, to keep the programs going which keep the audiences coming. Over the past three years, the B.A.M.'s presentations have given it the reputation of being the country's leading dance center. During the 1968-69 season, the first season Kerrigan was with the Academy, nine dance companies were featured. The following year, three groups became resident companies: Merce Cunningham's, Alvin Ailey's, and Eliot Feld's American Ballet Company.

The Brooklyn Academy, however, is not exclusively concerned with dance. In fact it was the exclusive run of The Living Theatre which brought the B.A.M. into the limelight. The Living Theater, although acclaimed by audiences and critics, had emigrated from the United States because of objections to and conflicts with the U.S. government. Lichtenstein induced the group to return for an engagement at the Academy. His timing was perfect. By 1968, a large segment of the American theater-going public was ready to appreciate The Living Theatre's unconventional program.

In the three years since that sensational presentation, the diversity, individuality and quality of the Academy's projects have influenced New York City's audiences and critics. "Brooklyn Academyesque" may be clumsy, but it is a term often applied to programs at other theaters in the city.

Three major theater companies, fifteen major dance companies, and two orchestras have been among the Academy's bill of fare. It is Tom Kerrigan's job to help administer these programs, working with a budget of $1.5 million and ticket receipts totalling $600,000.

Kerrigan, although only 25-years-old, has the background to do the job. While at the University of Massachusetts, for the two years it took him to complete his undergraduate work, he studied theater and became interested in promotion and press publicity. Several faculty members were instrumental in steering him towards his present career; he mentions Doris Abramson in particular. Influenced by Cosmo Catalano, a member of the faculty in 1965, he enrolled in the masters program in acting and directing at Yale after receiving his bachelor's degree. "If I hadn't gone to the University," he says, "I would never have gotten to Yale. Once there, I switched to theater administration. I was finally at home. It was fantastic."

Kerrigan attributes his meteoric rise in his profession to the extraordinary management training program at Yale. He had an opportunity to study under such New York professionals as the program's director, Herman Krawitz, of the Metropolitan Opera.

From New Haven, Kerrigan was in easy commuting distance to New York City. Even while living in Amherst, he frequently traveled to Manhattan on weekends. Now he was able to be in the city often enough to work with one of his teachers from Yale—Harvey Sabinson of Solton & Sabinson, a press and public relations firm which usually handles half of the Broadway shows produced in any one season.

Armed with this experience, Kerrigan became an assistant in the Brooklyn Academy's press department when he graduated from Yale in 1968. By December of that year, he had been promoted to Lichtenstein's assistant, handling all administrative affairs. His duties broadened even further last August when, as he puts it, the press department "ended up on my desk too."

Kerrigan looks to the future with mixed emotions. "I had planned to spend only two seasons here," he says, "and this is my third. There are other things to do—starting a national theater for instance—and I would like to give them a try.

"On the other hand, the possibilities here are staggering, more than in any other existing theater in the country. It is, in short a three-ring circus—and hasn't everyone envied the ringmaster from time to time?"
Brooklyn residents have found a theater suited to their needs in their own backyard, and, in turn, the Brooklyn Academy of Music has found itself surrounded by an enthusiastic audience. Programs tailored to special groups, such as the neighborhood schoolchildren shown here, have brought the Academy considerable recognition.
On Campus

Trustee Lyons Resigns

"I greatly appreciate these flowery words and wonderful obituary which I trust will be placed on file. My statesmanship has been examined and to give you a strategic point, I have noticed at Hyannis and at the Board of Higher Education that all these projections that show the impossible number of students and the impossible amounts of money that are to be forthcoming all have a target date of 1980, and I thought it would be technically very desirable for me to take this sabbatical until after 1980, and, like Robert Frost, if I’m satisfied in having died, I may return."

With these words, Louis M. Lyons ’18 resigned from the University’s board of trustees after a seven year term. The 73-year-old journalist, (he is anchor man on WGBH-FM nightly news commentary in Boston), is the former curator of Harvard University’s Nieman Foundation for journalism.

Students as well as colleagues regretted his resignation from the board. The Collegian editorialized, "For the past seven years Louis Lyons has been one of the University’s most active, most sincere, and most visible trustees, and his departure from the board this month will be hard to take ... Mr. Lyons has proved that age is not necessarily a barrier to understanding."

Dr. Lyons’s resignation became effective February 22.

Amherst Appointments

Associate Provost Robert L. Gluckstern has been named vice-chancellor for academic affairs and provost. As such, he is the chief academic officer for the Amherst campus. A student-faculty committee, which had considered some forty nominations from on and off campus since last fall, unanimously recommended Dr. Gluckstern’s appointment.

Two other search committees have been at work, and the board of trustees has made the following appointments based on their recommendations: Dr. Jeremiah M. Allen, acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, associate provost, and professor of English, was named dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Fine Arts; and Dr. Dean Alfange, Jr., associate professor of government, was named dean of the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

Unfinished Business

Recently, there have been drastic across-the-board cutbacks in the U.S. foreign aid budget and shifts in U.S. technical assistance priorities in Africa along political lines. Gilbert E. Mottla feels that these are the main reasons why the contract with the Agency for International Development for the University’s six-year educational project in agriculture in Malawi, Central Africa, was not renewed.

Mottla, campus coordinator of the Malawi Project for the University’s College of Agriculture, explained, "According to reports from Malawi and U.S. government officials, our University has done highly commendable work in Malawi but unfortunately the job is far from finished."

Malawi, with a population of five million, has almost no natural resources and minimal industry. Its major source of national income is agriculture, which is still in a primitive stage. Scientific plant breeding is all but unknown. Fertilizer, at $6 per bag, is too expensive for the average farmer to buy. Hand methods still predominate and plant diseases flourish. "Malawi is a plant pathologist’s dream—every disease you can think of can be found there," said Joseph Keohan, the last UMass staff member to serve there. He ended a two-year tour of duty last fall as a senior lecturer in biology at Bunda College, the agricultural college unit of the University of Malawi which UMass people helped develop.

In 1971, Bunda expects to have fifty in the graduating class. This is remarkable progress in four short years but, as Mottla puts it, "It takes at least ten years to develop a viable college specializing in the modern agricultural sciences. Those of us who know Malawi and her needs are, therefore, frustrated because UMass was not furnished sufficient funds to complete the job."

The UMass College of Agriculture, under the direction of Dean A. A. Spielman, is exploring the possibility of support from an American foundation in order to complete the job required at Bunda. A proposal for the establishment of a regional center for applied research and technology has also been submitted to AID and several foundations. If financial support can be obtained, this research center would be located at Bunda College and would serve not only Malawi, but also neighboring countries such as Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland, and Lesotho.

Artistry Beyond Expectation

"The ease with which these young women approached the whole idea of dance programming for audience education makes the entire program a real pleasure. . . . The whole evening was too short. Everyone was having such a good time, on stage and off, that one would have been content had these young dancers continued for a few hours more."

In this review of a lecture-demonstration presented in the fall of 1969 by the University’s Concert Dance Group, a surprised reporter for a Springfield newspaper admitted by implication that his talent as a forecaster was on a par with the ground hogs. The seven UMass senior girls showed none of the "cold, physical education approach" to dance that he had so smugly expected.

Suitably chastened, the following year he reported that the Group, "under the direction of very talented, tenacious Marilyn Patton, has grown in stature, developed in creative integrity, and expanded its intellectual attitude toward the dancers' art."
The men and women of the Concert Dance Group have performed off campus as well as on, visiting high schools, colleges and hospitals in Massachusetts and neighboring states.

The dance concentration program within the School of Physical Education has enrolled thirty-three students in its third year of existence. Marilyn V. Patton, advisor to the program, is assisted by two full-time and one part-time faculty member. Student interest now surpasses the number of courses available, and Miss Patton hopes that a department of dance will be formed and a dance major developed in the near future.
**Chancellor’s Club: A Vehicle for Philanthropy**

The University has announced the formation of a Chancellor’s Club to coordinate substantial contributions from alumni and friends. Funds from the Chancellor’s Club will be used for initiating and maintaining new programs at UMass.

Membership is open to those giving $1000 or more a year or $10,000 over a period of time. Bequests in the latter amount also qualify for membership status. All contributions may be made in the name of both spouses. Donors of $10,000 or more may, if they desire, have their funds named in their honor.

The chairman of the Chancellor’s Club is Paul G. Marks ’57, president of Display-Craft Corporation in Framingham. Long active in alumni affairs, Paul is currently serving as First Vice President of the Associate Alumni. To obtain further information, write him c/o Office of the Chancellor, Whitmore Administration Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002.

**Rand Dies at the Age of 81**

The death of Frank Prentice Rand, on February 8, 1971, marks the end of an era in the history of the University. The first third of his long and distinguished career was spent at the Agricultural College; the second third spanned the years at Massachusetts State; and the final third was at the University until his retirement in 1960 as Professor Emeritus of English.

In his forty-six years on the faculty, his students must have numbered well over 5,000, but he remembered most of them by personality and accomplishment as well as by name.

His upper division elective courses in literature concentrated upon four areas—Shakespeare, modern drama, modern poetry, and Victorian poetry. The essence of Frank Rand in the classroom was a brilliant lecture, perfectly phrased and timed, full of wit and interesting insights. The five minute Rand quizzes at the beginning of each class period—forty-two quizzes a semester—were a legend on campus. Exactly how much he counted these carefully corrected papers was a secret no one ever solved.

Professor Rand also carried a section of freshman composition in each semester, even at the end. His highly personalized method of getting freshmen to write a great deal helped thousands of students improve their command of the English language. His influence extended beyond the classroom too, notably through his role of director of the Roister Doisters.

A prolific writer, the author of sixteen volumes, Mr. Rand had the same flair for style in his books that he displayed in his lectures and his ordinary conversation. His publications included several collections of poetry, plays, a history of the University, a widely-praised history of the town of Amherst, and scores of reviews, articles, and newspaper columns.

As an administrator he served for twenty-three years in the post of department head in English. In addition, he was the acting dean of the College of Liberal Arts during seven years of significant development in both curriculum and scholarly endeavor.

He was the recipient of honorary degrees from both UMass and Williams College, his alma mater. He was a trustee of Cushing Academy and was elected for several terms as a trustee of the Jones Library in Amherst.

Professor Rand and his wife Margarita, (who survives him), were gracious hosts, sharing their friends, men like Robert Frost and Robert Francis, with students and faculty members. Frank Rand’s contributions to the University were infinitely generous and his death is an incalculable loss.

**The Graduate School Forges Ahead**

In 1960, the University awarded a total of three Ph.D.’s; in 1970, 204 doctorates were granted. This increase of 6700% has not been at the cost of quality. In fact, in nationwide ratings of graduate programs conducted by the American Council on Education, the Graduate School fared very well. Seventeen Ph.D. programs were listed among the best in the country, two being judged among the top twenty departments in their respective fields. These were the doctoral programs in German, offered cooperatively with Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, and Smith, and the program in botany, one of the oldest in the University.

The other fifteen programs cited were: English, history, government, psychology, sociology, human development, entomology, microbiology, molecular biology, physiological chemistry, population biology, zoology, geology, and mathematics. When the last such survey was made five years ago, only bacteriology-microbiology, entomology, psychology, and zoology were included. At that time, there were 2,231 graduate students at the University. In the intervening years, that number has more than doubled. There are now 4,464 graduate students, and the Graduate School receives three times as many applicants as it has places available.

Graduate Dean Mortimer Appley commented: “Much of the improvement reflected in the report is attributable to the recruiting of highly qualified faculty, particularly in the last few years.” Although pleased with the high ratings obtained, Dr. Appley expressed some concern that the ratings did not sufficiently reflect recent improvements. In the eighteen months that it took to prepare the report, the University’s programs have improved to a point where many more departments might have been cited.

**Love Story**

Boy beaver meets girl beaver...love and baby beavers follow in quick succession. Simply Walt Disney romanticism, one might say, but even Disney’s chroniclers of the animal kingdom would have difficulty telling the heart warming tale.

The problem: the boy and the girl know which is which, but human observers have never been able to distinguish between sexes in beavers.

The solution: a blood test, on the basis of
which beavers can be tagged and studied.

University researchers, led by Joseph S. Larson '56, associate professor of wildlife biology, and graduate student Stephen J. Knapp, discovered that the nuclei of the female beaver’s white blood cells are different from those of the male. Armed with this information, the UMass research team has been able to study the social structure of beaver colonies and thereby provide a basis for more informed trapping regulations.

The Second Century Club

Almost two hundred people contributed $100 to the 1970 Alumni Fund, thus becoming members of the Second Century Club. The names of these donors are listed below:


Progress in the Works—
Please Bear With Us

Alumni records will go on the UMass computer this May, after ten months of rigorous planning and research. The computerization will increase the efficiency of the present office operations and will allow broader dissemination of information about alumni throughout the University.

Unfortunately, there will be a period of transition before these benefits can be reaped. Delays, particularly in the acknowledgment of donations, are foreseen. We ask our friends to bear with us.
Lacrosse:
"It's a helluva lot of fun to play"

PETER PASCARELLI '72
Lacrosse is called the All American game, the fastest game on earth, and it is all that. But lacrosse was never the big spectator sport in New England that it is on Long Island and in Maryland, until the University of Massachusetts lacrosse team became the perennial New England lacrosse power and, finally, after years of struggling, a nationally ranked college lacrosse team.

UMass has had huge student support for its home lacrosse games. Interest in lacrosse has made the sport join football, baseball and basketball as the big spectator draws on campus. A perfect example was a game two years ago with Amherst College that brought an estimated 6,000 people to Alumni Stadium. And plans are being made to play some, if not all, home games in the stadium this spring.

All this interest is surprising, considering that only twelve high schools in the state play lacrosse.

Coach Dick Garber has some theories on lacrosse's popularity at UMass. Garber should know, since he's been Redmen lacrosse mentor for seventeen years, and during those years has compiled one of the finest coaching records in America, an impressive 110 wins, 57 losses and 2 ties.

Garber thinks lacrosse has caught on at UMass because of three big reasons: "One, the players are a cross-section of the campus. In most intercollegiate sports, by necessity, the only ones who play are recruits. And while I have nothing against recruiting, the recruited athlete sometimes gets separated from the rest of the students. Most of our players, though, are just students who came out for lacrosse. So, whereas on most teams not many students know players, our team is the opposite.

"Secondly, it is simply a great game to watch. Lacrosse is so similar to hockey and basketball that even if you don't know the rules, you can recognize what is going on.

"And thirdly, we have been a winner. We have not had a losing season since 1965, and have not lost at home in three years."

College lacrosse has always had its problems gaining recognition nationwide. The fact that it has never had a national tournament has not helped. Neither has the absence of any regular form of national ranking. This year all that changes. The NCAA will be holding its first lacrosse championship. And the wire services will be carrying weekly polls of the nation's top teams.

To Garber, this is a godsend. "These are long overdue steps for national lacrosse interest. The tourney will give schools like ourselves the chance to compete against the traditional best. It will give the fans and players something to look forward to. And the weekly rankings can help get lacrosse newspaper space it has never had."

The coach, a Springfield College grad, is not sure how UMass will match up against the traditional lacrosse powers, such as Navy, Johns Hopkins and the Ivies. He does say though, "We are playing Ivy League schools in our schedule now, with Harvard and Brown this year. And we add Yale next season. We've tried to gradually upgrade our competition because we've dominated our level so long. And besides, the University now attracts Ivy-type student-athletes. "Lacrosse is just like anything else," he continued. "The amount of scholarship money has a great deal to do with what level we can rise to. It's a fact of life that the best lacrosse players come from out of state, and therefore it costs them more to come here. But this year, for example, we have eight of the really good lacrosse players applying here and they have grades good enough to be admitted. It will boil down to how much they can give and how much we can give."

One of the most distinguishable characteristics of the team is its contagious spirit. This fall, eighty players showed up for fall practice, many of whom had never played lacrosse previously, and most of whom still practice with the team. Garber enthused, "A good athlete can be taught lacrosse in a short time. If he has had experience in something else, like hockey or football, all the better. Frequently athletes can move over from another sport.

"We can handle the many kids who want to play, because we have had a freshman and junior varsity program. We get the kids' games scheduled and that gives them something to look forward to. And they will be the first to tell you the game is a helluva lot of fun to play."

UMass grad Russ Kidd '56 will be junior varsity coach this year, added to his duties as frosh hockey coach. Freshmen are eligible for varsity play in lacrosse, so junior varsity play has supplanted the freshman team. Kidd, along with Don Johnson '56, according to Garber, "made us a lacrosse team, when we had really never been one."

Alumni, Garber says, "put us on the map and got UMass lacrosse a lot of attention. People like Billy Maxwell '60, who is one of the leading career scorers and now a UMass football assistant, and Dick Hoss '61, our first All American." Other All Americans, like Jim Ellingwood '62, Dick Brown '65, Kevin O'Brien '67, John Bamberg '62 (a former football assistant), Walt Alessi '68, and more recent stars—Kevin O'Connor '69, now a West Point assistant coach, Tom Tufts '69, also at West Point, Steve Connolly '69, and two-time All American and last year's record breaking scorer Tom Malone—have helped lacrosse.

UMass lacrosse players seem to have a fraternity-like spirit that carries over after they leave school. Says Garber, "Our graduates will go home and talk up our program. This helps a great deal. And since we have had success, good players want to come here. I think any high school youngster is impressed by our commitment to good student-athletes and to the campus. For example, a few years ago a study was made of the academic averages of all varsity sports, and lacrosse was the best. Tom Malone, one of our greatest stars, won an ECAC merit award for student-athletes.

"Our players are really closely-knit. They remember us after they graduate. We have started an alumni game that includes a dinner and dance. Last year we planned on about fifty, and one hundred twenty-four showed up. This year, I get phone calls all the time asking when the alumni game will be this year. Our grads seem to bring players with them all the time."
This year's schedule is probably one of the stickmen's best ever. It includes a spring trip that takes the Redmen south to play national lacrosse powers Army, Rutgers, Princeton and Nassau Community College on Long Island. Then they come north and play teams like the English National team, Adelphi, Brown, Harvard, in addition to their Northeast Division teams, like Amherst, Middlebury and Wesleyan. Coach Garber thinks this year's Redmen will be another success.

"Our first eighteen players are very capable and can probably compete on a national level. Off of fall practice, this could be the best team we've ever had. It stands up well against the last two years. We have a lack of size and lack of experience in playing together, but I think we have a good shot at national ranking and, hopefully, the national playoffs.

To make those playoffs, UMass will have to earn one of the two or three bids from District I of the NCAA. They can earn that by winning the New England title, or by being chosen for the at-large berths. The New England title is a mythical one in the sense that it is chosen and not a formal league. This year, though, it will probably be earned on the field, because the three top contenders—Brown, Harvard and UMass—all play each other. The eight team playoffs will be held at Hofstra University, at a new Astro-turfed stadium, after a regional playoff round.

Says Garber, "We have a good chance for the playoffs. I kind of wish they had had them the last two years, though, because I think we would have gone a long way."

In talking with Garber, you come away with an infectious enthusiasm for lacrosse and athletics in general. He has never been one to complain about much, but rather goes out and coaches his teams to the best coaching record in the University. He really summed up his feelings best when he said about UMass lacrosse, "We try to succeed in being a good team, in a reasonable framework. The team is a representative of the University. Something that seems to come up from time to time is that we get the bad end of the stick from the athletic department or somewhere else. That's ridiculous. We are doing a really positive thing out there. We have never complained, because there is nothing to complain about. Our team morale is just amazing. Why last spring during the strike, the team voted unanimously to keep playing, and a lot of our players were actively involved in the strike."

Garber went on to say, "We are well thought of on campus, and our fan support shows that. I believe athletics can play a really positive role in a kid's life and that makes being a part of it so good."

Lacrosse has not only arrived at UMass; it has become a major sport. It has been successful, exciting and entertaining. The All American game, invented by Indians and played with the ferocious abandon of hockey or football, is a way of life on the UMass campus these days.

Peter Pascarelli is the former editor in chief of the Massachusetts Daily Collegian.

Julius Erving, the extraordinary junior who sparked the basketball team to two outstanding seasons, has signed a contract (reportedly for $500,000) with the Virginia Squires of the ABA.

The news leaked on April Fools' Day, but it wasn't a joke.

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From the Sidelines

RICHARD L. BRESCIANI '60
Assistant Sports Information Director

The Yankee Conference will have a new commissioner, Adolph W. Samborski, July 1. Samborski, who retired as athletic director at Harvard last year, will succeed J. Orlean Christian, the 'yc's first commissioner, and will have his office in Durham...

The new Redmen football staff has been completed. Joining head coach Dick MacPherson are Bob Pickett, Billy Maxwell '60, Ken Conatser, George Flood, Larry Pasquale, and Bob Harris. Spring football practice ends with the annual clinic and intra-squad game, April 30 and May 1. The clinic will feature Detroit Lions quarterback Greg Landry '68, Cleveland Browns end Milt Morin '66, Bay State Patriots offensive coordinator Sam Rutigliano, and Denver Broncos linebacker John Huard.

Football co-captains for 1971 are end John Hulecki and defensive back Dennis Keating. Two Redmen whose names should appear in the school records after next fall are place-kicker Denis Gagnon, who has already set the extra point record with 58 in 62 tries, and fullback Dick Cummings. Cummings is the fourth all time ground gainer with 1,021 (behind Pat Scavone's 1,279, Sam Lussier's 1,572, and Greg Landry's 1,632). The Redmen will scrimmage at Cornell September 11, then open the season September 18 at Maine.

We had two players taken in the NFL draft. Guard Bob Pena went to the Cleveland Browns in the fourth round and was the first New England player chosen. End Nick McGarry, who was ruled ineligible by the 'yc last fall, was drafted in the fifteenth round by the Patriots. Guard Pierre Mar-
chando, also ruled ineligible by the YanCon, had a fine season with the Hartford Knights of the Atlantic Coast League and will probably sign with an NFL team. Steve Rogers played on the same team and was named All League safety. He set Redmen pass interception records in '67, 68 and '69.

Track Coach Ken O'Brien '63 is happy. The new track, a 440-yard oval complete with "Uni-Turf," has been built on an 11-acre site adjacent to the varsity baseball field. The Redmen will host the YanCon track championships May 15 for the first time since 1960.

Basketball enjoyed its best season, and Julius Erving continued to be the most honored Redman hoopster ever. In just two years he has broken almost every UMass record for scoring and rebounding, and he has become a bona fide All American selection. He had great performances to win the MVP award, leading UMass to the Hall of Fame Tournament title and a 35-point, 17-rebound win over George Washington at Madison Square Garden. After the latter appearance, the response and comments were tremendous:

"He is the closest thing I have seen to Connie Hawkins [6'8 star of the NBA Phoenix Suns]."—Lou Carnesecca, coach of the New York Nets of the ABA.

"Put Erving's name in a hat with that of Sid Wicks of UCLA and Ken Durrett of LaSalle. Pick any two of them and you have the nation's top forwards."—Wayne Embry, director of player personnel for the Milwaukee Bucks.

"He's the best junior in the country and probably better, at least as a shooter, than Sidney Wicks. He can do it all."—John Kress, chief scout of the Nets.

For sheer dominance against a solid opponent, Julie's work in the 86-71 final home game with Syracuse ranks at the top. He scored 36 points, grabbed a record 32 rebounds, had seven assists, and five blocked shots. It was another terrific coaching job by Jack Leaman, who won the Yankee Conference title for the fourth straight year.

Looking ahead, the basketball team adds Harvard away and Manhattan at Madison Square next winter. UMass will also compete in the Quaker City Tournament against Tennessee, South Carolina, Boston College, Fairfield, Manhattan, LaSalle, and Villanova.

Two dedications on campus this spring deserve notice. When UMass played New Hampshire on April 24, the baseball field was named the Earl E. Lorden Field after the Redman baseball coach who served from 1948 to 1966. On May 15, at the YanCon track championships, the new outdoor track will be named after Llewellyn L. Derby, Redman coach from 1922 to 1953.

Yankee Conference baseball teams are playing each other three times this year, for a fifteen game league schedule. Also on the schedule—the Redmen play at Harvard May 17. The UMass tri-captains are seniors Jack Bernardo and Jim Conroy, and junior Brian Martin (who led New England in hitting last year at .422).

Talk about tall basketball teams. Baseball need not be ashamed of its height, with a pitching staff which includes 6'9 Tom Austin, 6'6 Tom White, 6'5 John Olson, 6'3 Tom King, 6'2 Lou Colabello, and 6'1 Jack Bernardo.

Former Redman All American baseballers Bob Hansen and Joe DiSarcina took part in spring training. Hansen, who batted .323 in 35 games with Portland of the Triple-A Pacific Coast League in September, is the property of the Milwaukee organization. DiSarcina, owned by the San Diego Padres, played at Lodi, California last summer and will be assigned soon to a minor league team.

The hockey team's first invitation to play in the ECAC's Division II playoffs was a tribute to the fine work of Coach Jack Canniff. The Redmen set a new school win record and got their first Division I wins over Penn and Northeastern, lead all the way by sophomore scoring whiz Pat Keenan who set new school records for goals and points in one season. Goalie Pat Flaherty and defenseman Brian Sullivan were also outstanding.

Tennis Coach Steve Kosakowski will be seeking his eleventh YanCon title at the league championships May 1 at Orono... Congratulations to the wrestling coach, Homer Barr, who not only had another outstanding season but also was selected as Penn State's all-time heavyweight. He won two Eastern titles and placed three times in the National Tournament.

**Tournaments**

Redmen teams had a rewarding winter capped by post-season tournament competition.

In basketball, UMass had its second straight appearance at the NIR. The Redmen lost to North Carolina, 90-49, before 19,000 spectators in Madison Square Garden. They finish the season with 25 wins and 4 losses.

The hockey team went to the ECAC Division II Tournament in Burlington for the first time, losing 2-1 to defending champion Vermont. They finish the season with 14 wins, 6 losses, and 1 tie.

The wrestling team won the New England Championship Tournament to break Springfield's 20-year domination; 87 points for UMass to 77 for Springfield. They end the season 15-3-1.

The gymnasts finished third behind Penn State and Springfield in the Eastern Gym League Championships held at Curry Hicks Cage.

The ski team competed with twenty-six other schools, representing three divisions, to win the New England Ski Conference Championship.
Comment

EVAN V. JOHNSTON '50
Executive Vice-President

For several years now there have been increasingly strong attempts to raise tuition at the University of Massachusetts. Former President John W. Lederle, long a champion of the principle of low tuition, brought out a statement last February arguing against such a move.

His five major points are herein quoted with his permission, and with a few minor editorial privileges:
1. We are the “people’s university,” established and designed to provide educational opportunity for those who cannot afford high tuition.
2. Education is an investment by the state in its most important resource—its youth—which investment comes back many times over in the form of increased ability to pay taxes and in improved social conditions.
3. While public higher education ought to be free, or at most be offered with a low tuition, that some children of rich parents could pay more tuition is no reason for subjecting all students to higher tuition.
4. Unless we don’t care whether we disadvantage our Massachusetts youth for the world of tomorrow, let us stand on the principle that the University of Massachusetts should not exceed the national median for tuition and fees for institutions of our type. Sound comparisons must use both tuition and fees. We are now at the national median on an in-state basis. We may be somewhat under on out-of-state tuition.
5. Any tuition increase will create more real hardship than the revenue it brings in can justify.

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Lederle pointed out that “From one-half to two-thirds of our students come from homes where, taking into account both husband and wife’s income and savings, they can’t cover the full cost of education even at the University of Massachusetts. . . . Low tuition is the birthright of the land-grant system, raising tuition to private school levels destroys the diversity of higher education.” He added, “A system of loans, later to be repaid, starts a student off like an indentured servant, and if his wife also took out a loan, we have a reverse dowery.”

“Why do we make a distinction between free education through high school and then charge tuition for college, in a day when a college education has become as necessary as getting through high school once was?” he went on to ask.

There are other questions to be considered beyond the philosophical justification of low tuition. “A policy of low tuition is self-executing,” explained Dr. Lederle, “while a scholarship and financial aid program will require a bureaucracy to make the many appraisals of individual student need.” Most important of all, he pointed out the deceptive quality of many of the proposals: “Throughout history the announcement of tuition hikes has been accompanied by the promise of increased financial aid for needy students. This has been deceitful and fraudulent. Never, to my knowledge, has sufficient financial aid been forthcoming. There is not sufficient financial aid now with low tuition. The best and most economical financial aid system, assuring the most equality of opportunity and avoiding bureaucracy, is the low tuition system.”

As a member of the Scholarship Committee and chairman of the Athletic Awards Subcommittee during Dr. Lederle’s tenure, I can verify his every contention. I would like to carry them one step further, however, and point out that the $200 in-state and $600 out-of-state tuition fees are only a small part of the cost to the parents. The rest of the board, room, books, and fees package is about $1500 per student.

One proposal calls for a $600 increase for out-of-state students which would deny many of them the opportunity to come here and would raise only an insignificant amount of money as compared to the state’s need.

From the point of view of a member of both the Scholarship Committee and the Athletic Council, a tuition increase would be disastrous. We are allowed eighty athletic grants in aid, twenty per class for our Yankee Conference competitions in football and basketball. An increase of only $100 in tuition would mean a need for $8,000 more just to maintain the status quo during a year when we can expect less income. If we couldn’t raise that money, we would lose about five full scholarships.

Finally, it should be noted that tuition moneys go into the general fund and do not revert to the University.

Club Calendar

JAMES H. ALLEN '66
Director of Alumni Affairs

Basketball was the major preoccupation as the winter’s snow thawed. The Varsity M Club hosted the first Basketball Captain’s Night, February 20. Of the forty-four former basketball captains invited to watch the University of Massachusetts vs. University of Maine basketball game, twenty were present and honored during the halftime festivities. Following the game a reception on their behalf was held in Memorial Hall. The oldest returning captain was Emory Grayson '17 and the most recent captain was Ray Ellerbrook '70. This program proved to be so successful that it is
now being planned as an annual event.

We were in New York City Saturday, February 27, to watch our basketball team compete against George Washington University at Madison Square Garden. Following the game over 150 alumni met Coach Jack Leaman at a victory celebration held in the Ivy Suite of the Statler Hilton Hotel.

Swinging away from the winter scene, it seems appropriate at this time to tell of the successful response we have had to our alumni tour of Majorca. At the time of this writing, we have 150 people signed up and the reservations are still coming in. Because this tour is doing so well, I am already beginning plans for another tour late in the year. If you have any places you would like us to go to, please drop us a note with your suggestions. These tours can only be as successful as you, the alumni, make them.

The Class of 1966 has begun plans for the establishment of a memorial to Bernie Dallas and a Bernie Dallas Scholarship Fund. Bernie Dallas, the outstanding president of the Class and a co-captain of the 1965 football team, was tragically killed in an automobile accident in April 1968 at the age of 25. Bernie was an inspiration to all of us who knew him; because of this, Dave Kelley '66, the officers of the Class of 1966, and myself are heading up the Bernie Dallas Memorial Fund. The first fund raising project will be the Intra-Squad Spring Football Game to be held, May 1 at 3 p.m. One of the main highlights will be the active participation of our professional players such as Milt Morin, Ed Toner and Greg Landry who, along with this year's pro-draftees, will conduct clinics and demonstrations before and during the game.

The Greater Boston Alumni Club is trying to raise money for books for the University library now under construction. Their first project will be a "Fun City or Carnival Night" to be held in mid-May in the Boston Area. At the time of this writing the plans are still incomplete, but part of the program will consist of games of chance and skill. A mailing will go out in late April to Boston Area alumni. Anyone seeking further information should write Audrey Wyke '68, 10 Emerson Place, Apt. 2K, Boston, Mass. 02114. Or call her at 617-742-7882.

On Friday evening, May 21, the Third Annual Sports Hall of Fame Banquet will be held in the Worcester Dining Commons on the campus. The evening's festivities will begin with a cocktail hour at 6:00 p.m. to be followed by the awards banquet. For information about reservations, write to the Varsity M Club in care of the Alumni Office. Also, membership in the Varsity M Club can be obtained by sending your name, address and a check for $10 to the Varsity M Club in care of the Alumni Office, which will entitle you to a weekly sports newsletter throughout the academic year.

A word now about the Worcester County Alumnae Club, which was founded in 1934 with six charter members under the presidency of Zoe Hickney White '32. One of the main projects of the club over the years has been the establishment and maintenance of a scholarship and loan fund for senior girls. Many fund raising projects, such as rummage sales, card parties and candy sales, have been held, and in 1961 a very successful fashion show raised over $250.

In recent years the club has sponsored a yearly event at which a member of the University community travels to Worcester to speak to outstanding high school juniors. This year, Dean of Admissions Bill Tunis '50 will be the guest speaker.

The Alumnae Club is presently expanding; a full fledged alumni club is being developed and the Alumnae Club will become its Women's Committee. It is hoped that this club, with its broader scope, will appeal to all alumni in Worcester County. If you are interested in becoming involved in its activities, please write or call either: Mrs. Edwin T. White, Auburn Road, Millbury, Mass. 01527; or Mrs. S. Gilbert Davis, 1A Kensington Heights, Worcester, Mass. 01602.
The Classes Report

The Twenties

H. Halsey Davis ’24 was reelected a director of Equity Services, Inc., a subsidiary of the National Life Insurance Company. He is also a director of that insurance company, board chairman and former president of the George C. Shaw Company, and head of the Maine Savings Bank in Portland.

John Crosby ’25 was named president of the York County Farm Bureau, an organization interested in keeping consumers in closer touch with producers.

The Thirties

Milton Coven ’30 is living in Israel.

Dean Asquith ’33, professor of entomology at the Pennsylvania State University’s fruit research laboratory, received the third annual outstanding leadership award from the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania.

George H. Allen ’36, vice-president and publisher of Fawcett Publications’ magazine division, announced record-breaking revenues and pages for the first quarter of 1971 for Woman’s Day, Mechanix Illustrated, True, and Electronics Illustrated.

Alden R. Eaton ’36, director of landscape, construction, and maintenance at Colonial Williamsburg, was cited in December for his twenty-five years of distinguished service to that enterprise.

Kenneth G. Nolan ’38, technical manager, pesticides, for American Cyanamid Company’s agricultural division, has served thirty years with the company.

The Forties

Dr. Wilfred B. Hathaway ’41 is the Dean of the Graduate School at Towson State College in Maryland.

Kathleen Clare Yeaple ’41 is the director of the School of Nursing at Concord Hospital in New Hampshire.

Dr. Robert L. Hemond, Jr. ’43, chairman of the economics department at American International College, recently received a research and study grant from the school.

Sylvia Hobart Field ’46 has been appointed assistant director of group pension valuation in the group pension actuarial department at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Anne Tilton Stevens ’46 is research assistant for her husband, Dean, who is a zoologist at the University of Vermont working on the mechanisms of cell division in cancer.

Dario “Duke” Politiella ’47 associate professor of English and journalism studies at UMass, has been invited to participate in Newsweek's annual Journalism Professor Intern Program.

1950

Arthur S. Laurilliard, Jr. is manager of quality control for General Electric in Lynn.

John N. Nelson has been appointed general manager of the Roebling Division of CF&I Steel Corporation.

Leonard A. O’Connor, treasurer of Northeast Utilities, was elected to the Middletown Associate Board of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company.

Martin Tuhna has been appointed assistant vice-president of the Emigrant Savings Bank, the fourth largest savings bank in the world.

1951

George L. Gallerani has joined the American Optical Corporation as director, manufacturing services, for the company’s optical products division.

1952

David R. Horsefield has been elected a vice-president of Camp, Dresser & McKee, Inc., a Boston engineering corporation.

John Raffin has launched a Boston-based communication agency, Johnson, Raffin & Lingard, Inc. John serves as president and director of the new firm.

1953

Richard J. Boutilier has been elected vice-president, claim department, of the Paul Revere Life Insurance Company.

Victor E. Johnson, who received his master’s in education from Boston State Teachers College in 1958, has been head of the English department at Richmond Heights Junior High School since 1967. He writes that he and his wife and their three children “really enjoy the Miami area.”

Maj. George M. Vartanian, a much-decorated master navigator at Westover, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Air Force.

Bernard M. Weinstein, executive director of the Bellevue Hospital Center in New York City, will be listed in the forthcoming edition of Who’s Who in America. He is the first permanent nonmedical administrator in the hospital center’s 235 year history.

1954

Maj Milford E. Davis, USAF, a senior pilot with more than fifteen years of service, has been decorated with two awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross for achievement as an F-4 Phantom fighter bomber pilot in Southeast Asia.

Francis A. Podlesney has been named second vice-president, claims, for Bankers Security Life Insurance Society in Maryland.

Merrill B. Walker, Jr., an assistant vice-president of Victor O. Schinnerer & Company, Inc., a subsidiary of Marsh & McLennan, Inc., has been appointed assistant vice-president of the parent company.

1955

Gerald Chruscil has been appointed plant manager of the new Faichney thermometers manufacturing plant of Chesbrough-Pond's, Inc. located in Watertown, New York.

Marion Roberts Kibbe is a substitute teacher in the Springfield school system.

William W. Shrader is the inventor under a patent assigned to his employer, Raytheon, of an improved electronic crowbar system. Bill has been with Raytheon since 1956 and is a consulting scientist in the equipment division, the highest professional, scientific, and engineering level attainable at the company.

Maj. William E. Todi is a tactical air liaison officer advisor to the Vietnam Air Force at Da Nang.

1956

Michael Ferber has been elected vice-president and director of marketing for SpectraMetrics, Inc.

Robert W. LeVitre, Jr. is with the Paul Revere Insurance Company in New Hampshire.
1957

Peter J. Barrett is manager of restaurant operations, Western Division, for the Howard Johnson Company.

Seth H. Crowell has been promoted to superintendent of distribution for the Springfield area by the Western Massachusetts Electric Company.

Edward M. Lee, Jr. was promoted to vice-president, marketing, for information handling services, by Indian Head, a leading microfilm publishing company.

Maj. John T. Loftus, usaf, an air operations officer, received his second award of the Air Medal for service in Southeast Asia.

Francis T. Spriggs is working as a placement programs administrator for IBM World Trade Corporation in New York.

Catherine O'Connor Turner received a master's degree from Wesleyan University last June.

1958

John W. Durfee was named to a newly established position, that of forest protection specialist, for Union Carbide's Agricultural Products and Services division.

Barbara M. Haley is a librarian at Mount Marty College in South Dakota.

William Nichols, Jr., director of planning for the city of Modesto, California, and his wife Betty have announced the birth of their second child, John.

Carole J. Norris has received a Certificate of Advanced Graduate Study in Reading Education from the UMass School of Education.

Kenneth W. Pillsbury owns and operates a dairy farm in Huntington, Vermont.

1959

Maj. Paul A. Barden, usaf, who received an M.S. degree in economics in 1970 from South Dakota State University, has graduated from the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk.

Russell D. Burton was promoted to assistant to the manager of Aetna Life & Casualty's Los Angeles underwriting department.

1960

Eliot Sopher is chief of the computer science division of the National Cryptologic School at Fort Meade. He and his wife have a 16-month-old son, David Adam.

1961

Kristin Alberston received her master's degree in education from Northeastern. She is teaching learning-disabled children in Tewksbury while continuing her studies at Leslie College in Cambridge.

Arthur and Barbara Feinman Colby are at Arizona State University where he is an assistant professor of English and she is completing her master's in philosophy. They have three children: Jonathan David, born August 27, 1961; and twins, Sarah Jane and Miriam Jessica, born December 13, 1967.

Capt. Nicholas Lambiasi, Jr., a procurement officer, has received the usaf Commendation Medal.

1962

Ronald E. Callahan is a sales representative for the O. C. Tanner Company in Salt Lake City.

Lew Hoff is a founder of the Bartizan Corporation in New York City, a new company which produces and markets inexpensive credit card imprinting devices.

Michael C. Moschos was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York last July. He has opened a real estate consultant office in New York.

Jeanette Kyle Woodward is a guidance director in the Overseas Service School, Bitburg, West Germany.

1963

Albert A. Bergeron has been appointed executive assistant to the vice-president, sales, by the toiletries division of the Gillette Company. Boston College will award him a master's degree in business administration in June. He and his wife have a son, Christopher, age 2.

Stephen R. Burke has been promoted to vice-president of the Maine Midland Bank in New York.

Thomas E. Dodge, director of operations and chief pilot for Malibu Travel, Inc. of Milwaukee, recently left the Air Force after over seven years of service.

Joan McKnight is district advisor for the Philippines and Taiwan with the USA Girl Scouts-Far East, in cooperation with the Girl Scouts of the Philippines and the Chinese Girl Scouts.

William H. Rouleau is vice-president of Growth Fund Research, Inc. in California.


Stephen and Louise Crosby Swartz are in New York where he is an attorney and she is a domestic engineer with the Irving Trust Company.

Dr. Gerald A. Tuttle is in Atlanta with his wife and two sons. For the past two years, he has served as director of the Davison School, Inc., a private residential school for children with learning disabilities and language disorders.

1964

Robert A. Amadori is a physicist at the U.S. Naval Weapons Laboratory in Dahlgren, Virginia. He and his wife, the former Ann Haviland '65, have a daughter, Beth, born May 27, 1966.

J. David Anderson, an international trade specialist for the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C., recently returned from Japan.

Charles B. Clark, as the sanitary engineer for Boston Survey Consultants, directs a large portion of the company's engineering work.

Robert H. Coffin, Jr., a captain in Army Military Intelligence, married Marie Karth on December 22, 1969.

John A. Kelley III is an attorney with Underwood, Lynch & Ketcham in Middlebury, Vermont.

Lt. Alfred F. Morris, Jr. is in the Marine Corps; he will return to UMass next September to work on a Ph.D.

Capt. Richard F. Phillips, a pilot in Viet Nam, is attached to a unit which has earned the usaf Outstanding Unit Award for the fourth consecutive year.

Ilona Heine Thomasson is a chemist in the biochemistry department at the Chicago College of Osteopathy.

Clark M. Whitcomb was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company.

Benedict Winarski, a mathematics teacher and faculty manager of athletics at Simsbury High School in Connecticut, has been awarded a master's degree by Wesleyan University. He and his wife, the former Georgena Young '65, have three children: Peter, age 4; Susan, age 2; and Michael, born July 18, 1970.

Stephen E. Woogmstr, a personnel repre-
sentative with Dunkin' Donuts, Inc., had received the Air Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal while serving as a first lieutenant in Vietnam.

**1965**

Roy J. Blitzer, a copywriter and account executive with an advertising agency in Palo Alto, received a master's in marketing and journalism from the University of California at Berkeley. In June 1969, he married Carol Goodkin.

Marda Buchholz, a programmer for IBM in Boulder, is working on an M.B.A. in management science at the University of Colorado.

Peter W. Clegg is the 1970 recipient of an annual fellowship provided by the Corning Glass Works Foundation to outstanding students at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. In his first year of the two year program, he also received the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, and the Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Capt. Thomas E. Cleland, Jr., an instructor pilot and Vietnam veteran, is stationed in Georgia.

John E. Henry was awarded an M.B.A. from Western New England College in May.

Capt. Charles F. Litchfield is with a military police brigade in Vietnam. He and his wife Jeanie have a son, Jackie.

Robert A. Pastuszak is a geologist and his wife, the former Nancy O'Brien '67, is a teacher.

Augosta Webb Quatrole 'G, a research associate in the bioengineering division of the Dow Chemical Company, is on contract at the National Cancer Institute in Maryland.

Geoffrey P. Pantella is a systems analyst in the Department of Public Welfare in Boston.

Jane MacEntee Robinson and her husband, Arthur, have announced the birth of their first child, Jeffrey, born June 3, 1970. Jane had taught sophomore English for five years at Millis Junior-Senior High School and was also yearbook advisor for two years.

John R. Schroeder is teaching physical education and coaching football and lacrosse at Holy Family High School in Huntington. He and his wife Nancy have announced the birth of their son, John Thomas, on June 7, 1970.

Deborah Quirk Spurlock, a former instructor and teaching assistant at the University of Maine's School of Nursing, has been appointed to the faculty of the University of Vermont as an instructor of technical nursing.

**Bill H. Wilkinson, Jr.,** back at the Amherst campus as a doctoral candidate in community relations, is working with the Black Mass Communications Project in the five college area.

**1966**

Steven Blackmore was promoted to project analyst in the systems and procedure department of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. He and his wife, the former Carolyn Smith, have announced the birth of their second child, Robert Martin, born November 20, 1970.

Capt. Gordon K. Breault, a highly decorated Vietnam veteran combat fighter pilot, has helped his squadron earn the USAF Outstanding Unit Award.

2/Lt. Benjamin E. Dudek, USAF, is flying the C-130 Hercules aircraft in Taiwan.

Wilrose M. Duquette, a manufacturing engineer for the Torrington Company in Connecticut, is enrolled in the M.B.A. program at the University of Hartford. He and his wife Penny have a daughter, Deborah Lynn, age 3 ½.

Dr. Francis A. Fasset graduated from the University of Illinois and is now practicing veterinary medicine in Bolston, Connecticut.

Donn H. Fine is an auditor at the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

Capt. Evan N. Fournaris is both attending the intelligence career course at Fort Holabird, Maryland, and working on his master's degree in school administration at Loyola College. He expects to receive his master's in May, and hopes to be assigned to the staff and faculty of the Intelligence School at Fort Huachuca in Arizona. His wife, the former Diane Carey, had taught school in Europe, Massachusetts, and Baltimore before the couple adopted their son, Nicholas, who is now 16-months-old.

Sharon Hoar Gagnon is a nurse.

Sally A. Gerry, a sixth grade teacher at the Riverbend School in Athol, married Richard D. Stone on August 19, 1969.

Capt. Ronald G. Helie, USAF, has been awarded a master's in education administration by International American University's extension center in Puerto Rico.

Capt. Richard R. London, USAF, having completed a twelve month tour of duty in Vietnam, is attending the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB.

**Marion P. Mscisz**, a Spanish teacher who earned a master's degree in Spanish from Pennsylvania State University last December, married Henry A. Doll, III on August 29, 1970.

Joseph P. Ouellette, after substitute teaching, was promoted from assistant chief to director of a laboratory and X-ray department at a Rochester health clinic. He and his wife Marlene have announced the birth of Michelle Ann, born September 12, 1970.

**Susan Perry Peabody** is managing a physicians' laboratory in Taunton.

George E. Pollino is an actuarial associate with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Coralie A. Pryde 'G is a research chemist with Bell Telephone Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey.

Paul Rossetti, a math teacher at Lee High School, and his wife, the former Margaret Grant, have announced the birth of Stephen Michael, born May 11, 1970.

Trenor G. Tilley is assistant director of the Association of Student Councils in Toronto.

**1967**

Alan P. Asikainen is an environmental engineer at Curran Associates in Northampton, and his wife, the former Janet Webb '68, is a teacher in the Amherst public schools.

Capt. Patrick A. Crotty, a bioenvironmental engineer at Grand Forks AFB in North Dakota, and his wife Judith have announced the birth of their first child, Sean Patrick, born September 23, 1970.


Lt. Edward J. Godke is a pilot in the Air Force.

Daniel J. Greco, II is a lawyer.

Donald P. Hawkes, administrative assistant to the executive secretary in the town of Weston, earned a master's degree in public
administration from the University of Rhode Island. Formerly, he had spent two years as assistant to the town manager in Amherst, and he hopes for a career in municipal management. Donald and his wife Phyllis have a son, Ethan, age 3½.

Shirley C. Lord, a physical education teacher in Maynard, married Robert Toutant.


James F. Murphy is a food service manager at Bryn Mawr College. He and his wife, the former Judy Dow '68, have announced the birth of their second son, Matthew Joseph, born October 26, 1970.

Capt. Robert C. J. Pederson, now stationed in South Dakota, had received the Bronze Star during his tour of duty in Vietnam.

Bryan W. Plumb is a music instructor of the marching and concert bands of Tantasqua Regional High School in Sturbridge. He and his wife, the former Carol J. Rourke '69, have announced the birth of Bryan Christopher, born October 11, 1970.

Ralph and Barbara Feifer Prolman have announced the birth of Lori Ann, born November 18, 1970. Barbara received a master's in education from Tufts University last May.

Maj. Robert R. Reining, Jr. 'G', a senior navigator and Vietnam veteran, has graduated from the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk.

Capt. Albert P. Richards, Jr., an Air Force pilot stationed in Vietnam, and his wife Andrea have announced the birth of Sarah Elizabeth, born April 12, 1970.

1/Lt. George L. Smith, USAF, is a civil engineer stationed in Greenland.

Stephen F. Smith is a social worker with the Department of Public Welfare in Southbridge.

Henry G. Sopel has been promoted to senior associate industrial engineer at IBM's systems manufacturing division plant in Kingston, New York.

Kenneth B. Stevens is a sanitary engineer with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation in Albany. He was recently released from active duty in the Army, where he was an instructor in preventive medicine. Ken and his wife, the former Anita Beaupre '66, have a daughter, Jennifer, born February 7, 1969.

Alan L. White, a graduate of the Georgetown University Law Center, has taken a position with the law firm of Lawler, Felix & Hall in Los Angeles.

1968

Carole A. Bialy, a French teacher, married Wayne S. Landesman.

Joanne Cavallaro, an executive secretary to the head of a Boston computer time sales firm, married Francis P. Ruchalski on May 24, 1969.

2/Lt. Richard Comerford graduated from the USAF Aerospace Munitions Officer course at Lowry AFB and is serving with a unit of TAC.

1/Lt. Richard M. Delaney is a procurement officer stationed in Texas.

Janice Dimenstein 'G', a research assistant in the virology department at Baylor College of Medicine, married James H. Ratner on June 30, 1968.

David H. Goldman, having returned after fourteen months in Vietnam, is a graduate student at Boston State College.

Allen H. Grosnick, a financial planning consultant for the Phoenix Companies of Hartford, has been named the Springfield agency leader for 1970.

Donald M. Hunsberger is a teacher at a private school in Bell Buckle, Tennessee.

Diane Kappa, a research assistant in cancer research at the M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston, married Richard W. McLean, Jr. on June 21, 1969.

Kenneth R. Lamkin, a second year medical student at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, has been awarded an Association of American Medical College/United States Public Health Service International Fellowship to study medicine in Jerusalem this summer. Before beginning medical school, he had spent one year in Vista counseling youthful offenders at the Rikers Island Prison in New York City.

Joel D. Lapin is an instructor of sociology at Catonsville Community College in Baltimore.

Phyllis Levine is in Boston doing employment counseling for the State of Massachusetts.

Eugene D. Lussier completed a military police course at Fort Gordon in Georgia.

Elizabeth A. Mackey, a librarian in the Northampton school system, married Francis S. Phillips '67 on May 4, 1968.

Peter C. Mason is a social worker with the New York City Department of Social Work, and his wife, the former Nancy Thompson '69, is a nurse.

Russell C. Mauch, Jr. 'G' is a teaching assistant in English at UMass.

Michael A. McCarthy is a student at Harvard Law School.

1/Lt. Timothy F. O'Leary, Jr. 'G' received the Army Commendation Medal for service as a civil affairs officer in Vietnam.

Eugene M. Propper will graduate from law school at the University of Minnesota in June and has accepted a position as an attorney for the Justice Department, as part of the department's honors program in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Paul J. St. Laurent recently assumed command of Company D, 815th Engineer Battalion, near Dien Bien, Vietnam.

Sharon M. Wasserman has been traveling throughout the continental United States as a market research field supervisor for the Proctor & Gamble Company.

William and Adele Darrah Wagner have announced the birth of William Darrah, born October 19, 1970. Before the birth of her son, Adele had spent a year as a medical-surgical staff nurse at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston, and another year as an inservice education instructor at Emerson Hospital in Concord.

1/Lt. David J. Webber, and his wife, the former Dorothy Rajewski '69, have a four-month-old son. Dorothy is an elementary school teacher.

Wendy Weinstock, a social worker at the Hebrew Home for the Aged in Riverdale, New York, married Paul Mlinar on January 5, 1969.

1969

Peter Alizzeo, a third year dental student at the University of Pennsylvania, and his wife, the former Kathleen Atchue, have a son, Gary.

Susan D. Ashley, a teacher at Assawompsett Elementary School in Lakeville, married L. Barry French on December 20, 1969.

Ruth Hozid Baizman is a staff librarian with the American Chemical Society's Chemical Abstract Service in Columbus.

Daniel P. Barry is a teacher at Springfield Community College.


Raymond Cieplik 'G' is head soccer coach and assistant professor of physical education at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London.
1/Lt. James L. Clapprood is a member of the security police force cited as the best such unit guarding a SAC installation.

Carol A. Cruz is a seventh grade English teacher at Medfield Junior High.

Michael A. DeLugan is a consultant for a Holyoke paper firm and a student at UMass.

Roland J. Dupuis is working for the State Division of Water Pollution Control while studying for his master's at UMass. He and his wife, the former Kathleen Pelow '68, have announced the birth of Timothy Joseph, born October 27, 1970.


James C. French, who has been awarded the Purple Heart and the Army Commendation Medal during his tour of duty in Viet Nam, married Florence M. Gerow on July 28, 1970. Elizabeth A. Hunsberger is in Nairobi, Kenya.

A/1C Raymond M. Martucci, an accounting and finance specialist, has been named PRIDE (Professional Results in Daily Efforts) Man of the Month at Plattsburgh AFB in New York.

2/Lt. James K. Moran flies the C-141 Starlifter cargo-troop carrier aircraft at McGuire AFB in New Jersey.


Ruth Anne Pannell, who has an M.A. in Russian literature and is teaching English at the Institut de Geologie in Nancy, France, married Jean-Eric Bajolle on December 5, 1970.

Sp/4 Ronald P. Paquette is a medic in Okinawa.

Lorraine I. Rzonca 'G is a Ph.D. candidate at UMass.

Clifford B. Savell, a teacher at Twerton Junior/Secondary High School in Rhode Island, married Andrea Katzman on June 22, 1969.

George A. Schofield, III is Director of Food at the Mount Auburn Hospital in Cambridge.

Gail D. Stevens, a registered nurse at St. Joseph's Hospital in Tampa, married Peter A. Bryson on August 25, 1969.


Ronald S. Tuminski was awarded a Master of Public Administration degree last December by Pennsylvania State University.

Nancy Su-Nan Wang 'G is a biochemist studying drug metabolism at Eli Lilly & Company in Indianapolis.

Robert F. Welch is with computer sales for RCA.

Murray J. Winer, who has earned an M.B.A. degree from Suffolk University, is a sales territory manager for Wyeth Laboratories in Philadelphia.

David A. Wilbur, a recent recipient of a master's degree from the University of North Carolina, has been appointed director of planning by the Massachusetts Hospital Association.

1970

Eugene L. Bass 'G is on the faculty of Salisbury State College in Maryland. He is married to the former Linda Epstein '68.

Jon E. Cade is an engineer and his wife, the former Sybil Mazmanian '67 is a social worker.

Antonio and Diana Theofilis Pavao '67 are teaching in Danville, Illinois.

Henry M. Rogers, Jr. 'G has been appointed oxide superintendent at the Gibsonburg, Ohio, plant of the Pfizer minerals, pigments and metals division.

Noel E. Schablak is a law student and his wife, the former Carol A. Podolski '69, is a nurse at Hackensack Hospital in New Jersey.

Frank A. Shepherd 'G is a second year student at the University of Michigan Law School. Karen Laing Shepherd 'G is teaching English at Plymouth High School in Michigan.


Marriages


Children

Tracy Leigh was born August 10, 1970 to Bunny and Richard E. Johnson '52; other children: Mark, age 16; Terrie, age 18. Myles '53 and Joan Arthur Richmond '54 have three children: Dennis, age 7; Robert, age 5; Ann,
David J. Bowen, who entered m.a.c. with the Class of 1917, died June 7, 1970.

Herbert W. Terrill, who entered m.a.c. with the Class of 1917, died December 2, 1970 after a brief illness. His wife and two sons survive him.

Charles H. Mallon '21 died November 11, 1970. After working for the Elmore Milling Company of Oneonta, New York, for forty-three years, he retired and became involved in the real estate business with the Harry R. White Company. A resident of Wilbraham for twenty-eight years, he was a member of the Wilbraham United Church, the Wilbraham Conservation Commission, and a fifty-year member of the Newton Lodge of Masons. Mr. Mallon was a dedicated supporter of his alma mater. His wife, two daughters, two brothers and a sister survive him.

Howard Bates '23 died December 18, 1970 of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Lawrence E. Briggs '27 died December 20, 1970 after a long illness. A retired UMass physical education professor, he was the school's first varsity soccer coach, a position he held for over thirty years. Larry was the recipient of the Harold M. Gore award for "outstanding contributions to schoolboy basketball over a long period of time," and the Associate Alumni cited him for distinguished service to the University by awarding him an Alumni Medal in 1968. He was a founder of the National Intercollegiate Soccer Officials Association and won that organization's second honor award in 1967. Larry was very active and influential in New England athletics, and his colleagues and former students note his passing with regret. His wife and two daughters survive him.

James E. Gavagan '35 died February 1, 1971 after surgery. He was editor of New York State Conservation, the official publication of the State Department of Environmental Conservation. He is survived by four children.

Murray W. George '37 died December 3, 1970 of a heart attack. He was a landscape architect with the National Park Service for twenty-one years and designer of the park around the St. Louis Arch. Murray will be remembered for his practice of doing difficult tasks, including a hand-built eight-room adobe house and moving a 40' tree for shade. His wife, son, and mother survive him.

Col. Edward F. Stoddard '39 died January 9, 1971. A retired Air Force officer, he had served in Panama, Trinidad, and Guatemala and was a veteran of World War II and Korea. In 1956 he became base commander at Griffis AFB in Rome, New York, and later was deputy commander of the joint U.S. military mission for aid to Ankara. Upon retiring in 1961, with many military decorations, he came to Amherst where he eventually became the town's first full time tax assessor. He is survived by his wife, four children, his father and a granddaughter.

John E. Merrill, Jr. '40 died September 21, 1970 of a heart attack. An account executive and engineer with Arkwright Boston Insurance Company, he was a veteran of World War II. His wife, two children, his parents and a sister survive him.

Abigale Ferry '54 died June 11, 1971.

Adelbert S. Weaver '58 died November 22, 1970. He was a systems analyst in data processing with the Travelers Insurance Company. His wife, daughter, parents, and two brothers survive him.

Ursula Zecca Martin '62G was killed in an auto accident on April 3, 1970.


Where are you going?
What are you doing?
What are you thinking?

Please keep in touch. We print all the class notes we receive and many letters to the editor. We must, however, reserve the right to shorten or edit information for publication whenever necessary. Please send address changes and other correspondence to Mrs. Katie Gillmor, Editor, The Alumnus, Associate Alumni, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002.
The Campus Beckons

Join us for Alumni Weekend '71, June 4, 5 & 6.
Use the card enclosed in the magazine to make your advance reservations.
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The Alumnus
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Evan V. Johnston '50, Executive Vice-President
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Credits:
Quint Dawson, the cover, pages 5 and 6;
Mark Harris, page 11 and page 26 (upper right);
Richard Shanor, "YAGS" (story and photo), page 16;
Catherine Moore, "The Student Lawyer," page 18;
Index, page 19;
Richard Hendel, page 20; Bob DiRamo, page 21;
John McCarthy, page 25 (middle) and page 26 (except for upper right.)
Letters

Russell's point of view

Excerpts with amendments from a letter addressed to James H. Allen '66, author of "Wheat in Tanzania" which appeared in the October/November 1972 Alumni:

I have read your article, and it seems to follow my point of view. However, I feel that all American intervention, regardless, is dangerous and exposes a foreign nation to the possibility, if not the certainty, of economic imperialism and the infiltration of American (U.S.) ideas on politics, international relations, and other subjects.

John H. Foster, in the article on the University's program in international agriculture which precedes yours, has no doubts that Americans can help the world to solve the problem of hunger. However, he doesn't anticipate or recognize the other problems they may create or nurture.

Joseph S. Johnson, author of the article on rice in Indonesia, apparently is unaware that he is in an area of a vast massacre, maybe 500,000 to a million Indonesians. That cuts down on hunger, temporarily. I wonder what "free Asians" he is talking about. That is, the guys who realize they "cannot battle the Communist with arms." There are a hell of a lot of "free" Asians, who have found freedom means being moved out of their home countries, being wounded or killed as civilians or in fighting their fellow-countrymen, or in American-inspired wars against other countries, as in Laos and Cambodia. I wonder whether we need Mr. Johnson's "counter-revolutionary mission" more than we need the revolution. . . .

I was not surprised, neither was I pleased, to see the sentence in the Gillmor article, ["The Coach Emphasizes Winning", same issue], "The first commandment is to go to church." Otherwise, the coach sounded pretty good. But this harking back to conservatism and conformity shows that the athletic system and attitudes are more impervious to change than many other things about universities, (cf. Out of Their League by Dave Meggyesy). . . . The format of The Alumnus is something out of this world. Great stuff. Mr. Hendel did well. . . .

In general, I favor student revolts nowadays. They seem to be justified. I used to revolt myself, and I think I was responsible for the end of "arena parties," sadistic affairs run by sophomores on nonconforming freshmen. As a senior, I turned out the Grinnell Arena lights midway through the shiny, unscrewed the handles of the switches, and threw them into the sawdust of the arena. It didn't interrupt the ceremonies for long, but I heard later that this was the last of such brutal exhibitions. They were usually led by athletes who in later life were commended for their sportsmanship.

RALPH RUSSELL '22
Washington, D.C.

The CIA in Indonesia

I think the reader would have a better chance of assessing the value of Mr. Johnson's "Rice in Indonesia" program if they knew if Mr. J. was still with Air America in Indonesia. Mr. Johnson might also tell his readers that Air America is the air line run by and for the CIA exclusively. So if Air America is "doing it"—the CIA is doing it. Is it strictly an agricultural mission?

I too was in Viet Nam, with the Red Cross, and saw Air America in action there.

JOAN MCKNIFF '63
USA Girl Scouts—Far East
APO San Francisco

One for Hank

Something in the exchange between Henry Shensky and yourself in the February/March issue of The Alumnus really got to me.

First of all, when Henry claims that many extraordinary achievements of our alumni are being kept secret while other colleges extol the virtues of their own, he's absolutely right. Each year I fill out a card for Syracuse University telling them the news about my husband. As of their latest printing he is listed as Chester B. Fish, Jr. '50, father of three boys and two girls, homeowner in the suburbs of New York, or words to that effect. There's no question but that he deserves the coverage. I'd be the first to agree. If it's true though that behind every successful man there's a woman, then this is certainly an extraordinary achievement of a University of Massachusetts alumna that's really been kept a secret.

With my bachelor's degree in sociology I've managed to live in a Boy Scout camp with no running water, wash and fold thousands of diapers, exercise extreme diplomacy and tact with various school administrations in the course of putting five children through school, patiently wait for unreliable LIRR trains and adjust untold numbers of social schedules according to the whims of their engineers. Perhaps my most extraordinary achievement was when in one day our oldest boy received from the Univ. of Mass. a refusal to grant him admission and on the following day a request for funds came from the alumni association, and I still smiled.

Secondly, when the editor stated that the magazine should be a source of intellectual stimulation, a continuation of our university experience, then I feel you oversimplify. Our university experience was our first step as individuals into a form of community life. True, we were intellectually stimulated by an excellent faculty and the stimulation persists so that we are alert to situations in our own communities and the world at large. The intellectual stimulation brings much private pleasure to us also in the form of appreciation of good books, music and art. For many of us, though, the university experience went beyond the intellectual, into the social and the forming of new relationships with people. This is what I feel Henry is getting at. The experience of life at the Univ. of Mass. enriched us in many ways and lives on in us as a symbol. It is only through The Alumnus that we can now keep in touch with the Univ. of Mass. and those people who make it tick. We identify with them, we hope for them, and we are further enriched by them as they strengthen a symbol that played such an important role in our lives.

Stimulation of the intellect is a grand pursuit, but stimulation of the emotions is what moves men and women to action.

CLAIRE COMMISH '48
Greenlawn, New York

And one for our side

Here's a "Right On!" for Katie Gillmor, editor of The Alumnus, for her comments on the function of an alumni magazine. One's education never ends! Keep up the good work.

DICK JACKSON '49
Pocomoke City, Maryland
Dr. Wood hit the nail on the head

A few remarks for your perusal:

Format—Compliments to those involved in the updating and vast improvement of the Alumnus format. Not only is the format itself readable, but the content has taken on a more current attitude toward informing the alumni of the University’s programs and projections, and inspiring some thought on social concerns.

Dr. Robert Wood—His inauguration speech, reprinted in the February/March issue, touched upon an area that I feel to be of dire necessity concerning today’s goals of higher education.

The President’s Committee, formed to report to the board of trustees at the end of the summer on the role of the University in the future, has been given a challenge of no mean stature. This committee’s progress could very well bring to bear many specific directions in Massachusetts that will actualize projections made from such sources as the Carnegie Commission and the Newman Report.

James M. Mulligan ’69
Field Representative
Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity

Positive impressions

I have been extremely impressed with the quality of The Alumnus. It has helped me create an interest in the University that did not even exist while I was an undergraduate.

David Milner ’67
Denver, Colorado

Having just received Volume II, Number 1 of The Alumnus, I cannot contain my enthusiasm: the format, the articles, layout, type—everything is terrific, one of the finest “house organs” I’ve ever seen. I particularly enjoyed the fine article on Dean Dwight Allen, an article which has moved me to write to that gentleman concerning our educational situation. It fills me with pride that my alma mater is moving so forcefully in education—the area to which I have dedicated my life.

Evon Johnston’s poorly written whining is a sad reminder of the old Alumnus, (in paragraph five he is complaining because UMass got caught in violation, that UMass is policed too closely?). He is one who seems unaware of the trend away from massive intercollegiate athletic programs, who ritualistically calls out for more athletic scholarships, bigger stadiums.

May I suggest one way to improve the magazine: write articles, profiles, on recent or old grads—the many who have made it, who do well by UMass. One such who would make a fascinating subject is Paul Theroux ’65. He has written at least four fine novels, (all of which have been well received,) and his short story in a recent issue of Playboy is superb.

Michael M. Hench ’64
Assistant Professor
College of the Virgin Islands

May I congratulate the Associate Alumni on the excellence of The Alumnus magazine.

Not too long ago, our alumni magazine was little more than a bulletin board announcing the marriages, family additions, and career successes of our fellow classmates. The Alumnus continues to let us share our friends’ latest achievements. But now it does much more. It truly gives one a sense of once again participating in the life of the University.

Please extend my thanks and good wishes to those who are responsible.

Lewis C. Hoff ’62
New York, New York

Congratulations on the new approach and format of the magazine. It’s most interesting and enjoyable.

Susan Lemanis Wolf ’63
Edwardsville, Illinois

We find the new magazine interesting and perhaps contributing more to the community of alumni. The campus has seemed rather removed from us with the almost total changeover of administration, etc., since we graduated, and we do enjoy the “portraits” of the new administration.

Carol Lillie Nestor ’61
Randolph, Massachusetts

Back to the record books, Pete

Referring to the issue of March 1973, Peter Pascarelli’s article on Mass. hockey is incorrect in its reference to early varsity hockey teams. He is evidently not up on early history. He should have researched beyond the “forty years of trying.” In the period of 1911 to 1915 while I was in college, (during my senior year I was manager of the team) the hockey team ranked as more successful in intercollegiate sports than any other varsity sport. In the 1913-14 season we had six victories and two defeats, losing only to Dartmouth and Harvard in overtime. Our team that year had two of the best forwards in hockey, Jones and Hutchinson, who were considered second only to the famed Hobey Baker of Princeton—probably the best college hockey player of a generation. Professional hockey had little standing and few teams in the U.S.A. in those days, so no comparisons are possible.

The hockey season was short—from December 15 to February 22—and about half the games on the schedule usually had to be cancelled as most rinks were outside and dependent on the condition of the ice. Our practice and games were played on the campus pond. In a mild winter, weeks went by without satisfactory ice, and in heavy snows the freshmen who were supposed to keep the ice clear had a habit of disappearing! Even so, Mass, was always rated among the five top rated N.E. teams.

Practically all of The Alumnus articles are related to present day activities, so that it is understandable that events of forty to sixty years ago are unknown (and perhaps little regarded.) Old timers remember the regular column by Bill Doran ’25 in earlier publications with nostalgia.

Earle S. Draper ’25
Vero Beach, Florida

Regarding Peter F. Pascarelli’s article about the University of Massachusetts hockey program, particularly “the one that hardly ever won a big game, that struggled to get noticed in hockey-conscious New England, that labored on campus in near obscurity”—let me say that Mr. Pascarelli should have opened the record books that went beyond his day.

In the winter of 1921-22, we had to wait until the pond froze over so that we could get some practice in. This called for much patience. But we got some excellent results for our patience. I don’t know what Mr. Pascarelli calls “big games,” but we did beat Yale at New Haven on its own rink. We went to West Point to beat the Army on its own rink. We beat Amherst several times. We went to the Philadelphia Ice Palace and played Quaker City one night and New York’s St. Nicholas the next night. We lost to Quaker City but not to St. Nicks.

It should be kept in mind that we had only four hundred regular students to choose from for a team and not several thousand as is the case today.

We had a Jerry McCarthy who made the Olympics. And other men, such as Jack Hutchinson, who captained the BAA hockey team as well as McCarthy. Hubba Collins was another
The Experience was not Equivalent

"Dutch" Barnard, a colleague whose judgment I usually admire, expresses a confidence in his letter on last year's "strike" which I cannot share, namely that a "majority of students devoted themselves with intense seriousness to the 'workshops' on current social and political issues that largely replaced classes." Some fifty "workshops" replaced hundreds of regular class sessions. Classrooms normally full every hour of the day were empty all day long, and traffic on the walks outside was drastically reduced.

Obviously, more students were enjoying the fine weather than were participating in these "workshops." They certainly were not studying as seriously as they would have been if they had been preparing for final examinations.

Moreover, once our administration and faculty had been "persuaded" by our militant minority of students not to fail anybody that semester, (the president of the student senate stated that he could not otherwise promise continued nonviolence), many students simply went home. The house resident of a dormitory with which I am associated as a Faculty Fellow estimated that at least a third of the 330 girls in that hall went home at that time. Yet the argument for not failing anybody was that the students were too involved with "workshops" and other strike activities to finish the semester's work.

These "workshops" would seem to be misnamed since little or no work was required of student participants. For one thing, study materials were in short supply, or not available at all. Hastily mimeographed and highly partisan materials, frankly designed as counter propaganda to that disseminated by the so-called "Establishment," were not infrequently pressed into service as study aids.

Most of these "workshops" also had to be conducted by faculty members who, though passionately convinced of the wickedness of the war in Viet Nam, of the truth of the alleged persecution of the Black Panthers and other militant minority groups, and of the general injustice of our social, economic, and political institutions, were not qualified to lead discussion on these topics by any special knowledge, as they are qualified to give instruction in the various fields in which they usually teach. My student conferees admitted that, in the vehemence of their indignation, these discussion leaders rarely attempted to explain why apparently sincere and virtuous men disagree with them on these disputed issues. Some of the "workshops" were frankly propaganda sessions preparatory to taking partisan political action.

Those who supported the "strike" insist that it was a valuable learning experience, much more valuable than our regular instruction. The evidence for such a belief must be entirely subjective, for I have never heard that any attempt whatever was made to evaluate what in fact was learned.

Therefore, I must respectfully disagree with Professor Barnard's assurance that the "strike" was a valuable educational experience and that nothing was lost by abruptly concluding our studies—not a "few days" as he says—but ten days before the end of classes in addition to two weeks of review and final examinations. Some of us who are convinced that the Viet Nam war is a tragic mistake and are outraged by the unnecessary—though not always unprovoked—killing of students and members of militant minority groups still cannot bring ourselves to believe that the "strike" was a learning experience at all equivalent to that of our regular instruction.

HOWARD O. BROGAN
Commonwealth Professor of English

Discovery in Bolton

On April 17, I had occasion to be in the Town Hall at Bolton, Massachusetts, and was rather startled to see on the wall at the left of the platform a plaque which seemed to "ring a bell." It read: "In memory of Lieut. David Oliver Nourse Edes/Co. E, 131 Inf., A.E.F./Killed in Action/August 9, 1918."

Some of us remember "Don" Edes '18.

JOHN H. BURT '20SP.
Winchester, Massachusetts
Radio astronomy is like trying to listen to a song bird a mile away. You need a quiet place to do it. In Quabbin Reservoir, it's quiet enough to hear the stars.

This isolated sanctuary, ten miles from campus, has been the domain of the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), which guards the pure water, and the conservationists, who defend the wilderness. Now astronomers from the five colleges are there too, building a super-sensitive radio receiver that promises to become the largest radio telescope in the continental United States.

The astronomers are ecstatic about the lack of static in Quabbin. The spark plugs of a car—even a mile away—could generate enough static radio waves to effectively block out the signal of a distant star.

Simply stated, a radio telescope is a large radio antenna that collects radio signals from space. These radio waves may have taken as many as four billion years to reach Earth and are, necessarily, extremely weak.

The radio telescope must be located far from the traffic and settlements of man—away from power lines, automobiles, factories, and electrical gadgets. And, like the telescope, the Quabbin watershed needs isolation too. Placing the telescope within the boundaries of the reservoir gives the MDC another good reason to keep the area highly restricted.

A radio telescope and a pure water reservoir make strange bedfellows. The telescope demands radio silence which includes limiting the use of electrical devices and gasoline (spark-igniting) engines. Such limitations affect both the astronomers, who must commute to and from the installation by automobile, and the MDC officials, who might employ electrical equipment, chain saws or gasoline vehicles in the reservation. Though not required by the lease, MDC personnel have been very cooperative in coordinating their activities with those at the telescope. A partial solution is the use of diesel vehicles which don't depend on electrical sparks for ignition, and don't affect the telescope.

On the other hand, working in the middle of a reservoir protected by law puts some unusual constraints on the telescope personnel. For example strict observation of rules intended to protect the purity of the water precludes the installation of any sewage. Ordinary water toilets can't be used and the astronomers must rely on gas-operated sanitary burning systems called "Destroillets." They don't seem to mind.

The story of the Quabbin telescope began in September 1968, when Dr. Richard Huguenin joined the astronomy department at the University. He brought with him his ambition to build a bigger and better telescope and his experience in radio astronomy at Harvard University. Funded by private foundations and the Federal government, Five Colleges Incorporated leased the land from the MDC and undertook the first phase of construction.

The antenna of the telescope will consist of many huge reflectors, each 120-feet in diameter, made of heavy gauge wire woven into a one-inch mesh and suspended between 30-foot poles arranged in a circle. They look something like bowl-shaped safety nets for trapeze artists. The radio signals are focused to receiving antennas suspended above the reflectors on 63-foot poles.

The plan calls for thirty-two of these huge reflectors eventually. At present, the first eight reflectors are funded and are expected to be completed during 1972. So far, one reflector is finished and in limited use, another is near completion, and two more are under way.

As construction continues, Dr. Huguenin sees the cost of the first building phase running to several hundred thousand dollars. About half the total will have gone to build antenna segments and the other half to purchase the sophisticated electronic equipment needed to operate the telescope and absorb the data it collects. By the time the thirty-two reflectors have been finished, construction costs will have reached about a million dollars and annual operating costs are expected to be one or two hundred thousand dollars.

The combined surface area of the thirty-two reflectors will be greater than that of the 300-foot reflector of the National Observatory's telescope in West Virginia. Of the dozen or so major radio telescopes in the continental United States, the Five College telescope will be the largest. The U.S. can boast only one larger—a telescope in Puerto Rico.

Yet the U.S. is anything but a definitive international leader in the field of radio astronomy. Australia, England, India, France, Russia, Canada, and other nations are in contention. There are rumors that the Dutch spent fifteen to twenty million dollars on their new radio telescope, and that the Germans are spending thirty million and the Swedes an estimated fifty million dollars for their telescopes.

The fact that the Quabbin telescope is so much less expensive can be credited to the resourceful and ingenious design, but also reflects the lack of certain expensive refinements. Much of the installation is being built on the spot from locally available materials rather than assembled from costly custom-designed components shipped in from specialized contractors.

Building and operating a radio telescope is different from optical astronomy in some very fundamental ways. The differences are not unlike those between the eye and the ear. An "eye" (optical telescope) powerful enough to magnify light from distant stars can still be built so that it can be moved and aimed. It can also be visually sighted and aimed precisely at its target. On the other hand, an "ear" (radio telescope) usually has to be so large
that it cannot be aimed, but must be built immobile into the terrain. Like the ear, the radio telescope is not so precisely directional and cannot be visually sighted. (You have to "feel around" for the target.) It's a bit like building an immovable cannon that must wait until a target passes in front of it before it can be used. This is one of the problems with the National Observatory telescope in West Virginia. About the longest it can focus on a single star is four or five minutes, and usually less than one. The huge reflector can't move and "track" a star as the Earth rotates.

The reflectors at the Quabbin telescope are also immobile, but an improved means of controlling the position of the receiving antennas above the reflectors allows a much longer tracking time. The antenna tracks the focus of the reflector rather than the reflector tracking the position of the star. It takes the precise calculations of a computer to keep a star in focus, but the Quabbin telescope can track a star for six to eight hours, affording astronomers much more than one short glance a day at the object of their interest.

Computers are employed to do more than merely focus the antenna. In fact, the electronic gear constitutes as important a component of the telescope as the reflectors. The computer's most critical function is "data acquisition" or measuring the electronic characteristics of the radio signals and translating them into mathematical data. At the Quabbin telescope, the computer records the data on computer cards or punch tape which can be brought down to Hasbrouck Laboratory for further analysis.

In addition, the Quabbin computer can do some limited data processing as well as acquisition. For example, the computer can determine the average intensity of radio signals that have a "pulse." This capability makes the Quabbin telescope especially suitable for the study of mysterious phenomena called "pulsars"—a subject of predominant interest among the radio astronomers of the Five College Astronomy Department.

Pulsars were first observed in 1967. A radio telescope in England observed a radio signal that pulsed as regularly as a clock. (Measurements have shown that pulsars beat at least as regularly as any chronometer man has invented, and probably more so. They are the most accurate means of measuring time ever discovered.) When the English astronomers had discarded all possibility that the signal originated on Earth, they labeled the phenomena "lcm," standing for "Little Green Men," and speculated on the possibility that the regularity of the pulse was controlled by some intelligent means. It could have been a navigation beacon for some super civilization!

Evidence now indicates that the regular pulse is a natural phenomena. More pulsars have been discovered, though, so far, only one pulsar detected by radio telescope has also been observed visually by optical telescope. Located in the Crab Nebula at a distance of about 5000 light years, this star was observed by medieval astronomers in 1054 to have exploded. Such exploding stars are called "supernovae" and are believed to give birth to neutron stars, the densest type of star known. Thus the mysterious pulsars seem to be neutron stars.

As for intelligent radio signals from space, radio astronomy has detected nothing yet with properties that might indicate intelligence, save the pulsars. Dr. Huguenin and other astronomers feel, however, that "it's just a matter of time."

In these days of changing priorities—the space program is decried as too expensive for a country that can't feed its poor—how can astronomers justify their science and its expensive instruments?

Dr. Huguenin cites three justifications. First, it's man's destiny to seek knowledge; secondly, knowledge can be banked against the day it will be needed; and finally, astronomy has some practical applications now. For example, it is critical to navigation on the Earth's surface, and in space. (Pulsars can provide a time/speed determinant as well as a position "fix.") Astronomy even helps measure continental drift.

Perhaps the best justification of astronomy, however, is that it, like every other field of human knowledge, has its own unique frame of reference for man—a means of putting man into perspective in the universe that no other field of knowledge can duplicate. As such, astronomy is a necessary part of the expanding sphere of man's knowledge and understanding.

Quint Dawson, who graduated this June, helped found and was president of CEQ, the Coalition for Environmental Quality.
Bernard Weinstein '53 knew what he was in for when he became director of the nation’s fourth largest hospital. But after three years on the job, Bellevue can still surprise him.

Bernard Weinstein has a sense of humor. He is also intelligent and competently trained, but it is probably his ability to laugh in the face of adversity which has carried him, unscarred, to his present position: that of executive director of Bellevue Hospital Center in New York City.

He can, for example, recall with wry humor the time there was a fire in one of the buildings. Arriving on the scene, he found smoke pouring out of a room guarded by a harried nurse, (her cap askew, muscles straining,) standing with one foot in the door. “What’s going on?” he asked the people crowded behind the nurse. “A fire,” someone said. “You can’t go in there.” “I don’t want to go in there, I want you to go in there and put out the fire,” Weinstein replied. “We can’t,” they said. “There’s a maniac in there—the one who set the fire—and he’s got an ax.” “This is ridiculous,” Weinstein said as he charged into the holocaust.

It wasn’t a maniac with an ax. It was an alcoholic patient, suffering from the DT’s, brandishing a huge dustpan.

“How do you do?” said Mr. Weinstein. “I’m the director of the hospital and I’d be
Anyone who didn’t know what to expect would have run out screaming his second day. I knew what I was getting into... Bellevue has always had excellent personnel. It’s just that no one had ever been permitted to run the place. The directorship was a tremendous opportunity.”

happy to see you in my office anytime to discuss your complaints.”

The wielder of the dustpan, however, was clearly not willing to negotiate. Beating a hasty retreat, Weinstein called the security force. The fire was extinguished, and the patient was returned to more acceptable forms of therapy. In the debris, bottles of ether and acetone were discovered. Had they ignited, Bernard Weinstein would not be around to relish the unpredictable world of Bellevue.

Nor would he be able to groan about the all-too-predictable, but nonetheless incredible, administrative problems which have dogged his footsteps since he took the job in June of 1968.

It is predictable that a huge institution like Bellevue (twenty-four buildings covering ten square city blocks) would have problems obtaining and maintaining equipment. It is incredible that, until 1969, Bellevue had no central inventory set-up for medical equipment and supplies.

It is predictable that a hospital with 1800 beds would have housekeeping problems. It is incredible that, until 1970, the ratio of housekeeping employees to supervisors was 40:1 at Bellevue, (four times as much as at private hospitals half its size,) and that there was no system to monitor the quality or quantity of housekeeping service.

It is predictable that the management of the institution’s $70,000,000 budget was complex. It is incredible that, until 1969, there was no central accounting system and financial statements were not available. There wasn’t even a business manager.

It is predictable that, with 6,000 employees, Bellevue would have personnel problems. It is incredible that the hospital did not have a qualified personnel director until 1968.

It is predictable that this nation’s oldest public hospital, (founded originally in 1736 as the six bed infirmary in the Publick Workhouse,) would be somewhat decrepit. It is incredible, however, the degree to which some of the current day buildings are in disrepair. For example, the whole water system broke down for twenty-four hours last November when the 70-year-old pumps gave out. The hospital had to close its doors. Patients were transferred to other hospitals or moved to floors where the water pressure had not completely disappeared while water was being trucked in from New Jersey. “Would you like to buy some barrels of water?” quipped Weinstein. “We’ve got a corner on the market.”

“Anyone who didn’t know what to expect would have run out screaming his second day,” he continued. “I knew what I was getting into when I took the job.”

It would seem reasonable to ask how a sane man would undertake such a responsibility, yet Weinstein is clearly rational and, in fact, has been successful in undoing much of the damage wrought by hundreds of years of non-management. He came with the expectation of trouble but that was superseded by optimism. “Bellevue has always had excellent personnel. It’s just that no one had ever been permitted to run the place. The directorship was a tremendous opportunity. I was young enough, at 36, not to have to worry about the strenuousness of the job. I would only have to worry about ulcers if I had a job that didn’t occupy me fully.”

Weinstein’s background amply equips him to cope with the Bellevue morass. As an undergraduate he took a general science course, majoring in public health. After graduating in 1953, he served as a lieutenant in the USAF Medical Service Corps in administrative capacities. He received his master’s in public health from the University of Pittsburgh in 1959, and then took administrative positions in private hospitals. Prior to coming to Bellevue in 1968, he had been administrator of the affiliation program of Mt. Sinai Hospital with several New York City municipal hospitals. His non-medical status has not been a handicap in his career. Of the 7,000 hospitals in the United States, only 12% are run by physicians. And 50% of the nation’s hospitals are run by people untrained in administration.

Despite his competence, good humor, and penchant for overwork, Weinstein would not have tackled the Bellevue directorship
had not certain legislative changes been imminent. In 1970, New York State passed a bill replacing the Department of Hospitals with the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation. This gave the municipal hospitals more autonomy. Now they had the power to expand, purchase equipment, and manage their budgets. Weinstein had been active in framing the bill, having been a consultant for the Department of Hospitals, and he explained why the new corporation was essential:

"The Department of Hospitals was like any other city department—it had to stand in line with the Department of Public Works and the Department of Welfare for the use of services like purchasing, personnel, and budgeting. A kidney machine would have no more priority than a carload of brooms. And it took a year or more to purchase something—if you ever got what you'd ordered.

"The eighteen municipal hospitals were being strangulated, almost literally. It couldn't have been otherwise, when you consider the number of services New York City provides, the restrictions and delays in that kind of vast bureaucracy, and the number of years this situation had persisted.

"For Bellevue, it was an idiotic contrast. We had Nobel Prize winners on the staff. We are the disaster unit for Manhattan and we have the finest emergency room in the city. We have more than 300,000 outpatients per year and make over 150,000 emergency visits. But we couldn't equip, maintain, or organize the hospital properly to support their efforts.

"Luckily, it's almost impossible to kill a hospital. Because the needs are so great, a hospital can survive almost anything. Bellevue survived by riding on the backs of dedicated people."

Bellevue has more than survived. It has flourished, if one is to judge from its international reputation and the innovative medical tradition which has characterized its history—from 1750, when members of the staff gave the first recorded instruction in anatomy by actual dissection, to 1956, when the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology went to two Bellevue doctors for developing a method of heart catheterization.

The administrative changes Weinstein has initiated are designed to assure that the hospital's future will equal, even exceed, its successful past. As the hospital's director, it is Weinstein's responsibility to preserve the good while winnowing out the bad. He feels that his supervision should be "pertinent." "You have to be constructive, not crack the whip," he says. "The power of the manager is to effect change, the change people want, and in order to do this I had to find people smarter than me. I've brought such people in to assist me, and we're getting the job done.

"What we don't want to do is jeopardize what has always been great about Bellevue. Like its distinctive personality. It's tough and cynical—probably brilliant. And it has a mission that we must preserve too. It serves anyone in New York City who needs care. No one is ever turned away."

Weinstein has reason to be optimistic about the hospital's future. A new building (25-stories, 1600 beds) scheduled for completion in 1972, is expected to cure most of Bellevue's physical ills and, perhaps, its director's administrative headaches.

Meanwhile, the director has the situation well in hand. In fact, one might say he is delighted with the hospital. Whenever he can, he tours the buildings. The laboratories, where intricate machines run blood through hundreds of spaghetti-like tubes to complete forty tests on a sample in a minute, particularly attract him. One of the most vital services Bellevue provides, the emergency room, is another favorite—one he insists on sharing with unsuspecting visitors. And no tour of his vast domain would be complete without checking the antiquated water pumps to make sure they are still functioning, for the moment.

"Luckily, it's almost impossible to kill a hospital. Because the needs are so great, a hospital can survive almost anything. Bellevue survived by riding on the backs of dedicated people."
Language: A window into men’s minds

DONALD C. FREEMAN

Modern linguistics is the study of the language people use, and the language they don’t, and why.

Ninety percent of the sentences we produce in a given day we have never before produced in our lives. This startling fact is but one of the many paradoxical aspects of the study of human language. The command of our native tongue is one of the most well-developed capacities we have as human beings—we use language freely and innovatively from the age of about two years onward. Yet, at the same time, we know tantalizingly little about this mental ability. Although we know that the linguistic structures which even a five-year-old has at his command are immensely complex, we are just beginning to find out the nature of these structures and how they develop.

Only recently have linguists begun to take real account of these problems. They are at the heart of one of the most fundamental scientific revolutions of the twentieth century, begun fifteen years ago by Noam Chomsky at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has brought linguistics to the attention of academic departments ranging from zoology to comparative literature.

This revolution and the major strides forward in linguistic scholarship it has produced are at the center of teaching and research in the new Program in Linguistics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. It is the first entirely post-revolutionary linguistics faculty in the nation, all trained by Chomsky or his students.

For 2,500 years, scholars have inquired into the nature of human language. It was supposed that the answer lay in discovering as many facts as possible about individual languages (hence the popular misconception that linguists are speakers of many languages). Now, what formerly were ends are means: we use the facts of the languages of the world in an effort to construct and extend a theory which will explain the knowledge that all human beings possess when they learn and use their mother tongue. As far as we know, this knowledge and the capacity to acquire it are unique to man. Language is by far the most complex mental activity of which man is capable. And, so, as linguists, we study the processes by which human beings understand meanings from sound, produce sound from meaning, and learn their native tongue.

In 1955, at the age of 26, Chomsky characterized the human command of language, which he called a “grammar,” in terms of a theory which sought to explain the nature of the knowledge we have when we speak a language. He hypothesized that there exist two levels of organization in human language. The first is one in which relationships of basic meaning between elements in a sentence are generated, thus establishing “deep structure,” which represents the basic logical relationships in the sentences of natural languages. The second level is in the actual form of the sentence as it appears in writing or speech. What relates these two levels, Chomsky argued, is a set of abstract processes or transformations by which deep structures are transformed into surface structures, the sentences we actually perceive and create.

A small fragment of English grammar will illustrate Chomsky’s theory. Although the sentences “Jim expected John to go,” and “Jim promised John to go,” can be considered structurally identical, our intuitions tell us that their internal logical relationships are quite different. In the first, it is John who will go, (that is, we understand the relationship of subject of the verb to hold between “John” and “go”), and in the second we understand that it is Jim who will go (the relationship holds between “Jim” and “go”). Restated in terms of the generative component of Chomsky’s grammar, the sentences yield roughly the following relationships: Jim expected something (that John would go); and Jim promised John something (that he, Jim, would go).

To illustrate the transformational component of Chomsky’s grammar, we can consider the sentences “John asked Bill to shave him,” and “John asked Bill to shave himself.” These sentences are identical in every respect except that the second contains the reflexive pronoun “himself.” Yet every speaker of English understands “him” in the first sentence to refer to John, and “himself” in the second to refer to Bill. As with the first two examples, where the behavior of the two verbs “expect” and “promise” was quite different, a native speaker of English easily perceives this distinction without thinking about it. Linguists, on the other hand, ask why we are able to make distinctions of this sort, seek to understand the nature of this knowledge, and use facts such as these distinctions as evidence toward a general theory which explains this knowledge and how we acquire it.

Consider the problem of the reflexive system of English, for example, and the linguist’s use of scientific method in approaching it. For people versed in the English language, of course, reflexives appear to be a straightforward fact, not a problem. We intuitively reject as un-English such sentences as “Bill believed in themselves,” or “Mary gave her a bath” (where “her” refers to Mary). The linguist, however, asks why these constructions are awkward, or, as we say, “ungrammatical.” As a general rule, one would say that reflexive pronouns must...
always refer to the subject of the sentence and that references to an already expressed subject must be reflexive. A linguist would compare a grammatical sentence like “John asked Bill to shave himself” with the ungrammatical sentence “Mary gave her (Mary) a bath” and ask himself what the difference is between them.

In fact, this question was a serious problem to linguists until about seven years ago, when a solution was finally found.

The solution is based on the way the verbs and their objects work in sentences. In the sentence that contains the reflexive pronoun, there are two verbs and the second noun does two jobs: “Bill” is the direct object of “asked” and is also the subject of “shave.” The deep structure of the sentence corresponds to “John asked Bill something (Bill shave Bill).”

The abstract process, or transformation, called “reflexive” operates in this case, while it does not hold for the nearly identical sentence “John asked Bill to shave him.” To solve this problem, linguists hypothesized that some kind of barrier existed, which would allow the reflexive to occur in “John asked Bill to shave himself,” but would prevent it from occurring in “John asked Bill to shave him.”

The scientific generalization resulting from this research is that the reflexive transformation changes all nouns which refer to the subject to reflexive pronouns (i.e., “-self” forms) when these nouns occur within the same simple sentence. This generalization further predicts that English speakers will intuitively reject as un-English simple sentences with non-reflexive pronouns referring to the subject (“John admired him (i.e. John) in the mirror.”) and simple sentences with reflexive pronouns that do not refer to the subject (“Harry explained herself.”)

Returning to one of our original ungrammatical examples, it is clear that Bill couldn’t believe in “themselves” because “themselves” does not refer to the subject. The grammatical examples which use the reflexive, on the other hand, work because the sentences are not simple but complex,
consisting of two simple sentences: in
"John asked Bill to shave himself" the two
sentences are "John asked Bill some-
ing" and "Bill shaved Bill." The reflexive
transformation must operate in the latter
sentence because the subject and direct
object are identical.

The "barrier" which prevents opera-
tion of the reflexive transformation,
linguists concluded, is the boundary of
the simple sentence, and they discovered
that the sentence boundary is a barrier
which blocks a number of other trans-
formational processes as well, in English
and many other languages. Almost no
speakers of English are consciously aware
of this barrier, but the science of linguis-
tics has shown that this and many other
aspects of linguistic structure have pal-
pable psychological reality not only in
English, but in every natural language.

None of the foregoing is particularly
startling, once explained. But if it is a
truism of linguistics that very little of
what we know about our own language is
easily available to introspection, it is
equally a truism of science that, in a dif-
ferent sense of the word, we do not "know"
a set of facts until we can formalize
them. Chomsky's contribution was to
offer a theory which could formalize this
device, this acquired mental ability he
called a grammar. In so doing he re-
habilitated and made precise many of the
valuable insights of traditional grammar.

One such insight is the "you" under-
stood of imperative constructions in
English. Traditional grammar analyzed
sentences like "Shut the door," as having
an implicit "you": (you) Shut the door.
But in the so-called New Grammar move-
ment in the 1950s and early 1960s,
which unfortunately and wrongly came to
be associated with the science of linguis-
tics, these constructions were regarded as
simply subjectless sentences, because the
"you" never actually appeared.

One of Chomsky's students, however,
discovered that the "you" did, in fact,
appear in such imperative reflexive con-
structions as "Wash yourself." This follows
the general hypothesis about reflexives,
that nouns referring to the subject in the
same simple sentence must be changed
to reflexive pronouns by the reflexive
transformation. This rule means that "your-
self" must refer to a subject "you" in the
sentence's deep structure, a "you" which is
later deleted. This rule can be confirmed
by constructing imperative sentences
which contain other reflexive pronouns—
"Wash himself," "Wash themselves," —
which we intuit to be un-English. The
conclusion, therefore, is that this intuition
of traditional grammarians, that impera-
tives contain a "you" understood, is correct.
Through linguistics, it is possible to incor-
porate a rigorous and formal account of this
intuition in a general theory of grammar.

These two components of the knowl-
edge we have of our own language—a
device which generates all possible logical
relationships, and a set of abstract pro-
cesses or transformations which transform
the elements of a sentence from its under-
lying organization to its actual form
(which, as we have seen, frequently dif-
fers radically from its deep structure)—
constitute what Chomsky called a "trans-
formational-generative grammar." They
account not only for the sentences we
have examined, but for the thousands of
sentences we produce every day, most of
which we have never before produced.

Because the mechanism which performs
these prodigious mental actions is not
directly available for our inspection and
explanation, linguists must construct a
model of it, and explain that. This proce-
dure is basic to all science. Just as biologists
like James Watson construct models of
the DNA molecule, linguists construct a
model of the universal human faculty of
language, using as their data the intuitions
of native speakers about their own lan-
guage. This model, linguists hope, will
explain all of the possible sentences which
a speaker of a language can produce, and
will explain why certain sentences of a
particular language cannot be produced
without the strong intuition that they
are ungrammatical.
Although Chomsky’s work draws on bodies of knowledge common to computer science, (mathematics, logic, psychology, and linguistics,) it is not true, as is widely assumed, that his discoveries were related to efforts to teach computers how to talk. Neither did they have anything to do with a wide range of languages, although current research is seeking data from many languages to test hypotheses originally based on evidence from English. Modern linguistics does not study questions of usage and appropriateness, leaving these burdens to our colleagues in the Department of English and the Rhetoric Program.

Since the publication of his Syntactic Structures in 1957, the impact of Chomsky’s research has been carried, in one of the most fundamental revolutions in the history of science, into studies of cognition in psychology, semantic theory in philosophy, lateralization of brain functions in anatomy, stylistics in literature, and a number of other disciplines.

On the University’s Amherst campus, linguistics has grown from humble beginnings—two faculty and fifty students in the fall of 1968—to a program which will have, in 1971-72, seven full-time faculty and more than five hundred students. Members of the linguistics faculty, in the last six months, have given public lectures ranging in location from a conference on African linguistics in Los Angeles to an English department colloquium at the University of Lancaster, England, and in topic from the syntax of Bali-Mungaka to the sound structure of Alemannic, an early Germanic dialect.

Linguistics is a science which defies categorization: members of the linguistics faculty have held fellowships and grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Institutes of Health. One year ago, the board of trustees authorized the granting of M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in linguistics. The program’s first dissertation was accepted for publication by the most prestigious research monograph series in its field, and its writer won an American Council of Learned Societies postdoctoral grant for overseas research in Albanian, the subject of his thesis.

A most important event for linguistics at the University and for the discipline as a whole will occur in 1974: the Golden Anniversary Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America. This Institute, which brings together a faculty of thirty-five renowned scholars from all over the world and five hundred students in an eight-week program of credit courses and special lectures, will take place on the campus.

Chancellor Tippo once asked me to tell him why anyone should study linguistics. With the luxury of a platform, let me say now what I would have liked to have answered then.

One of my most influential teachers quotes the nineteenth century French physiologist Claude Bernard to the effect that language is the best window into man’s mind. If we can come to an understanding of what the human mind must do to acquire, produce, and understand language, we will gain far richer insights into the very nature of mental processes themselves. To study language is to study perhaps the essence of mankind’s capacities. No other species can approach with the most intricate training what my two-year-old son, like every other normal two-year-old, has already achieved: the ability to communicate freely in his native tongue.

We study linguistics because we want to keep looking through that window.

Donald C. Freeman is an associate professor of linguistics and chairman of the Program in Linguistics.

Bibliography

These books may be purchased through the Division of Continuing Education for $15.50. It may also be possible to organize seminars on linguistics during the summer if alumni are interested. To order the books or inquire about the seminars, write Dr. William Venman, 920 Campus Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002. Orders must be received by August 6. Books will be shipped later in the month.

Chomsky, Noam. Syntactic Structures. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1957—This short technical monograph was Chomsky’s first theoretical treatise in the scientific revolution which he introduced in linguistics. This is heavy going in places, but in only fourteen years it has become a classic in modern linguistics.

Chomsky, Noam. Language and Mind. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1968—The synthesis of a series of lectures Chomsky gave at the University of California, Berkeley, summarizing the “state of the art” in linguistics over the previous ten years, and linking these advances to seventeenth century rationalist thought and philosophy of mind.


Senator Edward W. Brooke, the featured speaker, spoke on the same theme. "You have seen too much," he said, "to be persuaded as easily as my generation was that the world is waiting to welcome you, that your dreams all will come true, that your idealism will be rewarded." He went on to express hope that concerted effort by concerned citizens would alleviate many of the injustices to which this college generation has objected. Specifically, he spoke about the United States' involvement in Southeast Asia, its rejection of the Geneva Protocol, and its discriminatory practices as examples of wrongs we should admit to and apologize for as a nation and as individuals. He pointed out that, "Even when it is clear that we have been heading in the wrong direction, we find it terribly difficult to confess that fact. Perhaps it is because we have so few good answers that we insist so loudly that we know all the answers. Perhaps it is because the facts are so confusing and so unclear that we make slogans out of our guesses at the truth and then shout them from the rooftops. And perhaps it is because we need one another so deeply that we are unwilling to talk about that need." In closing, he compared the present situation and its activists with the Revolutionary War and its activists: "Like those men, we, too, can overcome the circumstances of our time. We, too, can bridge the gaps and heal the scars and bind up the wounds of our people, if only we, like they, will doubt a little of our infallibility, recognize our need for one another, and move on together in loving pursuit of our common dreams."

Senator Brooke was one of the seven honorary degree recipients. The other six were: Sterling Allen Brown, a member of the Howard University faculty, cited as "America's foremost authority on black literature, poet, connoisseur of jazz, and man of letters"; Frederick Charles Ellert, professor emeritus and former chairman of the University's German department and Freiburg Program, as a "dedicated teacher, endowed with an impish humor"; Francis W. Sargent, Governor of the Commonwealth, for his work as a conservationist and administrator; Emily Dickinson Townsend Vermeule, an archeology professor at Harvard, which position, according to the citation, proves that "if you dig Greece successfully—Harvard will 'dig' you"; Walter Muir Whitehall, director and librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, as Boston's chief historian; and Eugene Smith Wilson, Amherst College Dean of Admissions, for innovations in the field of admissions.

Following the awarding of the honorary degrees, 2,800 undergraduates, 400 graduate students, and 220 Stockbridge students received their diplomas. President Wood, in closing, congratulated the graduates and bade them a philosophical farewell: "The
Commonwealth has every right to expect much of you—for our society now urgently requires competence that is linked to compassion and knowledge that is made vital by commitment...” He quoted Robert Kennedy as saying that it is “the work of our own hands matched to reason and principle that will determine our destiny,” and concluded, “Two generations together, by the work of their hands, can build a better destiny. Go in peace. I wish you Godspeed.”

The Future University

“How do we build the public university of the future, not the public university of the 50s?” That’s not a simple question, as President Robert Wood well knew when he posed it in his investiture speech.

Unfortunately, there isn’t much time to find the answer. While the pressure for admissions is increasing phenomenally, the job and money markets are contracting, and the University’s constituencies are feverishly redefining their roles. The problem is how to deal with this melange of potentially conflicting forces, so that UMass may grow constructively and not just react to the pressures of the moment.

To determine how to build the public university of the future, Dr. Wood established the Committee on the Future University under the chairmanship of Vernon Alden. The dimensions of the committee’s task is suggested by the initial questions with which they were asked to deal:

“What principal forces of population, economic growth, technological changes and manpower requirements will play upon the University, and what responsibilities will it be asked to assume?

“What changes can and should be anticipated in the University community, in its style of living and in the working relationships among faculty, students, administration and alumni?

“What changes are necessary and desirable in the University research and instruction practices, and how do we balance the reliable acquisition of knowledge with its humane uses?

“How should the total educational responsibility of the state be shared among the public and private institutions, and how can these diverse institutions at all levels of higher education learn to work together for common purpose?

“How can the University better serve the state in making its resources available to our collective public needs?”

Since every question begs ten more, the committee’s task could be endless. However, its report is scheduled to be presented to the President and the trustees in late August or early September. The twenty-two members of the committee have been meeting in two-day sessions since January, talking to students, faculty and administrators on the campuses, representatives from the surrounding communities, and knowledgeable people working in education on a national scale. Among the latter are representatives from groups which have produced major reports on education in the past year: Virginia Smith and Anne Heiss, the former, assistant director of, and the latter, a consultant to, the Carnegie Commission; Stephen Graubard, executive director of the Assembly on University Goals and Governance of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and Joseph Rhodes, Jr., a member of both the Scranton Commission and the Newman Committee.

Needless to say, no one in the field of education, regardless of his eminence, will be able to simplify the committee’s task. As demanding as it is for the members to consider the University’s future course, it is even more difficult for them, (as it is for the people addressing them,) to examine the fundamental aspects of the issues with which they are dealing. For example, when talking about how an urban university can relate to the city in which it is located, it is automatic to say “community programs” and “government internships.” But does this really speak to the essential problems and potentials of an urban university?

In this regard, the committee has an advantage. Its members, having been drawn from business, foundations, labor, the press, and private as well as public education, represent a variety of perspectives. Their collaboration, hopefully, will provide the guidelines that the President requested and the University needs.

Get ‘em while they’re hot

The alumni office may not resemble your local store, but don’t be deceived. We carry special items unavailable elsewhere. Suit your purchase to your budget. For under $500, you can go to Hawaii next winter. For $5, you can buy an alumni directory. And for $50, you can purchase a University of Massachusetts chair.
More information on Hawaii will be available in the fall. Details on the more moderately priced items are as follows:

The directories, which have just been published, list all the alumni alphabetically, geographically, and by class. This book will be a great help to former classmates who want to keep in touch, especially because there isn't sufficient space to print addresses of correspondents in The Alumnus.

To purchase a directory, send a check for $5, made out to “Associate Alumni-Directory,” to the Associate Alumni, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002.

Use this same address to order University of Massachusetts chairs. They come in four styles: an arm chair with black arms at $43; an arm chair with cherry arms at $44; a side chair at $30; and a Boston Rocker at $56. The chairs are black with gold trim and come with the University of Massachusetts seal. The prices listed above are for Gardner, Massachusetts. Checks should be made payable to “Associate Alumni Trust Fund.”

YAGs are a girl's best friend

Howard Jaffe, professor of geology at the University, had an idea back in 1949 that has turned out to be a real gem.

The gem is YAG, short for yttrium aluminum garnet, the brilliant new synthetic diamond that is shaking up the jewelry business. (It has luster and hardness that approaches the diamond, yet it costs about $50 a carat, as compared to $2500 a carat or more for diamonds.) The YAG has also had wide and important application in laser technology and as microwave ferrites in microwave amplifiers and radar.

Jaffe's "gem of an idea" evolved when he was a researcher for the U.S. Bureau of Mines at College Park, Maryland, studying the then-unexplained presence of the rare element yttrium in natural garnets. Jaffe explained that he found yttrium, and the rarest of the true earth elements, (gadolinium, dysprosium, erbium, and ytterbium,) in a mineral garnet, "a place where they shouldn't have been, according to the state of the art at that time." To explain this phenomenon, Jaffe hypothesized that, in natural garnets, ions of yttrium substitute for ions of manganese when accompanied by the substitution of ions of aluminum for those of silicon, resulting in a stable mineral.

In 1951, working with H. S. Yoder and M. L. Keith, Jaffe synthesized the first YAG. The three men subsequently published separate studies, and these became a springboard for the substitution of all kinds of rare earth elements into synthetic garnets. In the 50s it was found that yttroferrite, gadolinium ferrite, and other rare earth ferrite garnets have remarkable properties as microwave ferrites. In the next decade, the yttrium aluminum garnet was rediscovered by industry for use first as a laser crystal and, most recently, as YAG, the synthetic diamond.

Large scale production of the YAG had been impossible when Dr. Jaffe first hypothesized that rare earth elements could be substituted into synthetic garnets. "I told them it was possible scientifically," he explained. "That was the first step. The second step was the synthesis that proved my science was correct. The third step was to wait for technology."
Help is offered
"in an honest and caring manner"

In past years, troubled people at the University often felt there was nowhere they could turn to for help. A student who had flashback experiences after taking LSD and was disoriented might be afraid to go to the Infirmary. A mother who couldn’t locate her runaway daughter, who might possibly be at UMass, wouldn’t know whom to call. A student, driven to achieve, who had turned to “speed” might not know how to do without it. These people can now call Room to Move.

Room to Move was originally conceived of as a drug drop-in center, a place where students could get reliable information and immediate support. It began because some students wished to help other students “in an honest and caring manner.” It soon became evident, however, that the campus, (and the community, for that matter,) needed something more than a mechanism to cope with “bad trips” and ignorance, and Room to Move expanded accordingly. It is now permanently housed in the old barbershop in the Student Union, manned 24 hours a day by a staff of 26 who work on rotating shifts.

The impetus came from within the campus community. In September 1969, several students and members of the Health Services staff began to work on the development of a drug education program under a $500 faculty research grant. Their research (standardized interviews of 600 students selected by random sample) determined that 80% of those interviewed favored the development of a drug education and drop-in center which could provide objective medical, legal, psychological, and social information. As the idea for a center developed, its function was expanded to include education, counseling, and crisis intervention services.

In the fall of 1970 when it opened on a full time basis, Room to Move had trained a staff of 10 undergrads, graduate students, and former students. Seventeen new staff members were being trained. In that first semester, the center helped 56 students experiencing bad trips, provided counseling and referral services for approximately 250 people, disseminated information to more than 800 people, developed workshops to be offered in the residence halls, and brought speakers to address members of the general University community.

Next year, the center intends to further develop and improve staff skills in the areas of counseling, referrals and education. It also plans to extend its services to runaways and other young people who become attached to the University community. In conjunction with other agencies, the center plans to sponsor a training program for high school, college and community teams in drug education and program development in the summer of ’72.

At the moment, members of the center’s staff are working with a member of the School of Education’s Media Center on drug education films. They are also developing and improving upon in-service training and self-education programs, through credit course work and noncredit workshops, the latter led by such leaders in the field as Joel Forte and Stanaslaus Groff.

The success of current and future programs, however, is contingent on continued support from the University and increased support from local, state, and Federal agencies. The prospects are hopeful. For example, a grant application has recently been approved by the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Room to Move is a cooperative venture, funded and supported by the student senate, the University Health Services, and the Dean of Students Office. There have been reciprocal training programs, with Room to Move developing workshops on drugs for the University’s medical staff, and the medical staff has trained the Room to Move staff in recognition of vital signs and artificial respiration. Room to Move staff members are routinely called in to aid the Infirmary in dealing with bad trips, and the Infirmary doctors are available to respond to any emergency or to answer medical questions.

Most people in trouble come straight to the center rather than seek more “official” help. One staff member, John Barbaro, reflected on the kinds of problems with which Room to Move is asked to deal: “Lonely students sometimes call, just to talk to someone. Some students are desperate for attention and guidance, and they use things like a flirtation with heroin as a weapon to secure your attention. Runaways find us and want everything—love, attention, direction, money, a bed.

“But we can only do so much. Some students are so troubled that we can’t help them. We sense what they need, but we don’t have the time or facilities to give it to them. Like one student who came in, excited, frenetic, talking incessantly about Christ, love, hate, his father, over and over. He was asking for help, but we couldn’t get through to him. And none of the places available for referral would allow him to live, and work, and grow.

“Despite the frustrations, I think we are vitally important to the University. Working with these people for a year has made me realize that we represent something to members of the counter culture that they can’t get elsewhere—a place where they can get an honest response, a place to sort things out, a safe harbor.”

McGuirk resigns:
“A gentleman and a man of integrity”

Warren P. McGuirk, Dean of the School of Physical Education and Director of Athletics at the University for twenty-two years, has announced that he will retire on January 1, 1972.

Upon receiving the retirement letter, Chancellor Oswald Tippo said, “Warren McGuirk has been a major force in the development of the University during its most dynamic period of growth. . . . A man of vision, he planned years ago for the crush of students who are here today. More important, he is a gentleman and a man of integrity. He is dedicated to the University of Massachusetts and has been an articulate spokesman for it wherever he goes. It has been a privilege to have had him as a colleague.”

George R. Richason, Jr., chairman of the Athletic Council and professor
of chemistry, also complimented Dean McGuirk: "His expertise and untiring efforts have promoted outstanding facilities, produced breadth and depth in athletics and intramural activities, and provided an outstanding group of coaches—all this resulting in an intercollegiate program that has to be considered one of the best in the East. His dedication to the University of Massachusetts cannot be measured in words."

During the Dean's tenure, three major facilities (the Women's Physical Education Building, Boyden Gymnasium, and the football stadium) were built, as were tennis courts, three baseball fields, and an eight-lane, all-weather track. Golf, skiing, gymnastics, lacrosse, and wrestling were added to the intercollegiate athletic program under his leadership, and the intramural program grew to the point where it now involves more students than do programs at any institution in New England.

**Metawampe**

The student body has given its Metawampe Award for the outstanding teacher of the year to Associate Professor Lawrence A. Johnson, founder of the ccbss program (the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students) and assistant dean of the School of Business Administration.

The Metawampe Award, which is for a faculty member who shows "outstanding dedication both in and outside the classroom," has been given by students annually since 1963. Dr. Johnson received a $1,000 stipend and a silver serving tray.

**Two Dozen Doctors-to-be**

When the first building of the University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester is open in the fall of 1974, the entering class will number one hundred. In the meantime, admissions must be kept small. There were sixteen students in the first class, and Dean Lamar Soutter has announced that the number of students in the second class will be twenty-four. All are residents of Massachusetts, and eight are women.

Dean Soutter explained that the expanded class was in response to "the high number of qualified applicants [504 this year as opposed to 202 last year], and the critical need for more doctors."

**The student lawyer:**  
**Making the system work**

As a campus lawyer working solely for students, Richard Howland deals with young adults who have expressed a disbelief in the system and really don't trust it. "Much of the dissatisfaction, and a lot of it is justified," he explains, "is because students haven't yet lived in the system, haven't tried to make it work. A lawyer's specialty is dealing with systems and making them work, or finding ways to defeat them."

Howland sees his role in three dimensions. He serves as general counsel to the student government, advising them as to the legality of proposed legislation or procedure. He is committed to represent the student government if any matter should come to litigation. Most time consuming of all, he is the resident lawyer for 20,000 students, fielding the needs of both individuals and groups.

The hiring of professionals to defend student interests has emerged as a definite trend on U.S. campuses this year, and UMass was in the vanguard. Howland was hired last summer as the student senate counsel for the undergraduates, at a salary of $13,500, and his sole responsibility is to the students. The senate's decision to retain an attorney has saved students over $100,000 in legal fees.

Howland's office, with its psychedelic decor, is a catchall for a myriad of problems. The thirty-one year old lawyer defines "coping" as 90% of the problem for individual students. Students, in Howland's eyes, don't always see where their acts will lead them. Yet they are adults and need to know that one act will involve certain ramifications while another will lead to quite different ones.

Landlord-tenant problems are a large area of concern. Howland claims that landlord prejudice is worse vis-a-vis students than any other sector of the economy. "For example," he recounts, "the Student Homophile League requested my assistance in the case of a pair of friends living together in a quite platonic relationship. One was a lesbian; the other, a homosexual. The landlord had threatened them with eviction for supposed promiscuous behavior. Once the relationship was put in the 'proper' light, the landlord retracted his threats."

Marriage and divorce cases consume a fair amount of the young attorney's time. At one point he was called upon to draft a special ceremony for a young member of Women's Lib who wished to marry and still retain her maiden name. The Justice of the Peace whom she consulted had his doubts, so it was Howland to the rescue.

Other typical problems include consumer fraud, bomb threats and motor vehicle torts. Surprisingly, drug connected cases represent a small per cent of the total number of problems handled.

Dick Howland's presence on campus has made a significant difference to organized student groups, particularly the student senate and the judicial system. Howland, who attends all senate meetings, claims, "I am primarily concerned with their knowing the legality of a situation. Once they are aware of the consequences of a certain bill, the decision is theirs to make as adults."

Although the judicial system finds Howland invaluable, he is often caught in bizarre situations. "It is not unusual," he remarks, "for me to serve as advisor to the student defendant, the court and the prosecution. It makes for ticklish situations."

In addition to his work with these two campus governing bodies, Howland has been active in draft counseling, collecting debts for the campus newspaper, and the creation of an environmental law bulletin sponsored by the campus Coalition for Environmental Quality.

Attorney Howland has the trust of his
The system failed the students at Columbia. After a century of near deafness to student requests for change, there was no responsive chord left. If there had been a legal mediator in a position such as I occupy here at the University of Massachusetts, the tragedy might well have been alleviated.

Howland feels he must be a teacher as well as an attorney. To clarify this role, he uses the analogy of a sample swatch of cloth with its frayed edges. "If you pull one of those intricately woven threads you'll distort the original pattern. In like fashion, when a student chooses to pull hard on one problem area in the university system, he often fails to see that in some way he will throw the system out of kilter.

"I try to show the student where and why. I join the student client in a test of what can be feasibly done and how far we can go."

Books, And More Books

The first published novel by E. M. Beekman, assistant professor of Germanic languages, has been very well received. The novel, Lame Duck, was reviewed by Thomas Lask in The New York Times last March, and the following quotes from Mr. Lask's article suggest the excitement of the book: "The author, a Dutch writer who now lives and works in America, has made his point. The boiling cauldron of our minds and feelings lies just below the facade we exhibit to the world. We are a series of faults—in the geologic sense—and we never know how close we are to those adjustments that spell disaster to ourselves and others. His book traces those fissures in the lives and hearts of a handful of characters he has set in contemporary Amsterdam."

Lame Duck was published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Leonard L. Richards, assistant professor of history, has shared top American Historical Association honors. The AHA recently named his Gentlemen of Property and Standing: Abolition Mobs in Jacksonian America one of the two best books of the year in American history. Dr. Richard's concern was with the kinds of Northerners who formed mobs to fight the abolition movement, and he found that mobs were not, as one might have supposed, primitive, emotional and spontaneous responses of the poor and desperate. Rather, they were often well organized and led by "scions of old and socially dominant Northeastern families." He goes on to say, "How can one call 'spontaneous' mobs that assembled at church meetings with bags full of rotten eggs? Or with a band?" Gentlemen is published by the Oxford University Press.

Another book written by a member of
the history department has gained recognition. The Army and Politics in Argentina, 1928–1945 by Professor Robert A. Potash received honorable mention in the Herbert E. Bolton Prize competition sponsored by the Conference on Latin American History.


Donald C. Freeman, the author of an article on linguistics in this issue, edited and wrote portions of Linguistics and Literary Style. Dr. Freeman is an associate professor and chairman of the University’s program in linguistics. The book was published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Bridge across the Bosporus by Ferenc A. Vali was published recently by The Johns Hopkins Press. Dr. Vali, a professor of government, has intimate knowledge of Turkey, the subject of his book. He believes that “the transformation of Turkey from a traditional Islamic country into a modern nation-state is one of the most impressive developments of our epoch.”

The Yale University Press has published The Craft of Dying by Nancy Lee Beaty. Dr. Beaty, an assistant professor of English, examined the cumulative influence of Renaissance, Reformation, and Counter Reformation upon the gospel of reconciliation preserved in liturgical tradition.

An associate professor of English and journalistic studies, Dario “Duke” Politella ’47, has written The Illustrated Anatomy of Campus Humor. The book, (which is amply described by its subtitle, “An Exegesis On the Funny Games Students Play with Words and Pictures,”) is published by the Commission on the Freedoms and Responsibilities of the College Student Press in America.

Mark Roskill, an art historian, takes a fresh look at how artists affect one another and need one another in his book Van Gogh, Gauguin and the Impressionist Circle published by the New York Graphic Society.

A professor of comparative literature, Dr. Warren Anderson, has brought out a new translation of Theophrastus: The Character Sketches, published by the Kent State University Press.

A more down-to-earth publication, Handbook of Modern Marketing, has been published by McGraw Hill. Editor in chief Victor P. Buell is an associate professor of marketing.

Arthur C. Gentile, professor of botany and associate dean of the Graduate School, is the author of Plant Growth, published by the Natural History Press. Axiomatic Theory of Sets and Classes is a text for advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate students written by Murray Eisenberg, associate professor of mathematics. The publisher is Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

Barbara Burn is the principal author of Higher Education in Nine Countries, published by McGraw-Hill. Dr. Burn, the director of international programs at the University, prepared the book for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. The University of Chicago Press has published Government Patronage of the Arts in Great Britain, written by Professor John S. Harris of the government department.

From the UMass Press
The University of Massachusetts Press continues to receive professional recognition for its many beautiful, readable books. A Drunk Man Looks at The Thistle by Hugh Macdiarmid was selected by the Seventeenth New York Type Director’s Show for “typographic excellence” and by the Chicago Book Clinic as a top honor book. The edition was edited by John C. Weston of the University faculty.

The American Association of University Presses Book Show picked The Symposium of Plato as the book of the year. This volume was translated by Suzy Q Groden of Cambridge, edited by John A. Brentlinger, a member of the UMass philosophy department, and illustrated by Leonard Baskin.

Both volumes were designed by Richard Hendel, as were the following Press productions:

And Sandpipers She Said by Donald Junkins ’53, director of the Master of Fine Arts Program in English, is a sequence of lyrics, that can also be read as one long poem. Poet Robert Bragg said of it: “It is terrific... there is nothing like it in American poetry.”

The Trouble with Francis, a new autobiography by Robert Francis, the poet, is the graceful recounting of a life “full of quiet pleasures and vitality, lived largely in solitude and on the edge of poverty.” Another Press publication, The Growing Tree by B. F. Wilson, is an analysis of how a tree grows written for owners, observers, and professional students.
An Elegant Violence

JAMES ROSS

"Gentlemen, we'll have a scrum down.
Here's your mark."

"Get lower, second row."
"UMass... ball coming in... now!"
At the "now", scrum-half Jim Clapper throws what appears to be a fat football among the thirty-two flying feet of a scrum down. On this chilly spring afternoon a play has begun in the lively and honorable sport of Rugby football. The scrum is a grunting, unwieldy beast, composed of the eight burliest players from each team. The object of a scrum down is to capture the ball using only your feet while preventing the other team from doing the same thing. But before going into finer points, it might be well to leave these straining young men a moment and explain just what Rugby football is about.

The object of the game is simplicity itself; to carry an inflated rubber ball across your opponents' goal line and touch it to the ground. You may use fifteen persons to accomplish this, any of whom may kick, throw or run with the ball. You are not permitted to wear armor, to pass the ball forward, or do violence to an opponent who does not have the ball. Of course, an opponent who does have the ball is fair game, and may be tackled by one and all, which contributes greatly to the drama of the sport.

There are several ways to score, the foremost of which is the "try," or touchdown, which is worth three points with a chance at a two-point conversion kick. However,
if you are so unmanly as to use your hands in a scrum, or to be off-sides; or to use your fist when the referee is watching, that gentleman will award your opponents a penalty kick. They may kick the ball high into the air and run downfield after it, or barely kick it all and then run with it. But if they are near your goal they might just kick it through the goalposts and gain three points. A field goal may also be scored by drop-kicking the ball through the uprights from a running play, but this is too esoteric an art for most American players. In the fall season, however, UMass had a British player, Mike Bull, whose astounding drop-kicks from as far out as forty yards lead to a 28-0 triumph over the formidable Beacon Hill Club.

But let us see how that scrum down is coming.

"Heel it back."
"Easy! Watch the feet."

Toby Lyons, the UMass hooker, has captured the ball and passed it to the feet of the second row forwards, then to the eighth man, Dick Ladner. Meanwhile, the scrum exerts itself to the utmost to drive the Schenectady Club's scrum away from the ball. This club, lead by their excellent scrum half, gave UMass a sound beating last fall, and everyone was looking forward to this spring to even the score. But there was a confusion in time schedules and today's matches ended up with the Schenectady 'A' team against the UMass 'B's and vice versa. Our 'B's put up a good struggle, losing only 12-9 on the excellent kicking of prop forward Bill Wyland. But now the Schenectady 'B's are having much less luck against our first fifteen:

"Okay, let it out. Let it out!"

The ball suddenly appears at the rear of our scrum and is thrown to our Australian fly-half, Dale Toohey, who begins to run with it. It was not always like this in football. The first person in recorded history to run with a football was William Webb Ellis of Rugby School, England, in 1823. Both sides were so flabbergasted by this unorthodox behavior that Ellis ran on to score. Naturally a great controversy ensued, with those against finally becoming soccer players, and those for becoming Rugby football players and the forefathers of American football. The Rugby Football Union was organized in 1871 to bring a little coherence to the mayhem, so that today the game is known as "a sport for ruffians, played by gentlemen."

"It's out."
"Break! Break!"

The scrum disintegrates as Schenectady chases the ball carrier and our forwards follow the play, ready to support the backs. Far behind the play is our full-back, Jim Dever, with the bushiest beard on the team. He has the lonely job of preventing catastrophe should the other side break through or kick over the heads of our backs. At the moment, however, there is little danger of that, for the ball has gone nicely down the field and is now in the hands of Jack Long. Next year Jack will be off to med. school, and is the last UMass player left from the original side who played against Tufts in 1968.

The club was founded that spring by Jeff Freedman, a grad student from Tufts. The first coach was Tony Moss-Davis, a former Welsh international player. Since Rugby football is a club sport, its players are drawn from undergraduates, graduates, faculty and staff. The atmosphere is relaxed and egalitarian, and the sport provides a splendid outlet for those who wish something more than intramurals, but whose size, age, or academic schedule preclude playing varsity sports. The club is a member of the New England Rugby Football Union, which was formed in 1969, with Brian Leach of UMass a member of the first Board of Directors.

Although our regular opponents are other New England clubs, a team went down to Freeport, Grand Bahamas in January, 1970 for three games, and later, in May, we hosted the London Irish side. The roughest game in memory was a bloody 29-0 loss to Fairfield College in 1969, but last fall the club had its first winning season.

"Go, Jack!"
"Get it out to the wing!"

The chilled but dauntless spectators suddenly cheer and run along the touch line, intent on the action at the far side of the field. Out of an apparently hopeless situation, Long has passed to Frank Boksante, wing three-quarters and team captain. The swiftest runners are usually placed at the two wing positions, and the sense of this is immediately and explosively demonstrated: "Is he into touch?"

"No. No flag."
"He's got it! He's clear!"

Racing along the touch line, Frank moves the ball in for a score from thirty yards, leaving three hapless defenders scattered on the ground behind him. The spectators are delighted, except, of course, for the Schenectady 'A' team players who have stayed to watch the second game. They sympathize and encourage their teammates on the field, and one wishes that they were meeting our 'A's. But we will all be meeting each other in a slightly different competition within the hour.

The action on the field is only half of Rugby football. For when the referee blows his whistle and calls "No sides!", each team will give three cheers for the other, applaud everyone off the field, and go get dressed for the party. It is not recorded who may have started this tradition, but the party after the game is as important to the game as running with the ball. Around the beer keg you soon find yourself cheerfully conversing with those whose ribs you were thumping shortly before. And if your team lost the game, they might still win the party by outsinging your opponents with bawdy Rugby songs. Incidentally, UMass has a very good record at winning parties, beginning with the first back in 1968.

Today's party, in North Amherst, is a lively one with two kegs and later a huge pot of spaghetti. Here you can see the wide range among the players in age, size, and background. But in spite of these differences, they all understand each other as an equal, as someone who plays a vigorous and demanding sport for the sheer enjoy-
ment of it, and for the camaraderie of the drinking and the singing.

"If I were the marrying kind,
Which, thank the Lord, I'm not, Sir!
The kind of girl that I would wed
Would be a scrum-half's daughter;
For she would ..."

James Ross, a University staff member in administrative data processing, has played Rugby for six years.

From the Sidelines

RICHARD L. BRESCIANI '60
Assistant Sports Information Director

The Frank Keaney Trophy, symbolic of Yankee Conference supremacy, is back on campus. UMass compiled a YanCon record of 52 points, (with titles in soccer, cross-country, basketball, outdoor track, baseball, tennis, and golf, and second place finishes in football and indoor track), to beat 40 1/2 points garnered by UConn. It was the seventh straight year and eighth in the trophy's nine-year existence that UMass was the top point-getter.

An overall won-lost mark of 153-59-6 for 1970-71 is a new Redmen season record. The teams won 70% of their events, exceeding the 1969-70 record of 65%. Twelve of the fifteen teams had winning records, seven won YanCon titles, and three won New England crowns. The year was capped by all the spring sports winning championships with a combined 54-21 record.

Dick Bergquist coached the baseball team to a 21-10 record through the playoffs, including a 13-game winning streak. His is a young team, which lost only three seniors at Commencement. Six freshman starters—catcher Tom McDermott, shortstop Ed McMahon, center fielder Charlie Manley, left fielder Steve Newell, and pitchers Chip Baye and John Olson—are standout newcomers.

Manley, who broke the hit, triple and stolen base records, batted .382, and covered acres of ground in the outfield, was voted MVP.

Another new baseball hero was 6'5" sophomore first baseman Dan Esposito, who won a starting berth with long home runs in successive games and an extra-base hitting binge that produced clutch runs. Dan hit six homers (including two grand slams) and drove in 30 runs.

UMass, with a 12-3 league record, split a double header May 19 with UConn (which had a league record of 11-3) to win the YanCon baseball title. A new league rule which forbids makeup games of rainouts cost the Huskies a chance for a YanCon tie—rain had postponed the second game of a UConn/URI double-header last April. It is ironic that non-league rainouts could be replayed, but YanCon games that had a bearing on title chances could not ...

Coach Steve Kosakowski's tennis team won its eleventh YanCon championship in the league tourney at Maine. The Redmen trailed URI by a point but won the last two doubles matches for a 19-18 decision.

The lacrosse team, with junior Charlie Hardy tallying 10 goals and 51 assists (he broke all American Tom Malone's one-year assist record of 44), had a 10-2 season and ranked third in the final New England poll. Brown, ranked first, beat UMass 8-4, the lowest Redman goal total since an 8-3 loss to Oberlin in 1967, and number-two Harvard scored twice in the final 90 seconds of overtime to tip UMass 7-6.

The new Derby Track brought a sense of togetherness to Coach Ken O'Brien's team. They were 7-3, won the YanCon and placed second to BC in the New England's. Ed Arcaro was a great performer in the shot put, hammer and discus and set a new record of 55' in the shot. Rocco Petitto twice broke the 13-year-old javelin record with a high of 209' 5" ...

The third Hall of Fame Banquet held May 21 provided many lasting memories: the sincerity of Robert Dallas, accepting for his son Bernie '66, the subtle wit of Fritz Ellert '30, and the humility of Em Grayson '17. These three new inductees raise the membership to nine.

Among the many honors bestowed that night were: the second "Kid" Gore Alumni Coach Award to Carmen Scarpa '62, who has a 144-49-2 record as football, basketball and JV baseball coach at East Boston High School; the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference Merit Award to William Sroka, an All Conference defensive tackle and an honor student in history, as the top senior student athlete; the Samuel S. Crossman two-sport award to Ronald Wayne for his terrific feats as YanCon and New England cross country and YanCon mile champion; the Oswald Behrend Award to both Richard Matuszczak, who overcame a heart condition to become an All New England soccer selection, and Thomas Myslicki, who is a top member of the gymnastic team and a member of the swimming team, despite a back injury; the Dennis Della Piana Award, given by the Varsity M Club, to pitcher Jack Bernardo '71, who finished three varsity seasons with a 12-5 record ...

The fall sports season is just around the corner, and football and soccer will have new head coaches. Dick MacPherson is anxiously looking ahead to the September 11 scrimmage at Cornell and the opener the following week at Maine. Judging from the showing at the spring football drills, he's got a good nucleus to work with.

A new soccer coach should be named shortly. The current coach, Peter Broaca, who also coached frosh basketball, has accepted the head basketball job at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Peter had an 18-1 frosh hoop team this year, and a five-year 57-30 record. In soccer, he put together a 17-12-3 record in three years, including 7-2-2 last fall and the first UMass outright YanCon title.
Comment on Development

EVAN V. JOHNSTON ’50
Executive Vice President

"Before the University can ask for voluntary support from the public, it must first prove the need for such support and make known how this support will be used. The United States is the only country in the world where philanthropy is everybody’s business. For this reason the American public has become extremely sophisticated about the giving away of money. Every American from the wealthiest foundation to the lowly wage earner is besieged from all sides for gifts. An appeal for support must stand or fall on the logic of its argument, and large gifts are more likely to result from a reasoned approach to the mind than from vague tugs on the heart strings.

The preceding paragraph was the opening statement of a report given to the alumni board of directors in 1964 by Herbert N. Heston, then Vice President for Development at Smith College, now a top professional consultant.

At that time, Herb was serving as a consultant to the Fund Committee which had been trying in vain for five years to get the University to establish a development program. Now, seven years later we are on the verge of doing just what was then being suggested.

Almost all of the elements of a good development program exist here now. Despite low budgets, we have good people and operations in the areas of news, publications, photography, cinematography, continuing education, and, even, our own office. To quote again from Mr. Heston’s report: "The Associate Alumni program is being successfully managed, especially in consideration of present budget and facilities."

But most importantly, we have a fine institution and great facilities. All we need to do is to sell it properly. We now have a consultant firm working on a plan for us to coordinate all of our resources into an effective organization. We have strong leadership from Chancellor Tippo and President Wood. Your support will be of prime importance. An avidly interested alumni body is one of the keys to successful development. Right on. (Or is it write on?)

Club Calendar

JAMES H. ALLEN ’66
Director of Alumni Affairs

This month’s column will focus on the two major alumni events which took place in the early spring.

On April 15, alumni and their families — 169 people in all — gathered at Bradley International Airport in Hartford ready to depart on a one week tour to Majorca, Spain, sponsored by the Associate Alumni. After everyone had made it through the rather chaotic check-in procedure, we were off. The plane was a 250 passenger DC-8 stretch jet which we shared with a group from AIC, and there were no major delays.

Majorca turned out to be all we had hoped for and then some. The people at American International Travel Service, who ran the tour, had told us that they knew how to put on a high quality vacation week, and they were true to their word.

Our first night, a barbecue of roast suckling pig and chicken, and all the wine and champagne you could drink, at a Spanish hacienda set the tone for the week. During the days that followed many of us toured the city of Palma, attended the bull fights (they were as gory as anticipated — one trip is really enough for anybody), went across the island to Formentor and the Caves of Drach (which are enormous and beautiful), and took the one day trip to Madrid. Unfortunately, a trip to Algiers never got off the ground. Literally. We were hemmed in by fog.

Not everyone kept up a hectic pace. The Mediterranean and the lovely beaches in and around Palma enticed many of us to just sit in the sun.

The night life in Majorca was plentiful and diversified. There were gourmet restaurants (and the food in the hotel was good too) and Spanish night clubs, featuring Flamenco dancers, Las Vegas style night clubs, or discotheques for diversion. Beer cost 35¢ and brandy 25¢. I, for one, tried everything.

By the time the week was over, we were very tired but happy. The week went by too quickly, but, quite frankly, I’m not too sure how much more my body could have stood.

Our next trip is planned for Hawaii, either the last week in December or in January or February. Many people who went to Majorca want to go to Hawaii, so plan to get your reservations in early. We don’t want to leave anyone behind.

Another big spring event was the Bernie Dallas Memorial Football Day, which took place on May 1. As I mentioned in my previous column, Bernie Dallas, the president of the Class of 1966 and co-captain of the 1965 football team, was tragically killed in an automobile accident in April 1968.

This football day was a kick-off for the Bernie Dallas Memorial Fund. The minimum goal is $50,000, part of which will be used to construct a monument to Bernie to be located in the Bernard Dallas Mall to the
east of Alumni Stadium. The remainder of the money will be used to establish a Bernie Dallas Memorial Scholarship to be awarded annually to an outstanding University of Massachusetts student.

The Bernie Dallas Day began with separate clinics for high school coaches and students, run by Milt Morin '66 of the Cleveland Browns, Greg Landry '68 of the Detroit Lions, Phil Vandersea '66 of the Green Bay Packers, Ed Toner '66 of the New England Patriots, John Huard of the New Orleans Saints, and Sam Rutigliano, coach of the New England Patriots. With a star-studded cast like this, the clinics had to be a success. Over two hundred coaches and over six hundred students attended. Guided tours of the campus and a fine lunch, provided by the Dining Commons staff, followed the morning clinics.

The day's activities culminated in the spring intra-squad game. The new coach, Dick MacPherson, had an opportunity to show what he has in store for us, and it looks like we will be seeing some exciting football in the fall. The game was attended by about 2,000 loyal U. of Mass. fans, the largest turnout ever for a spring football game. This was a great tribute to Bernie Dallas, "a man."

In the month's ahead, you will be hearing more about the Bernie Dallas Memorial Fund. We hope when the time comes that you will be ready to help in this very worthwhile project.

Looking ahead to next year, let me give you an advance preview of the events the Boston club has planned. After the BU game October 9, there will be a German Night, and, on November 20, a cocktail party will follow the BC game. There will be a Sport's Night on December 3, a Monte Carlo Night (to raise money for library books) on March 19, and a Night at the Pops on May 14. It's going to be a busy year.

Something old, Something new

The University had some surprises in store for alumni who returned to campus to celebrate the anniversary of their graduation. Construction sites—of the library, fine arts center, graduate research center, Tobin Hall, and the Northeast Residential Complex—seemed to dominate the landscape. New roads and new buildings made a once familiar campus appear to be unknown territory.

But a second glance was reassuring. Much of what was good has been preserved, and alumni found their way to such landmarks as Stockbridge Hall, Old Chapel, and Butterfield. And since they also found old and dear friends as well as old and dear buildings, Alumni Weekend was definitely a success.

Those alumni who came early enjoyed a barbecue and the folksinging of DJ Friday night. The following morning, members of the faculty joined the group for breakfast and, after the ham and eggs were cleared away, Chancellor Oswald Tippo '32 was on hand to talk about the University. Students were the topic of the morning, and the Chancellor spoke frankly, often scathingly, of the present college generation. As his remarks were augmented by comments by student leaders, members of the administration, and the alumni, the talk developed into an open forum.

The Annual Awards Luncheon followed, the occasion for honoring both the alumni and the University. Medals for distinguished service were presented to: Gordon Ainsworth '34, head of the largest land surveying organization in New England; David Bartley '56, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; and Harry Pratt '36, a senior scientist with the U.S. Public Health Service.

At the Awards Luncheon, Don Douglass (above) presented the University with three gifts donated by members of his class, the Class of '21, on the occasion of their fiftieth reunion. The gifts were thirty granite benches, $1400, and a portrait of President French (top).
President Robert Wood and Chancellor Tippo addressed the group, and then select members of the Second Century Club were honored for their sustained support of the Alumni Fund.

It was the Fiftieth Reunion of the Class of '21, and Don Douglass did the honors for his classmates by presenting the University with several generous gifts. These included thirty granite benches which had been installed at various locations on campus during the academic year.

A portrait of Henry Flagg French, the first president of M.A.C., which the Class had commissioned was unveiled, and Don also announced that a gift of $1400 was being donated to the University of Massachusetts Foundation by the Class.

The weekend's festivities culminated in fourteen class reunions. Members of the classes of 1913, '14, '16, '19, '20, '21, '26, '31, '36, '41, '46, '51, '56 and '61 gathered to spend a convivial evening. The parties disbursed in the early morning hours and, all too soon, it was time to go home.

Alumni Weekend was a time for eating, drinking and making merry. Thanks to the straightforward comments of Chancellor Tippo and President Wood, it was also an opportunity to learn more about the UMass of today.
The Classes Report

1918

Louis M. Lyons, who recently retired from the University's board of trustees, received the first Distinguished Massachusetts Citizen Award to be given by Adelphi, the senior men's honor society. The presentation was made at a luncheon honoring Mr. Lyons and, after the citation was read, he quipped, "When I was receiving an award on another occasion, someone leaned over to me and said, 'Don't inhale that.' Well, I won't inhale this, but I will treasure it."

1921

The Class Poet, Lafayette J. Robertson, Jr., has written the following tribute to the University of Massachusetts on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Class:

A halo drifts across these golden years/Of study, work, and play; anxious hopes and fears./Vicissitudes of peace, of war, and peace again/Have taxed the sinews and wisdom of our men./In countless fields of usefulness, harmonious with all,/Class graduates of Twenty-One, stand tall./Now, reverently we pause to note the honored dead./Beloved classmates who have gone ahead./Each lived so well while still alive/His charm and fortitude, survive,/In union we may consecrate anew/With sincere devotion to what we know is true./And trust that sons and daughters here may find/The quest for close communion with mankind./We pray for them; each lad and lass,/"God bless the University of Mass."

1929

Robert L. Bowie, headmaster at Thornton Academy in Saco, Maine, retired this June. During his tenure, since 1953, the enrollment at the school has almost doubled and an extensive building program was launched. During his career, Mr. Bowie had also taught at Portland High School and the Hackley School in Tarrytown, New York.

The Thirties

John Blackinton '30, director of the Manufacturer's National Bank in North Attleboro, is chairman of the ways and means committee of the North Attleboro Scholarship Foundation, an organization which gives financial aid to local high school graduates.

Clyde W. Nash '31 has retired after almost forty years of service with the Rohm & Haas Company of Philadelphia. He established and was administrator of a microchemical section in the analytical laboratory of the company's Bristol plant and is well known in the microanalytical field.

Dr. Warren Fabyan '32 and his wife Ida May closed out parallel careers at Central Connecticut State College last December 32 with a combined total of forty-one years of service. The couple's initial plans were to live with Indian friends in Mexico.

Robert C. Jackson '34, public relations officer of the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency, retired last February after more than thirty years of state service. The previous August he had retired, with the rank of commander, from the Naval Reserve. During his twenty-eight years in the Reserve, he had served as Chief of Naval Press under four Secretaries of the Navy. On five occasions, President Harry Truman cited him for service as special assistant to the White House while the President was at sea and, especially, for the Potsdam and Rio conferences.

Harry D. Pratt '36, a scientist director with the U.S. Public Health Service, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his outstanding service during the twenty-eight years in the PHS Commissioned Corps. Dr. Pratt, who has supervised the production of twenty motion pictures and training guides dealing with aspects of insect and rodent control, was cited for his "high level of effectiveness and leadership in the development and promotion of vector control programs in the U.S. and many foreign countries." Since 1968 he has been chief of the Insect and Rodent Control Branch of the Bureau of Community Environmental Management, PHS.

The Forties

Maj. Gen. Franklin M. Davis, Jr. '40 has become the twenty-third commandant of the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks in Pennsylvania.

James J. Kline '42 was recently elected to senior vice-president of the B. Manischewitz Company of Newark. Jim writes: "I think I am equally as proud of the fact that I have just completed work for my master's in business administration and will be receiving my M.B.A. from Rutgers University."

Betty Bushnell Nichols '43 is working at Aetna Life & Casualty in Hartford. She writes that, while in California in the course of a cross-country camping trip this summer, she and her husband visited Barbara Hayward Waite '43 and her family in San Jose. Betty's son, Kenneth Nichols '70, is in Viet Nam with the Army.

Lois M. Lasalle '48 has been appointed associate systems director in the personal lines systems department at the Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford.

1950

H. Francis Nadeau has been promoted to frame and sunglass engineering manager for the optical products division of the American Optical Corporation.

1951

Dr. Paul B. Gilman, Jr. has been appointed a senior research associate at Kodak Research Laboratories in Rochester.

Col. Andrew P. Iosue has assumed command of the USAF 504th Tactical Air Support Group, headquartered at Cam Ranh Bay AB in Viet Nam.

1952

Lt. Col. Joseph C. Fiorelli, USAF, was decorated with the Bronze Star for his service as chief of personnel services division and base directorate of personnel while serving in Thailand.

Ernest L. Groslund is assistant vice-president of Marsh & McLennan, Inc., international insurance brokers and employee benefit consultants.

Allen W. Hixon, Jr., a landscape architect and head of the firm of Allen W. Hixon, Jr. & Associates, was the subject of a feature story in the Worcester Sunday Telegram last March. A member of the Connecticut Governor's Commission on Environmental Policy, Hixon was quoted as saying, "I do not separate pollution of the visual environment from non-visual pollution, such as that caused by gases. Esthetics and a sense of scale are important."

Robert J. Spiller has been elected president.
of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, effective next January.

1953

Thomas R. Bevivino, recently named chairman of air science and commander of the Air Force ROTC detachment at the University of Michigan, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

1954

Gerry C. Atwell is manager of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge on Kodiak Island in Alaska.

Morton H. Goldberg, M.D., D.M.D., is chief of oral surgery at Hartford Hospital and acting chairman of the department of oral surgery at the University of Connecticut.

Robert Pollack was named senior vice-president of Colonial Penn Group, Inc. which specializes in insurance, travel and employment programs, primarily for older people.

Patricia French Rogers was appointed assistant superintendent of the Food Demonstration Kitchen for the New York State Fair.

1955

Maj. Donald Rodenhirzer, USAF, a rescue duty controller, is serving in Viet Nam.

Maj. Robert C. Tashjian is the instructor inspector of the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center in Orlando, Florida. He and his wife, the former Lois Roberts ’56, have announced the birth of Robert Creedon, born February 12, 1971.

Maj. William E. Todt, USAF, a tactical air liaison officer advisor, has been awarded the Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal First Class.

1956

Dr. George F. Cole was promoted from assistant professor to associate professor in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences at the University of Connecticut, effective October 1.

Rene A. Heck, CPA, is owner of Cape Cod Financial Computer Services, Inc. in Yarmouth Port. Rene and his wife Nadine have two children, Lynn age 9, and Andrea age 5.

John C. Winkley was named assistant superintendent of the Coke Plant at CR&L Steel Corporation’s Pueblo Plant in Colorado.

1957

Maj. John T. Loftus was decorated with his third through ninth awards of the Air Medal for air action as an F-4 Phantom fighter bomber pilot in Southeast Asia.

Maj. William J. Mathieson, USAF, was decorated with the Bronze Star for his performance as chief of the targets branch of the targets division at Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai AFB in Thailand.

1958

Arthur Andrews is a stockbroker with F.I. du Pont Glre Forgan in Springfield and his wife, the former Elizabeth Lipski ’68, is teaching English at Longmeadow High School.

Charles P. Carlson, Jr. is the sales supervisor for the Norton Company and his wife, the former Patricia Holt, is chairman of the Algonquin Regional High School Department of English in Northboro.

James A. Codere was appointed controller for the safety products division of the American Optical Corporation.

Edwin M. Sullivan was named Executive Officer to the Deputy Commissioner for Development, U.S. Office of Education in Washington D.C.

Richard A. Witham was recently appointed national sales manager for the Davis & Geck Division of the American Cyanamid Company. He and his wife Barbara have two children, Jennifer and Richard.

1959

Maj. Paul A. Barden, a missile operations officer, received the USAF Commendation Medal.

Dennis Crowley, Jr. is deputy director of intelligence for the recently formed New England Organized Crime Intelligence System in Wellesley. The organization is operated by New England’s attorneys general and state police administrators in cooperation with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Rita M. Hausammann, an assistant professor of German at Wellesley College, was married to Robert Kimber on September 12, 1970.

Edward F. Larkin, Jr. was named Southern region manager for the consumer products department of Dow Chemical, U.S.A.

Maj. Frederick J. Mitchell, USAF, a microbiologist, was one of the scientists stationed in the Lunar Receiving Lab. at the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston during the past mission quarantine period of the Apollo 14 astronauts.

Barrie G. Sullivan, II has opened a law office in Boston.

1960

Sumner Barr, an assistant professor of atmospheric physics at Drexel University in Philadelphia, received his Ph.D. degree in meteorology from the University of Utah in 1969.

Peter M. Doiron is editor of Choice in Middletown, Connecticut, and his wife, the former Martha Holbrook ’56, is a nurse.

Maj. Donald R. Hiller received a U.S. Armor Association Certificate of Achievement for an article which appeared in Armor Magazine.

John S. Temple, Jr. is teaching high school in Milford, New Hampshire.

1961

Gordon A. Benoit is a motion picture producer-director in California.

Leonard Dalton, a senior analyst programmer for Analytik and Computer Systems in Burlington, received his master’s degree from Northeastern this June. He and his wife, the former Leona Mabie, have two children, Lynn and Leonard, Jr.

Capt. James K. Lavin, USAF, a Viet Nam veteran, is a member of the 1st Weather Wing at Hickam AFB in Hawaii, winner of the PRIDE award, which stands for “Professional Results in Daily Efforts.”

William F. Lockwood, Jr. was named manager of plant engineering for the American Optical Corporation’s optical products division.

Sharon Whittier Long is on a teaching fellowship at Rutgers University.

Capt. Francis M. Madden, a missile launch officer, was selected as an alternate participant in the SAC missile combat competition recently held at Vandenberg AFB.

Francis E. Nestor is “the math department” at the New Wentworth College, which just began this year as the off-shoot of Wentworth Institute. A two year college, (for the junior and senior years) it will grant a degree in engineering and technology.

1962

Raymond S. Creek has returned from his second tour of duty in Viet Nam. While in Viet Nam, he received two Bronze Stars and the Army Commendation Medal. He and his
wife Bondelyn have a daughter, Leslie Anne.

Capt. Henry A. Czelusniak, Jr. is a weapons control officer in the Air Force.

Dr. Virginia Clark Joy is a psychologist.

David S. Osterhout, an F-104 instructor pilot, is a member of a unit which earned the USAF Outstanding Unit Award.

Edward J. Poszkus is head of the specifications and systems area in special media research and development for the Memorex Corporation.

Alan C. Rogers was named senior nuclear component project engineer in the nuclear power generation department at the Babcock and Wilcox Company's power generation division headquarters in Barberton, Ohio. He and his wife Faye have three children: Bradley, age 7; Russell, age 5; and Beth Ellen, age 4.

Edward Shevitz is a sales manager for TWA in New York.

Walter R. Silvia is the public relations supervisor for New England Telephone. He and his wife, the former Diann Coyle, have an 18-month-old daughter, Kim Mary.

Jayne Hayden Uyenoyama was widowed January 15, 1971 when her husband, Dennis, was killed in a helicopter crash in South Korea. They had married in the spring of '68 when Jayne was a speech therapist with the U.S. Department of Defense in Heidelberg, Germany. Jayne writes that she and her two-year-old daughter, Catharine, are living on Cape Cod where they are "picking up our lives and making readjustments."

1963

Douglas A. Cowley was promoted to project leader within electronic data processing at the John Hancock Insurance Company in Boston.

Joseph P. Hartnett, Jr., a physical education instructor in Spencer, is married to the former Ann E. Kelly.

James H. Hogue is staff assistant to the President in the Congressional Relations Division at the White House, and his wife, the former Patricia Chase, has just "retired" after four years of working with Congressman William Steiger (R-Wisc.) as his legislative assistant. The couple have announced the birth of their first child, Allison Wentworth, born January 3, 1971.

Peter L. Maspik, who graduated from Boston College Law School in 1966 and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar the following year, was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the 22nd Worcester District.

Capt. Warren Miller is assistant staff judge advocate at Bergstrom AFB. He and his wife Reisa have announced the birth of Ethan Caleb, born February 19, 1971.

Thomas L. Verrier was recently promoted to the rank of major in the Army.

Richard J. Wolanske is an English teacher at Oakmont Regional High School in Ashburnham.

1964

Dr. Richard H. Buck, who received his D.D.S. degree in 1968 and his M.S. in orthodontics in 1970 from St. Louis University, has started his orthodontic practice in Dracut.

George E. Cusson is an instructor in the department of data processing at Springfield Technical Community College. He and his wife Margaret have two daughters, aged two years and six months.

Michael M. Hench, an assistant professor of humanities at the College of the Virgin Islands, proposed and is directing a National Endowment for the Humanities Faculty Development Grant. The grant is intended to develop several courses in Caribbean literature and entails travel to Jamaica, Martinique, Dominica, Haiti, and Trinidad. Mike comments: "It's a tough life."

Robert W. Lee, who received his Ph.D. degree from the State University of New York at Stony Brook, is on the faculty of Duke University in the zoology department.

Bruce W. Lord is employed by the Sun Oil Company in Providence.

Capt. Barry Meunier is a pilot in the Air Force.

Hugh D. Olmstead is working in England for the next two years as a technical officer for Imperial Chemical Industries.

Robert G. Peters, a teacher at Smith College Day School, and his wife, the former Patricia Enos '65, have announced the birth of twins; Christopher Robert and Jonathan Michael were born October 27, 1970.

1965

David B. Axelrod is currently teaching creative writing, mythology and freshman writing at Suffolk Community College and is finishing his Ph.D. at Stony Brook. He has collaborated with two of his colleagues and two of his former students on a volume of poems, Starting from Paumanok, published by Despa Press. (Despa Press is an all-UMass alumni operation which has published six items since its founding in 1967.) Reprinted below is one of the poems from Starting from Paumanok, "Attempts to Pass," a tribute to the late Wes Honey '62 written when David learned of Wes' death:

Pastels flesh out the early morning gray, I've watched the night turn into day. The night before trips we stay awake, indexing all we've learned. Review the sounds the travel guide lists for jets about to land: the thud of wing flaps, suspension of the power, the squeal of tires, the tests we put on life.

Once while landing at a smaller strip, we swooped up suddenly to keep from piggy-backing with a plane not yet in flight. A matter of mere seconds!

We are travelers in the dark, students of some ancient fortune-telling art, studying our lessons carefully as we embark, with illusions of answers only.

Kenneth M. Baldwin '64 received his Ph.D. in physical education from the University of Iowa last January.

Franco Berak, upon receiving an M.B.A. degree from Boston University, accepted a position with the New York Public Service Commission as a rate engineer. He and his wife Patricia have two children.

Joseph W. Bradley is director of public relations at Wesson Memorial Hospital in Springfield. He is married to the former Carol Scobie '62.

Barry R. Coppinger is a teacher in Turners Falls and his wife, the former Mary Hutchinson, teaches occasionally.

Eleanor Smith Flanagan and her husband Thomas have two children.

Richard A. Hampe, an assistant attorney general with a law degree from George Washington University, heads the new consumer protection division in the state attorney general's office for the State of New Hampshire.

Catherine Noel Hofmann, who received an M.S. degree in library science from Simmons College in 1968, is the senior librarian in the
1967

Cheryl Daggett Baxter works in the personnel department of Arthur Young & Company in Boston.

Stephen E. Berk '63 received his Ph.D. degree in history from the University of Iowa last January.

Harriette S. Block is a teacher at Ludlow High School.

Capt. Hamer D. Clarke, an intelligence officer, received the Army Commendation Medal in Viet Nam.

Lt. Jerilyn T. Doyle is in the Air Force.

Pasquale N. Freni '64 is employed at the Alliance Theatre Company in Atlanta and his wife, the former Judith A. Kuhn '69, is working in the public relations division of Lever Brothers. The couple was married on February 1, 1969.

Capt. Edward J. Goddey, a tactical airlift pilot, received the Air Medal.

Joel H. Goldman, an attorney with Toltz and Nataupsky in Boston, married Mina Strumph on August 24, 1969.

Michael J. Heffernan '64 received his Ph.D. from UMass last October.

Daniel B. Jones has been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the Air Force.

Sandra Regan Kosterman is teaching kindergarten at the North Parish School in Greenfield.

Bruce F. MacCombie, a University of Iowa graduate student in composition, has been awarded a fellowship for a year of study in Germany, at the Musik Hochschule in Freiburg, by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst.

David I. Milner had worked with VISTA for a year after graduating, living in a Federal housing project and working closely with the Denver Juvenile Court and the Denver General Hospital. After he worked for the Juvenile Court Halfway house Projects before becoming director of the Denver Youth Services Bureau School Program. In the latter position it was his responsibility to design and implement a psycho-educational program for students of junior high school age. Since February, he has been director of the Denver Youth Services Bureau, and next September he will begin full-time graduate study in education psychology at the University of Colorado.

Kevin P. O'Brien received his M.S. degree in pharmacology from the University of Iowa.

Pamela K. Pearce is a biology teacher at Milton High School.

A. Joseph Ross has become an associate in the law firm of Englehard, Englehard & Englehard of Boston.

Capt. Fredrick N. Sadow, a missile launch officer, graduated from the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB.

Philip H. Scott is head of a new news bureau office opened by General Electric in Lynn.

Kathleen J. Tevlin has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force.

1966

Capt. Alfred J. Davis Jr. is a pilot and service platoon commander with the Army in Viet Nam.

John H. Josephson is manager of Feldman Construction Company, Inc. of Rockport. He and his wife Sharon have two children, Eric, age 5, and Trina, age 2.

Capt. George A. Marold completed an ordnance officer advanced course at the Army Ordnance Center and School at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland.

Capt. John T. O'Connor, Jr. is a dental surgeon with the Third Tactical Fighter Wing in Korea.

Sgt. Charles T. O'Donnell, after completing service in the Peace Corps and the military, is a graduate student in political science at the University of New Mexico.

Gerald E. Scanlon is an agent for the Internal Revenue Service in Manhattan.

Thomas E. Shea is a nuclear physicist and his wife, the former Judith Clark '64, is an English teacher in California.

Michael P. Smith '64, a specialist in American parties and politics, has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor on the Dartmouth College faculty.


George L. Wietecha is a regional traffic manager in the circulation service department of the Dow Jones & Company, Inc.'s South Brunswick, New Jersey office.

William B. Appleton, III is a second lieutenant in the Army.

Edward J. Bransfield, Jr. is regional manager-reservations south for Northeast Airlines.

Andrea Kallifa Clem is a social worker at the Welfare Department of Agawam.

Myron D. Cohen and Elliot D. Lerner passed the Massachusetts C.P.A. examination and are staff accountants with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., a C.P.A. firm in Boston.

Lt. Jeffrey A. Cronig, a supply management officer, is a member of a unit which earned the USAF Outstanding Unit Award.

Kathryn W. DeLibero is a division manager with the Sears, Roebuck Company in Hicksville, New York.


Sgt. Donald G. Farrington, an aerial weather observer, is serving with the Air Force in Japan.

The Rev. Harry S. Finkenstaedt, Jr. '64 and his wife and three children are doing parish work in England.

Janice Hoare French received an M.A. degree in German from the University of Colorado last December.

Andrew F. Gori, a buyer with the locomotive department of General Electric's transportation division in Erie, Pennsylvania, is enrolled in marketing management courses sponsored by G.E. His wife, the former Diane McCobb '69, is team-teaching English at West Lake Junior High School in Millcreek Township.

Wayne F. MacCallum received an M.S. degree in wildlife management from the Pennsylvania State University last March.

Irene A. Menard is a tax auditor in Hartford for the Internal Revenue Service.

Roger H. O'Donnell is a junior executive in engineering sales with the Westinghouse Corporation in New York City.
Patricia A. Petow, a teacher in the Somerville schools, is a public relations consultant for Metropolitan Security Service, Inc. of Somerville. Formerly, she had been a reporter for the Worcester Telegram & Gazette.

Robert Rappaport received a D.M.D. degree in May from the University of Pennsylvania's School of Dental Medicine. He and his wife, the former Marilyn Katz, will be living in Chicago where Robert will take specialty training in orthodontics at the University of Illinois School of Dentistry.

Capt. Paul J. St. Laurent, as commanding officer of Company B of the 815th Engineer Battalion, received the Army Commendation Medal in Viet Nam.

Lt. Alan H. Webster, an Air Force pilot, served in Viet Nam.

Sgt. David S. Wood, an accounting and finance specialist, is serving with the Air Force in Spain.

1969

James R. Barabe is a sales representative for Proctor & Gamble in Cambridge.

Gary J. Bianchi, a programmer for John Hancock, married Mary Lea Mabie, an English teacher at Maynard Junior High School.

Lt. Thomas N. Berard, as executive officer of the 278th general supply company, 100th Supply and Service Battalion, received the Army Commendation Medal.

Stewart F. Clark, Jr. is working on his M.S. degree in geologic science at the University of Maine in Orono. He and his wife, the former Denise Westorl '68, have a son, Ira Stewart Jonathan, born May 12, 1970.

Virginia Leon de Vivero 'G is a graduate student and part-time lecturer at UMass.

Lt. Raymond J. DeTerra has graduated from the weapons controller course at Tyndall AFB in Florida.

A/1 Robert J. DiPadua, an accounting and finance specialist, has been named Outstanding Airman in his unit at Thule AB in Greenland.

Harvey D. Elman has been named director of public relations at Bryant & Stratton College. He is also the varsity basketball coach.

Jonathan and Jeanne La Vine Gerard '70, having spent the past year as employees of Temple De Hirsch in Seattle, are on their way to Jerusalem where Jonathan will enter Hebrew Union College.

Capt. Dave S. Harrigan 'G received the Bronze Star for service in Viet Nam.

David R. Katz is teaching history, government, and international relations at East Bridgewater High School. He also coaches freshman football and is the assistant varsity basketball coach.

Maria A. Keil 'G is a graduate student in the Freiburg program.

Donna Shumaker Loates is a teacher in Etobicoke, Ontario.

William Mailler, Jr., a social worker, married Karen A. Shulda '68, a master's degree candidate, on June 8, 1968.

2/Lt. Myles J. McTernan, Jr. completed the USAF navigator-bombardier course at Mather AFB in California.

Francis X. McWilliams is in Viet Nam with the Army and his wife, the former Maureen Burke, is a teacher in Billerica.

Diane L. Curley, a social worker for the State of New Jersey, married Emery J. Messenger, an electrical engineer, on September 28, 1969.

Alberta Mazur Nally is teaching first grade in Olivet, Michigan. She and her husband William were married on July 4, 1970.

Deborah A. Oliveira, a math-science teacher in Dartmouth, married Peter J. McMahon on November 21, 1970.

Joel P. Palley received an M.A. degree in economics from the Pennsylvania State University last March.

Dave B. Pierce is an industrial engineer for Prest-Wheel, Inc. in South Grafton. He and his wife Linda have two sons, William Robert born July 4, 1969, and Keith Frederick born September 11, 1970.

James T. Pye, an Army private, was named trainee of the week for the second basic combat training brigade at Fort Jackson in South Carolina.

Robert T. Rice was recently honored by the President of Smith College as curator of Smith's Museum of Art. Before coming to Smith, he was an architectural designer for firms in Pittsfield, Stockbridge, and Amherst. In May and June of last year, Robert had an exhibit of prints at the Berkshire Museum.

Allan M. Ryan, Jr. has accepted a position in the quality control group at Microsystems International Ltd. in Ottawa. He and his wife Carol have announced the birth of Robert Joseph, born September 25, 1970.

2/Lt. Robert J. Sheehan recently assumed command of Company C, 48th medical battalion of the 2nd Armored Division at Fort Hood.

Lt. Thomas D. Simpson earned the Bronze Star while assigned as Chief of Systems Engineering and Control with Headquarters Detachment, 160th Signal Group, in Viet Nam.

Michael and Irene Zaleski Sissenwine '68 are attending graduate school in oceanography at the University of Rhode Island. The couple were married on May 22, 1969.

1/Lt. Louis N. Stamas, Jr. is a supply management officer.

Janet Spring Toner teaches ninth and eleventh grade English at Sandwich High School.

Charles F. Warren is a doctoral student and instructor at UMass.

Carol Ann Zall Lincoln is taking courses toward a master's degree at UMass. She and her husband, Alan '71G, have a daughter, Alisa Kim.

1970

Barbara M. Bell is a secretary to the vice-president of engineering in a Boston computer firm.

Robert F. Willis, the music director at David Prouty High School in Spencer, and Martha Webb, '67, a second grade teacher in Palmer, were married on June 27, 1970. Martha received her M. Ed. degree from UMass in 1969.

Marriages


Judith C. Ciullo '69 to David R. Sullivan.
Deaths

Robert A. Cooley ‘95 died two years ago.

Dr. Thorne Carpenter ‘02 has died. Dr. Carpenter was a most distinguished physiologist, having published scores of articles dealing with respiratory and digestive phenomena. After receiving his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1915, he was associated with the American Institute of Nutrition, and was president of that organization in 1940, and the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, (eventually achieving the position of director of the Boston branch.) Dr. Carpenter had a wide reputation for careful and valuable work, and the quality of his research was highly regarded.

Dr. Allen N. Swain ‘05 died April 25, 1971 at the age of 88. A graduate of Suffolk Law School, he had practiced law in the Boston area for many years. He was very active in the Masons and was a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, Psi Sigma Kappa, and a past president of Dedham Rotary. During World War I, he had served with the International Red Cross in France. Dr. Swain is survived by a son and two nieces.

Winthrop A. Cummings ‘08 has died.

Theorem L. Warner ‘08 died March 19, 1971 at the age of 86. Known throughout Massachusetts as one of New England’s most efficient municipal officials, he had resigned as the Sunderland town clerk, after twenty years of service, only a few weeks before the last annual election because of ill health. Nevertheless, he received more than 200 complimentary votes. Known with affection as “Pop” Warner, he took pride in being at the first at the State House the day after state and national elections with Sunderland’s official returns.

Mr. Warner was a civil engineer with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey until 1913 when he began farming in Sunderland. Thirteen years later, he established the Warner Brothers Construction Company. As a Sunderland resident, he was very active in community and church activities. His wife, six children, nineteen grandchildren, three great-grandchildren, three brothers and a sister survive him.

William N. Wallace ‘20 died March 6, 1971. He had operated a fruit farm in Wilbraham until World War II, when he worked as an inspector for the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company. He is survived by his wife, four children, and several grandchildren.

Ralph W. Howe ‘13 died March 25, 1972. He had been a pharmacist in Wilmington, Vermont, for over fifty years and was the owner of the Parmelee and Howe Drug Store. A fifty-five year member of the Wilmington Congregational Church and deacon emeritus at the time of his death, he was also a member of the Masonic Lodge for over fifty years and a leader in his community. His wife, three children, twelve grandchildren, a brother and a sister survive him.

Calmy Wies ‘77 died April 24, 1971 at the age of 77. He was chief chemist of the Shell Oil Laboratory of Seawarren, New Jersey, at the time of his retirement in 1953. Mr. Wies held many patents developed during his stay at Shell. He is survived by his son, three sisters, one brother, and four grandchildren.

Paul F. Huenewell ‘18 died December 24, 1970 in Port Hueneme, California.

Prof. Oliver C. Roberts ‘18 died April 9, 1971. He had retired as professor of horticulture at UMass and had been living in Florida since 1961. An active Mason and church member, he was also a former president of Hampshire Council, Boy Scouts of America. His wife, a son, a sister, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild survive him.

Marion Wells Gerrish ‘19 died April 29, 1972 at the age of 73. For about forty years she had reported for the Springfield Daily News and the Springfield Republican, during which time her by-line appeared on many features. Mrs. Gerrish took an active part in town affairs and assisted in establishing the zoning system in Springfield. She was a member of the planning board, having served at the board’s inception. She is survived by her husband and niece.

Ralph Shaw Stedman ‘20 died suddenly April 22, 1971 in Daytona Beach. Ralph was a star basketball player in college and a sports enthusiast through life. He was a partner in Newman & Stedman, produce merchants, and president of the A. C. Hunt Company, both of Springfield. For the past twenty years he had lived in Daytona Beach, where he was an associate of the Atlantic Realty Company and the director and general manager of Loutitt Manor, a retirement complex. Mr. Stedman was a past commodore of the Halifax River Yacht Club. He was a World War I veteran. His wife, four children, a sister, and fourteen grandchildren survive him.
Rolland F. Lovering '22 died March 29, 1971 following a lengthy illness. After working in creameries in Pittsfield and Springfield, Mr. Lovering moved to Troy, New York, in 1928 where he was employed as factory supervisor at Wager's Ice Cream Company. After thirty years of service there, he became a plant engineer at the Sealtest Company in Albany, retiring in 1964. His wife, three children, thirteen grandchildren, one great-grandchild, a brother and a sister survive him.

Margaret Koerber Parson '31 died in 1968.


Dr. Laurence H. Kyle '37 died April 24, 1971 in Balboa, Panama. Dr. Kyle, who was chairman of the department of medicine at the Georgetown University School of Medicine, was in Panama on a teaching visit to Gorgas General Hospital. He was internationally known for his research in metabolic diseases, particularly obesity and bone diseases, and two years ago he was honored with a mastership in the American College of Physicians. He had received his M.D. degree from Boston University in 1941, and had pursued his postgraduate work at Boston City Hospital and the National Institutes of Health after a three year military stint during World War II. Dr. Kyle had been at Georgetown since 1948, during which time he had served as a consultant at Walter Read Army Medical Center, the National Naval Medical Center, the NIH Clinical Center, Andrews AFB Hospital, and the Washington Veterans Administration Hospital. He is survived by his wife and three children.

William A. Edwards '51 died recently.

Homecoming
October 16

It isn't exactly around the corner, but it certainly is something to look forward to. Why not buy season tickets and come to all the games?
What did you have when you graduated?
Fear. And hope. And a degree which helped you get where you are now.
The Alumni Fund made its contribution to your education. Now it needs your support.
Scholarships in a nutshell
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He’s tough and he’s fair page 23
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The Alumnus
October/November 1971
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Katie S. Gillmor, Editor
Stanley Barron ’51, President
Evan V. Johnston ’50, Executive Vice-President
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Credits:
David Webster, Cover, pages 3, 5, 6, and 11.
Corbin Gwaltney, page 8.
Arthur Cohen, pages 14 and 15.
The Collegian, pages 16 and 18.
Russell Mariz, pages 18, 19, 21, 22, and 23.
Letters

From the front lines

Bob Uljua '67 recently showed up at my squadron here at Da Nang, and it was like a drink of cold water to a parched throat. After a couple of long talks about "the good old days," I realized how I'd forgotten how great UMass was and how I'd never expressed any appreciation. It's a bad scene to have to rely on good memories for enjoyment, but I have so many from UMass that I could go another year over here. Thanks for running a great school—I hope I can come back when I get out.

JOHN N. KOMICK '66
Da Nang AFB, Viet Nam

Low tuition prevents intellectual and professional starvation

In reference to your "Comment" by Mr. Johnston in the April/May Alumnus, I must agree wholeheartedly with the view expressed by former UMass president Dr. John Lederle. Many students who made snide remarks about the apparent invisibility of Dr. Lederle during my studies at UMass from '64 to '68 failed to realize that this man was shunning publicity and frequent appearances in order to more efficiently promote the future increased excellence of the school.

The purpose of the University (freshman English aside) is to provide quality education for the citizens who support it, both financially and spiritually, both present and future. Providing jobs for worthy educators is also no small part of its role. With the cost of everything becoming more and more prohibitive, the natural assumption is to include education in this financial headless chicken race. "Why," many ask, "should the cost of education remain untouched in the midst of an inflationary trend which has managed to scare everything else up a greased flagpole, [a flagpole] which has an upraised rip-saw edge to make coming back down again much less than pleasant?" Because, as the article points out, to attempt to wring more money from its students (for whatever cause or causes) would be an attempt to duplicate the medical school mess (nationwide) which is now finding that the tremendous cost in medical education over the past fifteen years is resulting in a shortage of physicians so acute that many towns and cities have no medical personnel available. In short, increasing the amount of money a school takes from its students can only result in an intellectual and professional starvation within the following two decades—a starvation which would absolutely affect all levels of Massachusetts business and education for an indeterminate time to follow. If it had not been for the University's low tuition and cost of living rates, my father's death in my sophomore year of high school may very well have destroyed any chances of my going to college.

I hope that I have not beaten an already bruised and bloody topic into a state of shock, but my feelings on this are so strong that I had to vent them. I viewed my four years at UMass as one of the most enjoyable and worthwhile experiences of my, so far, short life. To deny any resident the same opportunity for emotional and educational fulfillment borders on the criminal, especially if this denial is to be based on money.

LT. (J.G.) KENNETH B. SHERMAN
Naval Air Facility
Cam Ranh Bay, Viet Nam

Don't forget the dolphins

While I gather that other alumni, like me, will appreciate Donald Freeman's article on linguistics in the June/July issue, several minor points of that article may be open to some dispute and criticism. First, he writes that "this knowledge [which all human beings possess when they learn to use their mother tongue] and the capacity to acquire it are unique to man." If Mr. Freeman is writing as a scientist, surely he should know better than to make such a generalization. At this departure in human history, we are only just beginning to learn of the complexities of such animals as dolphins and of the dolphins' ability to communicate with each other in what appears to be a rational manner. Scientific knowledge is scanty with respect to animal behavior. Ethnology, for example, as a discipline, is not much more than a decade older than linguistics. Some animals may have the capacity to learn a language and to communicate just as man does. But, unless I am mistaken, scientific knowledge does not yet appear to have arrived at such a point as to justify the generalization I take issue with. And, therefore, I wonder if Mr. Freeman would still maintain the truth of his penultimate sentence?

Second, the participial phrase which appears at the bottom of page 11 ("Returning to one of our original ungrammatical examples") has no grammatical referent. It is itself ungrammatical.

STEVEN FINER '69
Boston, Massachusetts

Taking pride

I have just read Mike Hench's letter in Vol. II, No. 3, and want to express strong agreement with his idea that The Alumnus should recognize Paul Theroux '63. For three years I have expected such recognition and have been disappointed. We were very proud of Paul when he was an undergraduate. Let us continue to show our pride in the truly fine literature he has produced as an alumnus.

DEBORAH CHAPIN PELLETIER '64
Palmer, Massachusetts

Ed: Jungle Lovers by Paul Theroux is featured in this issue's "On Campus" section.

Mixed blessings

We certainly enjoy our alumni magazine. Our university has changed so much in the short time we have left, and we appreciate the opportunity to read of these changes.

GEORGE '67 AND CYNTHIA BERG WHITE '68
Munich, Germany

The Alumnus is very readable and "professional" in its layout. All responsible are to be congratulated for the tremendous effort which must be required for such an achievement.

RAYMOND A. KINMOUTH, JR. '50
Arlington Heights, Illinois

I wish to continue receiving the Alumnus magazine even though I do not altogether approve of the new format. I want more news on alumni, on campus happenings, etc. If I want to read "problems of the world" I prefer Time or Life or The New Yorker. Many alumni agree with me.

FLORA JACOBS VALENTINE '67
Crothersville, Indiana
We enjoy The Alumnus immensely and think you people do a wonderful job keeping the alumni informed.

ROSS AND DONNA FREW ANDERSON '69
Northampton, Massachusetts

Keep up the good work with The Alumnus. I'm with you and believe that learning never stops and should properly be a function of an alumni magazine—no matter how disguised.

The articles challenge one to read them and think about them. In order to grow, the University has to change so I think the alums ought to be kept abreast of changes as they occur. As the old Boston Transcript used to say—"Today's truth, tomorrow's trend."

RICHARD F. JACKSON '49
Pocomoke City, Maryland

My husband and I look forward to each new issue of The Alumnus. The new format and up-to-date articles make for excellent reading. We especially enjoy the class reports which keep us in distant touch with former friends. Thank you, and keep up the good work.

PATRICIA RYDER FOLEY '66
West Hartford, Connecticut

At long last, I find myself writing to corroborate all the good things that have been said about The Alumnus, and its new look. If the congratulations keep coming, as I am sure they will, your "Letters" column will eventually monopolize most forthcoming issues.

JOSEPH A. DELVECCHIO '64
Deputy Executive Director
White House Conference on Children and Youth

Cohesiveness

I have been impressed by the large numbers coming back to reunions of the "Cow College" classes, the relatively small numbers from the University. It is not because old men have more time or more nostalgia than young men with families trying to win a place in the world. We came back just as strong for our fifth and tenth as for our fortieth and forty-fifth. It is partly the difference between a school of five hundred and one of fifteen thousand, but that is hardly the whole answer. My wife also graduated from a small college and at her twenty-fifth she was grievously disappointed after attending our reunions.

At the last meeting of my college fraternity I attended, two of our illustrious alumni were holding forth. One, a professor at the Agricultural College, who as freshman class president had been tied up for two weeks in a tobacco barn, was complaining that the college had gone to the dogs because the class scraps were not what they used to be. The other, a trustee of the college, who was president of the sophomore class that tied up his fraternity brother, was inclined to think that things had improved.

If you agree with the president of Yale who stated that the chief object of a college education is to teach a person how little he knows, if you agree that humility is the beginning of wisdom, perhaps you may consider the possibility that the hazing of freshmen produced some positive good. There were abuses. I agree thoroughly with Ralph Russell '22 in the last issue, that the arena parties were a disgrace. I agree with the trustee who felt that wrecking a trolley car and a house was carrying things too far.

Yet I do feel that most of the rules laid down for freshmen in my day benefited them and that the class struggles which ensued created a cohesiveness in those classes not found in many institutions of higher learning today.

As we fought together so did we play together. One fifth of the upperclassmen were on the football squad and most of the others were on other varsity teams. This cannot occur in a large university. Some boys received permanent injuries in football but the only permanent injury I have heard of from the class scraps was on an old alumnus who proudly showed me the ear bitten off in a banquet scrap.

TRESCOTT T. ABELE '23
Pepperell, Massachusetts

Reprimand for printing “stuff”

Why did you print Joan McKnight’s letter concerning the CIA in Indonesia? Was it because of something in print involving those “three little initials” or because something important was said? I hardly think the latter. I do think that both you and Miss McKnight should be reprimanded for writing and printing “stuff” bearing no information or enlightenment while at the same time casting implied aspersions upon an organization comprised of men who have performed some of the most humanitarian feats I have ever heard of. I ask neither for approval or condemnation of the Air America organization by anyone of our readers who has not had the opportunity to see them in action, twenty-four hours a day, however I am proud that they bear the name of our country. I’ve been there too, in more than one country.

Someday I will acknowledge writing this letter . . . I wish to God I could now.

UNSIGNED
Washington, D.C.

Where are you going?
What are you doing?
What are you thinking?

Please keep in touch. We print all the class notes we receive and many letters to the editor. We must, however, reserve the right to shorten or edit information for publication whenever necessary. Please send address changes and other correspondence to Mrs. Katie Gillmor, Editor, The Alumnus, Associate Alumni, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002. Please note that The Alumnus is six to eight weeks in production. We will publish material at the earliest opportunity.
The Peanut Papers

Armed only with determination, persistance and imagination, one woman set out to endow music scholarships... with peanuts?

September 16, 1969
Mr. W. D. Shaw
President
Planters Peanuts
Division of Standard Brands, Inc.
Suffolk, Virginia

Dear Mr. Shaw:

I may be the first professor of music in Planters’ long history to write suggesting a public relations idea to you. But I’ve no doubt that you value ideas, no matter how nutty.

Some time ago I was presented with the gift of an antique, 1920s-type peanut dispenser, the kind that once stood in front of every self-respecting candy store to entice nickels from your favorite people, the peanut-lovers of America.

It seemed to me that the machine’s nostalgic charm could serve a useful purpose: the raising of money toward scholarships which some of our talented music students urgently need. I placed the machine at the door of my campus studio and made it known that the nickels it gathered would go to our department’s scholarship fund, after cost of peanuts was deducted. With innocent heart, I bought and installed the shelled unsalted peanuts that would soon launch a thousand Mozarts, Gershwins and Rubinstein.

Alas, the harsh truth of un-Keynesian economics soon beclouded my innocence. The machine holds two and one-half pounds of peanuts. I put in one and one-half pounds, for which I paid $1.50. The machine dispenses that quantity of peanuts in about twenty sales. At a nickel a sale that means, even to my unmathematical intelligence, a loss of fifty cents each time the machine is stocked. The value of a nickel has unfortunately diminished somewhat since the 1920s. This is not exactly an efficient way to create scholarships. (In fact, we may find ourselves eliminating our few existing scholarships, one by one, in order to keep the peanut machine stocked!)

And that is why I write to you now. It seems to me that Planters Peanuts can gain some unusual publicity and public sympathy if, after learning of our plight, you were to arrange to donate a regular supply of peanuts for the machine. Every nickel placed in the machine would then be pure “profit” toward our scholarships. I can envision appropriate opening installation-of-peanut ceremonies, with officials of Planters and our music department in attendance, followed by the insertion of the first nickel, perhaps by a prominent musician, etc. Correctly handled by good public relations men, such an event will make good feature story material for the wire services and network television news.

And thus ends my letter, but not, I hope, my idea. I look forward to learning your reaction to it.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Dorothy Ornest
Assistant Professor of Music
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

September 24, 1969
Miss Dorothy Ornest
Assistant Professor of Music
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Ornest:

I read with interest your letter of September 16, 1969. You are indeed fortunate to be the owner of a 1920 vintage peanut dispenser.

Matters of public relations are handled through our Headquarters Office in New York. Accordingly, I have forwarded them your letter for response.

Yours very truly,
William D. Shaw
President, Planters
Suffolk, Virginia
November 12, 1969

Miss Dorothy Ornest
Assistant Professor of Music
University of Massachusetts

Dear Miss Ornest:

Belatedly, I am replying to your letter of September 16th addressed to our Mr. William D. Shaw at Suffolk, Virginia.

Your dilemma is being called to the attention of our Boston District Office. Within a short time, one of our representatives will contact you and I am sure something can be worked out to put your 1920s-type of Peanut Dispenser on a profitable basis.

We do appreciate your writing to us and letting us share in what we hope will be a satisfactory solution to your problem.

Very truly yours,
William P. Malloy
Vice President, Marketing
Planters Division
New York City

July 10, 1970

Mr. William P. Malloy
Vice President, Marketing
Planters Division
New York City

Dear Sir:

On November 14, 1969 I received your letter and have long since had to stop expecting a follow-up to come at any moment. What has happened?

Your letter was greatly encouraging. I’m sure that Planters Peanuts’ participation in my project of raising music scholarship money with my 1920 peanut dispenser can only bring advertising/public relations advantage to your company at the same time it helps our cause. My original letter to Mr. William D. Shaw outlined the possibilities.

The University of Massachusetts begins its fall semester on September 10th. May I hope that well before that date we can work out an arrangement pleasant for Planters and my peanut machine?

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Dorothy Ornest

May 24, 1971

Mr. E. J. Lee
Field Sales
Planters Division
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Lee:

I am enclosing my original letter to Planters to start the project Peanut Machine for Music Scholarships.

It is not, I realize, a major project, but I feel that its value in terms of publicity would greatly outweigh the effort needed by your advertising department to launch it. I’ll look forward to hearing from someone soon. Thank you.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Dorothy Ornest

May 24, 1971

Mr. William Malloy
Vice President, Marketing
Planters Division
New York City

Dear Mr. Malloy:

I have spoken with Mr. Lee in the Boston office. He told me that his is sales office and he might get in touch with your office again.

I’m writing as though this were the only matter to cross your desk. Your secretary spoke to me last Thursday and knows the details.

I won’t apologize for persevering because I feel sure that a minimum effort on your part could only bring maximum publicity for your company and our scholarship needs. Thank you.

Yours truly,
(Miss) Dorothy Ornest

June 28, 1971

Katie S. Gillmor
Editor, The Alumnus
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Dear Mrs. Gillmor:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 22, 1971. I am completely familiar with the Peanut Machine and Miss Ornest’s desire to set up a scholarship fund based on the receipts therefrom.

I will be happy to meet with you on July 23rd. If I am not available, my assistant, Joel Mitchell, will see you. We will make any information available we have for the article you are planning in your alumni publication.

Sincerely,
William P. Malloy

Ornest, an assistant professor of music on our campus, and your office regarding a peanut machine and a scholarship fund has come to my attention. I’m sure it is a trivial matter as far as Planters is concerned, but the opportunity to promote scholarships at the University of Massachusetts is a far from trivial matter for us.

A Mr. Lee at your Boston office has called Miss Ornest to say that peanuts will be provided for her machine. But peanuts, after all, are only peanuts, and we would rather not let the matter rest here. We would like to capitalize on this by publicizing, particularly in our alumni magazine, Miss Ornest’s unique approach to fund raising and the cooperation of Planters Peanuts.

I’d like to talk to you about this in person. I will be in New York City on Friday, July 23, and would appreciate it if you could see me then.

Sincerely,
Katie S. Gillmor
Editor, The Alumnus
University of Massachusetts at Amherst

June 22, 1971

Mr. William Malloy
Vice President, Marketing
Planters Division
New York City

Dear Mr. Malloy:

A correspondence between Dorothy
July 28, 1971

Katie S. Gillmor
Editor, The Alumnus
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Gillmor:

The Peanut Machine

D.O. University of Mass., Music Dept. to
W.D.S., Planters Manufacturing—9/24/69
W.D.S. to D.O.—9/24/69
W.P.M., Planters Marketing to D.O.—
11/12/69
D.O. to W.P.M.—7/10/70
D.O. to W.P.M.—5/24/71
D.O. to E.J.L., Planters Field Sales—
6/28/71
K.S.G., University of Mass. Alumnus
Editor to W.P.M.—6/22/71
W.P.M. to K.S.G.—6/28/71
K.S.G. to J.S.M., Planters Marketing—
7/26/71

What else but a 1920 peanut machine
could generate such a running series of
 correspondence for almost two years!

Summarizing all this correspondence, and
confirming our conversation in New York
last week, Planters will be most happy to
donate a supply of peanuts on a regular
basis for the machine, the monies from
which would be applied towards a scholar-
ship fund for the University of Massachu-
setts Music Department. We would hope
that you would also give Planters Peanuts
due credit as a participant in any publicity
which you may develop in the Peanut Ma-
chine Scholarship Program.

Let us know when you plan to launch this
worthwhile project so that we can coor-di-
inate our end (i.e. procedures in supplying
product, how much, how often, etc.).

We will try to have a representative on
the premises when the project officially gets

underway. I would suggest you arrange for
local newspaper coverage of this event. I am
sure that the idea of using an antique pea-
nut machine as a vehicle to promote scholar-
arship funds would be interesting reading
for the entire Western Massachusetts com-

Sincerely yours,
Joel S. Mitchell, Jr.
Product Manager, Planters
New York City

Are peanuts, after all, only peanuts? Not
when they feed an antique peanut machine
which in turn feeds a scholarship fund
which in turn brings music majors to the
University who in turn keep the faculty
happily teaching at the University.

Peanuts, however, aren't the only iron in
the music department's fire. The scholar-
ship fund for music students has been growing
through donations by private individuals,
contributions from several department activ-
ties, and proceeds from the annual Howard
M. Lebow Memorial Scholarship Con-
cert. But the interest on the money collected
to date was only sufficient to provide one
$200 scholarship last year. Another $200
scholarship will be awarded at the memorial
concert November 30.

Music department members would like
to be able to provide larger sums for more
students. So Miss Ornest and her colleagues
are working to awaken the general public
to the music students' needs, through pea-
nuts if necessary. Dorothy has even threat-
ened to bring the Peanut Machine to foot-
ball games.
College graduates need not apply

The "real world" awaits the graduate. Ten years ago, even five years ago, it was a world of opportunity. Now it is a frightening dead end.

Or is it? Many UMass graduates have found jobs, have fulfilled the ambitions which brought them to college. But their numbers are dwindling, because the number of available positions is dwindling. On the bachelor's level, openings are down 24 per cent; on the master's level, 22 per cent; and on the doctoral level, 43 per cent. For what openings there are, there are experienced personnel, men and women recently laid off from responsible and lucrative jobs, waiting for an opportunity to rejoin the work force. And so the frustrations that more and more young men and women encounter as they try to break their way into careers, or even interim jobs, perpetuates the image that no one wants them "out there."

The job market isn't inviting, certainly, but all the doors are not closed. Young graduates, in fact, have an inside edge, if they are willing to go anywhere there is work and take whatever salary is offered. Few, however, are willing to abandon the expectations that carried them through college—the conviction that their diploma was a passport to the good life. That that life might have to start in Timbuctoo instead of Boston, as a copyboy rather than as a reporter, is a bitter pill for some to swallow.

Faced with the prospect of unemployment, the qualified graduate will often go into graduate school as a last resort, thinking that this year's job market is rock bottom, not thinking that his motivation for graduate training ill-equiips him for rigorous study, not thinking that his degree, should he make it through with a master's or doctorate, will further limit his employment potential because he is over-qualified for the broadest range of jobs.

Members of the staff of the University Placement Office are very concerned. They see the numbers of students who were unable to find jobs this year, the growing number of graduates who will seek jobs next year and the year after. And they see practically no sources for new jobs for the present college graduate. They do see a need for personnel with service skills. Plumbers, electricians, mechanics, and technicians are in short supply. According to Bob White, who is in charge of career planning for students with Education degrees, there is no reason why college graduates aren't training for a variety of positions, using their education as a base for their growth as individuals, and not as a passport to a particular status or salary level.

But many students do not take this approach to college, nor are they encouraged to by their parents, their peers, or their secondary school experience. So the staff of the Placement Office makes the best they can of a bad situation, offering advice, alternatives and guidance, trying to alert students, as early as the freshman year, that "Open Sesame" won't gain them entry into the promised land.

The following cases are not necessarily representative of the Class of '71, but they are informative, suggesting that no matter how well you were trained, how early you looked, or how many letters you wrote, there's still a good chance that you won't find a first, second, or even third choice position in a given field.

More fortunate than some

Having drawn a draft lottery number of 78, Edward Watts did not look for a job or use the interview facilities offered by the Placement Office during his senior year. Even if the Army did not claim him immediately, he did not think employers would be interested in making a job offer to someone about to be drafted.

In May, however, he flunked his draft physical and began looking for a job right after graduation. "My degree is in accounting," he said, "and I had been under the impression that accounting was a good degree to have in terms of the number of openings and pay. As weeks went by and no job materialized, though, I began to wonder what opportunities must be in other fields if opportunities in accounting were supposed to be among the best."

Ed applied to about twenty-five places, including CPA firms, insurance companies and banks, and he also tried the want ads. When he registered with the State Professional Employment Office in Boston and told the woman at the desk that he was from UMass, he recalls her laughing and saying "It seems as if every UMass graduate has been in today. You should have trained to be a plumber."

He began to fear that she was right. At two of the large banks in Boston, he didn't even get past the receptionist. "I was told there wasn't much point in even filling out an application," he said. "Not only were there no openings in accounting, there were no openings in anything. Some places were even laying people off."

Finally, Ed was successful. He has landed a job with the accounting department at John Hancock in Boston at a good starting salary. He is relieved and happy to be doing work appropriate to his training. But he says that many of his friends are not so fortunate.

"I just want to be able to support myself"

With his BA in government, a neat haircut, and a wide tie, Joel Fox tried to take Washington, D.C. by storm. But after two hectic
Washington, D.C. might be an exciting place to work, but Joel Fox can't find a job there.
"No openings and none expected. . . ."

Until the beginning of July, Geralyn Adie (88 '71) had been focusing all her energies on getting a job as a social worker, any place and for any salary. Her efforts came to nothing. "I sent letters of inquiry and resumes to literally hundreds of places," she told us. "About 10% were even answered. Of the responses I got, 95% said 'No openings and none expected in the immediate future.' The other 5% only had openings for people with a master's degree in social work."

"I also tried answering want ads for social worker/counselor positions. I got only two interviews for my trouble. One place said they would keep me 'on file.' The other place turned me down flat—due to 'lack of experience.' How one is to get this experience is beyond my imagination!"

Geralyn's credentials, although they do not include a master's degree, are impressive. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa, Magna Cum Laude, with a major in sociology and has a broad background in psychology and the other social sciences as well as experience in counseling.

She took the Massachusetts Social Worker's Civil Service Examination but isn't optimistic. It can take as long as a year to get a position from this exam since there are so many qualified applicants. In fact, it took more than four months for her to even get the results of the test.

When social work jobs did not materialize, Geralyn sought some kind of part-time or temporary employment. But by July, openings for summer jobs had been filled, and she did not have the clerical skills often required for temporary employment. The months since graduation have been frustrating, and she is depressed about the future. "Now I'm just looking for something to keep me occupied while I continue to apply for the sort of position I am really interested in, the position that my four years at the University led me to expect to be attainable."

The adventure is over

Arthur Machia and his roommate were looking for more adventure than the Placement Office-want ad-interview route offered. With packs on their backs and little currency in their pockets, they set out after Commencement to hitchhike to Alaska.

But in Winnipeg they heard that, because of Alaska's fiscal problems, there was a strict border check to exclude itinerant visitors without visible means of support, a perfect description of Arthur and his roommate. So they headed west, to California, instead of north.

They had no trouble getting in to California, but they wanted out again very quickly. "I didn't like the pace and the attitude of the people there," Arthur explained, "and unemployment is worse there than the national average." The two travelers returned to Massachusetts, only to find that job hunting in their home state was not an easy proposition.

An English major, without working experience, Arthur made the rounds of newspapers, insurance companies, and, eventually, employment agencies. He felt that he could write and that he had a bent for public relations, but he was willing to take other kinds of work. He drew the line at manual labor. "As long as I have a degree," he said, "I might as well use it."

Unfortunately, he found that he couldn't use it in the life insurance companies. They had recruited during the year and had no openings. He found he couldn't use it in the newspaper field. There were no openings, and if there were openings, he was told, he would have to start as a copy boy.

Next he tried the "Help Wanted" ads, only to find that many notices were placed by employment agencies, and he would have to pay a fee if he got the job. Finally he turned to the University's Placement Office, only to find that the positions which remained unfilled required experienced personnel. So now Arthur is working at night as a bartender and plans to spend his days looking for a full time job where he can use his education.

Ed Watts '71 was looking for a position as an accountant. The woman at the State Professional Employment Office in Boston laughed. "It seems as if every UMass graduate has been in today," she said. "You should have trained to be a plumber."
A decision long in coming

“No one is moving. Please call us in August.” That was the only answer Stephanie LeBell could get when she applied for teaching positions in Gloucester, Peabody, Ipswich, Hamilton, and the Pentucket Regional Schools in June.

“Most interviewers,” she recalled, “were quite impressed by my remarks. Or so they said. I majored in geology and have a good transcript. So I don’t think I was being put off. I want to teach science on the secondary level, but there simply are no openings in these systems.

“Many of my friends had no luck locally and now are teaching overseas. And I’m sure they’re more excited by Guam than Gloucester.”

But Guam is out of the question for Stephanie. She is getting married and will live in Peabody, so Boston’s North Shore is her employment “hunting grounds.” And, although she is willing to take an interim job, she has further limited her opportunities by setting her heart on teaching. She would be marking time in any other work.

“The thought that I might not be able to teach is sad for me,” she said. “Teaching was a decision long in coming. It took me quite a while to dare to try it. For me, teaching is the greatest challenge. That’s why I want to pursue it as a career. But here I sit, waiting, my enthusiasm and fortitude waning.”

A question of discrimination

Dian Johnson, a native of Maryland, got her master’s degree in accounting in August. Last fall she interviewed nine national accounting firms through the University’s placement service. Three firms were interested, and she went to Boston for further interviews. No jobs materialized. Next she applied for a teaching position in a Massachusetts junior college. She sent fourteen letters and got twelve replies. Ten were negative. She interviewed at one of the two remaining schools but did not get an offer. The other school said that they were trying to authorize a new position. She has tried to follow that up, but she can’t get them to respond to her inquiries. In the middle of June she wrote fourteen local accounting firms in Boston. Two weeks later, she still had no replies.

“I definitely want to work in public accounting,” she said. “I’d prefer to work in Boston, or, perhaps, somewhere else in Massachusetts. But if this last set of letters doesn’t produce anything, I’ll try elsewhere.”

We asked her if she thought one problem was discrimination against women. “I think so,” she answered. “When I interviewed the national firms, I would ask both the men and women I met what the firm’s attitude was towards women. The men had always been with the firm for some time and had achieved a high position, and they said there was no discrimination. The women had been with the firm only a year or two, and one of them told me that she had been hired at a time when the firm was desperate for personnel. As a matter of fact, one personnel manager said it was his opinion that women were physically and psychologically more suited to housework, and he implied that a woman could not be interested in marriage if she was to have a successful career.

“Accounting is mostly a male field, and my friends and I had thought that this fact would be to my advantage, because companies have been feeling pressure to hire at least a few blacks and a few women. But with the depressed state of the economy, I guess tokenism is a luxury these companies can’t afford.”

EPILOGUE: As we went to press, we received a letter from Stephanie. She will spend the year teaching physical science in a high school in Gloucester, replacing a teacher on leave. The school principal told her that the field of more than fifty applicants had been narrowed to five before she was chosen. That’s quite a reverse, she says. A few years ago, it would have been more than fifty schools begging to be chosen by one college graduate.

Women are more suited to housework than to a career, Dian Johnson was told. She does not agree. Sewing is just a way to pass the time as she waits for answers to her job applications.
On Campus

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus

At least it felt that way, even in the hot, sticky blanket which is Washington, D.C. in July. Not that there was a jolly little man in a red suit, or carols, or reindeer... Just a great deal of "Ho Ho Ho" and some significant booty.

The occasion was the national conference of the American Alumni Council, an organization representing 3,580 alumni administrators, fund raisers, and communicators from 1,534 colleges, universities and independent schools. The Council, with the cooperation of several corporations and organizations who wish to encourage the AAC's work, annually gives recognition to achievements in alumni public relations and fund raising. And the University of Massachusetts at Amherst shared the spotlight with several other distinguished educational institutions.

William F. Lane, the UMass alumni fund director, was there to receive a substantial check and a warm handshake from a representative from the United States Steel Foundation. U.S. Steel has been distributing Alumni Giving Incentive Awards since 1959, and Bill's annual fund program won recognition this year as one of thirteen schools which had the best sustained performance.

Katie Gillmor got a handshake too. Several, in fact, as awards were doled out in the course of the conference. First, The Alumnus received a distinctive merit citation for appearance. Then the cover of the April/May issue, which featured a lithograph by Steve Stamas '72, was chosen as one of the best covers produced by alumni magazines this year. And The Alumnus was one of six regional winners in the contest for the "most improved" publication. The Alumnus was named to represent the Northeast.

Like the sustained giving award, the "Achievement Award for Improvement in Magazine Publishing" is also sponsored by a corporation and not the AAC. In this case, Santa Claus was Time/Life, Inc.; one of its representatives presented Katie with a silver bowl to add to her certificates.

Tension built (for the editor) as the time for the announcement of the overall winner approached. Finally, the agony was over. The Alumnus was the national winner. Another, larger, silver bowl, another certificate, and a generous check were borne back to the University in triumph. It was definitely an occasion for singing "Joy to the World."

What do we think we're doing?

Each issue of The Alumnus represents an investment of time, effort and money. In an attempt to assure that that investment is worthwhile, the editor and the Alumnus Advisory Committee met several times earlier this year to draft a policy statement. Our intent was to produce a position paper rather than a blueprint, to give some ex post facto definition to the magazine we have been publishing for so many years. Here, then, is what we think we are doing:

"The Alumnus is the magazine of the
Associate Alumni and the principal vehicle of communication between alumni and the University and her alumni.

"It is designed to project the ideals of the University, disseminate information about the University and her graduates, and foster pride in the institution among the magazine's constituents.

"The Alumnus" reports on curriculum and faculty and student life on campus so that—within the framework of deadline requirements—readers will be kept current on important issues involving all components of the University.

"Recognizing that alumni successful in business, the arts, the professions, and other occupations demonstrate the high quality of education at the University, The Alumnus will regularly enlist the literary and artistic efforts of graduates for articles and commentary on developments in their areas of expertise. Student views will also be solicited from time to time.

"The Alumnus" will be a source of continuing education for its readers, presenting articles of intellectual interest.

"The magazine will maintain high journalistic standards of objectivity, giving honest and balanced treatment to current issues.

"In each issue, The Alumnus will present material broadly representative of the varied interests of alumni and members of the University community.

"There shall be an Alumnus Advisory Committee appointed by the Associate Alumni Board of Directors in consultation with the editor and the University administration.

"The Advisory Committee will consult with the editor on editorial and production policies and problems."

Here I am. Where am I?

A new student finds it difficult to find himself at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. He feels lost in the crowd (there are approximately 19,600 undergraduate and graduate students) and lost on the campus (where 8 million gross square feet of building sit on 1100 acres). The prevailing campus culture is unknown to him and, if he is a freshman rather than a transfer student, any kind of campus culture is unknown to him.

Nothing can make the student's adjustment simple, but now at least a new student publication gives him a clue to what he is in for. The publication is a handsomely produced guide to undergraduate living called University Directions which was sent to incoming students during the summer.

Peter F. Pascarelli '72, former editor of The Massachusetts Daily Collegian and sometime contributor to The Alumnus, edited it and Don Trageser, Jr. '71, former editor of Spectrum, did the design. University Directions is the product of discussions held at last year's swap conference, the annual two-day, off campus workshops at which students, faculty and staff discuss University problems. The conference felt that not enough had been done to prepare students for what they would confront in Amherst, and that an orientation booklet was needed which would inform students early, thoroughly, and candidly about what to expect. William Field, the Dean of Students, implemented these suggestions by hiring Peter and giving him free rein. As the dedication of the booklet relates, Dean Field "got things rolling, kept them moving, and more importantly, put faith in students to do the job themselves."

If an incoming student wants to know the horrors in store for him at registration, he has only to look in University Directions under "Academics" to learn that "it really isn't too bad." Course change day, on the other hand is described as "a day to be avoided if at all possible." Options and opportunities are set forth by anonymous authors who are usually informative, sometimes funny, occasionally acerbic.

By turning to "Services" the student learns about where to go for academic and personal advice, what to do when he loses his ID card or when he is sick, how to cash a check or float a loan. The section on student activities suggests ways to spend his spare time, in the unlikely event that he has any.

Incoming students must choose their on campus residence during the summer, and until University Directions was published their choice was blind. This year, however, based on the "Student Living" section, where each dormitory's character and location is listed, new students could make a more informed decision.

The "Student Living" section is the heart of the book. Everyone recognizes that where a student lives determines to a large extent how he lives. And the living alternatives to choose from are many. Each residential area, each dormitory, and, in the towers, each floor in a dormitory, has its own style. Through the short, subjective descriptions in University Directions, the new student has a clue to the variety that awaits him. He learns that, at John Adams Lower, he can "fulfill his educational desires, not only in the classroom, but also in the dormitory." In Calvin Coolidge Lower, the "development of free expression and individualism is encouraged," but in Mac-
Kimmie House free expression has to be quiet—24 hours a day in the “Quiet Wing” and weekday evenings and weekends in the “Traditional Wing.” Knowlton House is “conservative”; the men and women in Noah Webster House are “earnestly involved in developing models of democratic institutions”; and Dwight House residents believe in individual responsibility, feeling that “self realization first will lead to a group consciousness, a true community.”

Subjective reporting continues in the last, and liveliest, section of the brochure. In “Off Campus” neophytes to the Amherst area read about the pros and cons of hitchhiking, where to eat, where not to eat, how much to expect to spend, where to get your clothes washed, and the best source of penny candy.

And, if a new student is unmoved by all the on campus and off campus diversions described, he can always fall back on the section entitled “How to escape from UMass.”

Baby needs a new pair of shoes

The University of Massachusetts at Amherst, in some ways, is too big for its boots. In too many administrative and procedural areas, the “boots” were made to fit a small but expanding state university. Now that the campus has grown into a major institution, the shoe doesn’t fit well any more.

We could continue the metaphor and describe the inevitable “corns,” “bunions,” and “calluses.” Certainly, many of the students, faculty and administrators at last year’s swap (Student Workshop on Activities Problems) conference were complaining that the University, in effect, had flat feet. Much of the planning at that workshop revolved around the question of how to cope with expansion, a question usually raised whenever people concerned about UMass get together.

But people have done more than just talk about the problem. In a major attempt to better serve the student population, and to cope with the University’s size and aspirations, the administration has embarked upon a major reorganization of the Office of Student Affairs. A special joint Student Affairs and Undergraduate Student Senate Reorganization Commission was organized last fall to accomplish this, and, after lengthy discussions with students, faculty and staff, a new plan was announced this summer.

This year the residence halls are divided into five areas—Southwest Residential College, Orchard Hill Residential College, Syl- van Residential Area, Central Residential Area, and Northeast Residential Area. Each is headed by an area director and/or master, and each has centralized budgeting, management, and academic and nonacademic program functions. Business managers, student affairs officers, and academic or program officers will be either assigned to a specific residential area or shared by two of them to coordinate and manage the dormitory programs and oversee the students’ needs. It is hoped that this structure will dramatically increase communication and efficiency within the residential area and between that area and the central administration.

New lines of responsibility will facilitate this. There will be daily communication between the business managers and program officers and the area directors. Moreover, the business managers will have a direct responsibility to Thomas B. Campion, the vice-chancellor for administrative affairs, and the area academic program officer will report directly to Robert Gluckstern, vice-chancellor for academic affairs.

Students not associated with dormitories, such as nonresident students, commuters, and members of fraternities and sororities, will be represented by the Office of the Associate Dean of Students. A member of that office will serve on an Area Directors Council, which will meet with Randolph W. Bromery, the vice-chancellor for student affairs, and the four administrators working under him.

The Director of Security, the Director of the Campus Center/Student Union Complex, the Director of Human Services, and the Dean of Admissions and Financial Aid will report to Dr. Bromery and work with him on the Operations Council. Appointments to these positions have been made on an acting basis pending further review.

Director of Security William Dye is responsible for the supervision of the campus police, security guards, and traffic and parking control. Gerald Scanlon is responsible for the Campus Center, the Student Union, and student activities. The services offered by the Infirmary, Mental Health, Psychological Counseling, Community Development and Human Relations, and Career Counseling and Placement are now grouped under the title “Human Services,” under the direction of Robert Gage. William Tunis, whose title of Dean of Admissions is now expanded to include Financial Aid, will also be responsible for transfer affairs and the Registrar’s Office.

Student Advisory Councils for security, admissions and financial aid, and the residence halls will be formed to supplement the existing Student Union Governing Board, the Student Health Advisory Council, and the area governments.

The triumvirate complete

Major reorganization has been going on in the academic realm as well as in student affairs. The division of the College of Arts and Sciences into three faculties has progressed with the appointment of the third of the three deans. Dr. Mac V. Edds, Jr., an outstanding biologist from Brown University, is now Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics. He will be working closely with Jeremiah M. Allen, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Fine Arts, and Dean Alfange, Jr., Dean of the Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences.

A Dean of the School of Physical Education has been named. David C. Bischoff, presently an associate dean and professor in the School and an associate provost of the University, will assume the post when the present dean, Warren P. McGuirk, retires January 1.

Robert L. Woodbury has been named an associate provost. The former associate dean
WFCR staff members: getting the inside story firsthand.

of the School of Education, he will be in charge of special programs, such as the University Honors Program, the Bachelor's Degree with Individual Concentration, international programs, and resident college academics.

Came over to our place

wrcr, the Five College radio station supported by the University and Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges, is known for its unusual programming. As a noncommercial, public broadcasting outlet, it can and does provide programming for audiences too small to attract the services of commercial stations, and without having to worry about pleasing squeamish sponsors, wrcr can delve into topics considered too controversial by commercial broadcasters.

The seeds of a new series that promises to enhance the station's reputation for unconventionality were sown last June when Hampshire County House of Correction Deputy Master Merton Burt appeared on an interview program with two inmates. After the show, Mark Mills '72, the program's producer, suggested another program later in the summer.

"Sure," Mr. Burt responded. "Why don't you come over to our place?"

Mark was intrigued. "I was so accustomed to picking up the phone and inviting people to the studio for interviews that I hadn't considered broadcasting a conversation from inside a prison," he says. He suggested a live, two-hour program broadcast from the House of Correction for August 3. Participating were Hampshire County High Sheriff John Boyle, Merton Burt, Mrs. Chelsea Kesselheim, who is a prison reform advocate, UMass student body attorney Richard Howland, and three inmates. Massachusetts Attorney General Robert H. Quinn was also invited, and when he accepted Mark was sure a unique radio event was in the making. The state's top legal official would be speaking with prison inmates on a live program from inside the walls of a jail.
It would also be a unique experience for Mark, who is doing his work at WCR as independent study toward his degree. He recalls that visiting the jail for the first time was a frightening experience: "The heavy wooden door of the prison separates two vastly and sadly different worlds. As I passed through it, I knew for the first time what it was like to be caged in an ill-equipped, unclean warehouse of boredom and bitterness. I was grateful for the freedom when I could walk out to my car and drive away."

He was back at the House of Correction on the evening of the broadcast. The program participants spoke revealingly, and listeners heard facts about prison conditions, information on new rehabilitation programs, and expressions of regret, determination, and hope from the inmates, Dick, Arthur, and Jim.

Dick, who has spent twelve of his 29 years in various Massachusetts jails, said, "This place here is like being in heaven compared to Walpole." He described the tension and racial conflict among prisoners at Concord and Walpole State Prisons as being unbearable. His transfer to the House of Correction was the turning point in his life, he said. Dick hopes to receive invitations to speak at youth correction facilities. "I've been through a life of agony," he said. "You may say I'm having pity on myself. Well, I'm not. But I'll tell you one thing, I'd just hate to see some 17-year-old kid have to go through what I went through. I'd rather see him go across the street and get killed by a car. He'd be better off."

Arthur, the second prisoner, had also spent much of his life in confinement. He cited his experiences at the School for Boys in Shirley as a partial cause for his later troubles with the law. Arthur is interested in writing and described his successful efforts to start a magazine written by his fellow inmates.

The third prisoner, Jim, described how he became a drug addict. Although his first mainline shot of heroin did not actually addict him, he found that his life became increasingly directed towards getting the money for another "Bag." Addiction cost him his wife, his children, and his freedom, but he now believes he has overcome it. "I've matured enough to deal with problems instead of running away from them," he said. Jim wants a job in drug rehabilitation when he gets out.

After listening to the prisoners, Attorney General Quinn remarked to Sheriff Boyle, "I think an awful lot of people would just as soon you took care of the problems and didn't disturb them. Because to so many of us in society, the questions of the Arthurs and the Dicks and the Jims are too difficult to answer and we'd just as soon not answer them. We'd just as soon not face the problems of ghetto living, or disadvantaged education, or lack of vocational training. I think this is a challenge in public service that all of us have to overcome."

The responses of the other panelists suggested that citizens can do a great deal if they choose to face the prisoners' needs. Mrs. Kesselheim's reform group is raising money to hire a full time teacher who can instruct inmates wishing to obtain a high school equivalency diploma. Attorney Howland suggested that local bar associations encourage lawyers to spend time advising inmates about to be released, and thus aid prisoners in the transition from confinement to productive life in the community.

Merton Burt discussed the success of the prison's work release program. The men work outside at regular jobs during the day and pay $3.50 a day in room and board to the prison. Frequently they keep their jobs when their terms are up. But he expressed concern that Massachusetts law does not permit an education release program that would allow inmates to attend high schools or colleges during their sentences.

Sheriff Boyle talked about the need to overhaul the House of Correction's inadequate facilities, a building which housed Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Funds are so scarce that the prison depends on local organizations for gifts of such necessities as mattresses, paints and building materials, tools, kitchen equipment, recreational items, and books.

Listeners responded enthusiastically to the WCR program, and the station plans to re-broadcast it at 8:30 PM October 14. As a result of the broadcast, WCR now hopes to present a weekly program produced by House of Correction inmates. Several prisoners would be selected for employment at WCR as part of the work release program. The production staff would, among other things, travel to prisons within the WCR coverage area to compare conditions.

After his visits to the House of Correction, Mark Mills is particularly enthusiastic about the new program. "The station should continue to work to arouse community interest in the lives of those who are hidden behind the bars and drab walls of prisons. Most of the inmates at the House of Correction are between 18 and 26. They can change if they want to. They have a stake in developing their potential. But they need to know that it's worth trying to make it."
The Fee Squeeze

Tuition remains low. Nevertheless, Amherst campus students had a bigger bill to foot when they registered in September. Although the student activities tax and senior class fee decreased, room rents, the cost of meals, and the Campus Center fee went up.

All undergraduates, an estimated 16,500, must pay the Campus Center fee (up $12, from $48 to $60) and the student activities tax (down $1, from $35.50 to $34.50). Seniors must pay a $1 tax, which is $4 less than last year’s seniors were taxed.

All students, with the exception of seniors, veterans, and those over 21 or married, must live in dormitories. Room rents were raised $50, bringing the total to $275 per semester for State owned residence halls and $305 for self-liquidating or recently renovated dormitories. A room in the new Sylvan Residential Area costs $350.

Two of the older residence halls need to be renovated and others need refurbishing. Some of the money realized from the rent increase will go here. There will also be more money for increased security and student-initiated projects to improve living conditions.

All dormitory residents must purchase a meal plan, unless they are over 21, seniors, or have been given exemption for extraordinary reasons. Students may purchase ten meals a week for $271.50 a semester or fifteen meals for $306.50. Last year students did not have the 10-meal option and paid $265 for fifteen meals.

Rising costs of food, labor, utilities, and maintenance necessitated the increase. The dining halls have been operating at a deficit for several years, and it has been two years since the last increase in the cost of the meal ticket.

The board of trustees approved the new fees last May, after Randolph W. Bromery, vice-chancellor for student affairs, and Thomas B. Campion, vice-chancellor for administrative services, had held exhaustive meetings with student leaders to reach an agreement on the matter. Students conceded that some increase was necessary.

The students were impressed with the amount of time the vice-chancellors devoted to these sessions and the number of alternatives that were presented to them, but they were reluctant to endorse the entire package. "While I think the Dining Common fee still gives the students a good deal," explains Lee Sandwen, president of the student senate, "I'm not at all convinced about the dormitory rents. Take one of the suites in the new dormitories, for instance. Eight students will be paying at least $22,000 over a four-year period to live there—$22,000 for eight small bedrooms, a living room that won't hold eight people, no kitchen, and only nine months tenancy not to mention the vacation periods when they aren't allowed to stay in their rooms. They could buy a house for the same money and get a lot more."

Lee, and other student leaders, are worried about the future. "The trouble," he says, "is that scholarship money and student salaries have leveled off, but inflation is steadily driving the labor, maintenance and operating costs up. So fees will continue to rise and students will have a harder and harder time paying them."

Good News on the Pollution Front

Although we oughtn't to ignore doom-laden prophecies of inevitable environmental deterioration, some recent reports from UMass scientists suggest that a little optimism would not be remiss.

Nature has more power to resist contamination than some had thought. In one set of experiments, done at the UMass Suburban Experiment Station in Waltham, Dr. L. E. Craker has demonstrated that the earth's soil has the power to remove certain pollutants from the air. And, after completing three studies on the nitrate concentration in fresh vegetables, two associate professors in plant and soil sciences on the Amherst campus have concluded that the increased use of nitrate fertilizers in this century apparently has not materially increased the nitrate content of common food plants.

The air pollution research, done in cooperation with scientists at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Air Pollution Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland, and the Army's Plant Science Laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland, showed that small samples of soil removed ethylene, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide (all major pollutants resulting from combustion) from the air. Even when the soil was sterilized by heat, the removal process continued, although at a slower pace.

"The results, suggest that while microbial action may play some role in removal, a major portion of the pollutants are removed by the soil itself in some chemical fashion..." says Dr. Craker. "I think we can now reasonably say that here is another factor to look at when you are considering ways to reduce air pollution levels."

In their experiments on nitrate content in vegetables, Donald M. Maynard and Allen V. Barker compared studies made in 1907 and 1964 with their own research. They demonstrated that about as many vegetables have shown minor decreases in nitrate concentration as those which have registered minor increases. In all cases, the nitrate was far below the toxic level.
Bravo for the "angels"

"Angels" have sustained the theatre for centuries, allowing companies to present productions that startle, warm, intrigue, or offend us. Universities have "angels" too, although the programs they support have little drama, and receive little applause. But these are vital to a rich educational experience and significant research, and we would like to take this opportunity to say "Bravo" to several of the public and private organizations which have awarded grants to the University.

First on the list is the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, which has given recognition to two UMass graduate students. Zillah R. Eisenstein, a political science major, received an award which will help her complete her dissertation, "Women and Work Life: Political and Social Consciousness." Funds for the dissertation fellowship were provided by the Ford Foundation. Honorary mention went to Luis Thomas Gonzales-del-Valle, a major in Hispanic languages and literature.

The National Science Foundation awarded $582,000 to the psychology department to support training of graduate students in the social science aspects of psychology. The grant will support study in cognitive processes, personality psychology, child psychology, educational psychology, and social psychology—areas in which NSF feels the University has significant doctoral strength, enough to serve as a base for improvement.

The head of the department, Professor Richard T. Louttit, sees the grant as "an indication that department is ready to move to a position of real strength in research and graduate education."

The psychology department has also received $53,702 from the Office of Education. That sum went to Professor Jerome L. Myers for a two-year study of how college students learn prose material, research which will have implications for theories of instruction. Assistant Professor Daniel R. Anderson received a one-year grant of $25,717 to develop an operational mathematical theory and apply it to a study of individual learning differences in children.

The U.S. Public Health Service has awarded $75,485 to the department of public health which will provide stipends and tuition for three master's degree candidates in community health education and two master's degree candidates in health statistics. The financial aid will allow them to pursue special interest projects.

A five year grant, totalling $344,587, was awarded by the National Institute of Mental Health to the School of Nursing. This will support a psychiatric-mental health specialty area within the Master of Science degree program for nurses. For the first time UMass graduate students will have an opportunity to train for positions as primary or co-therapists to individuals, groups, and families; as consultants to community health workers or institutions; as educators; or as skilled researchers.

All manner of books

The scene is Malawi, the central figure an American life insurance salesman, and the story evolves into a very funny, very bitter account of black and white interacting in Africa. *Jungle Lovers*, published by Houghton Mifflin, is another major novel by Paul Theroux '65, whose literary efforts have won acclaim from reviewers and alumni (see the "Letters" in *The Alumnus*, Vol. II, Numbers 3 and 4). In a review in the *Boston Globe*, Margaret Manning notes that *Jungle Lovers* "is a comic view of the evanescent impact of white culture, whether bourgeois or radical, upon an indolent, nature-oriented black culture. . . . Theroux is a natural writer of good clean prose, backed by an acute and mordant eye and a penetrating sense of the absurd and the pitiful."

Another alumnus, Raymond Abbott '65, has also caught the attention of reviewers. His book, *Paha Sapa* (The Black Hills) was critiqued by Sandra Dallas in the *Denver Post*, who called the book "outstanding." Abbott tells the story of a contemporary Indian movement to regain land rights, and Miss Dallas notes that "in the hands of a less skillful writer, the book might be a series of cliches." But the author knows his subject (he spent two years on a Sioux reservation as a social worker), and his anger is not self-righteous. *Paha Sapa* is available for $2 in a rough edition (stapled rather than bound, with hand-written corrections in the text) from the Appalachian Press, 258 Linden Street, Pittsfield.

Returning from other lands and other cultures to the Amherst campus, we note recent publications by two members of the faculty: Loren P. Beth, professor of government, has written *The Development of the American Constitution, 1877–1917*. Dr. Beth traces the roots of today's "constitutional crisis" to the social problems and intellectual ferment of the 40-year period between Reconstruction and World War I. Harper & Row is the publisher.

A professor of ancient history and archaeology, J. L. Benson is the author of *Horse, Bird & Man: The Origins of Greek Painting*. It is a systematic and comprehensive analysis of the origins of Attic figure style in the period from the eleventh through the eighth centuries, B.C., published by the University of Massachusetts Press.
Mural, mural on the wall

Which is fairest of them all? It’s hard to choose.

The project began in 1968, when John Grillo of the art department thought walls might be a good challenge for his students. Art majors attacked the stairwells in Bartlett Hall with enthusiasm, and, when the Campus Center was completed, they directed their efforts there. Now most of the Bartlett stairwells and many of the walls on the lower levels of the Campus Center sport such a variety of murals that passers-by find something to their taste.

The artists: above, Tony Nicoli; right, Althea Smith; opposite page, Ray Everett.
Continuing the tradition

DICK PAGE
Sports Information Director

When someone asked Dick MacPherson what was foremost in his mind as he looked forward to his first season as head football coach, it took him but a second to answer, "Winning."

This is the University's eighty-ninth football season, and MacPherson, the nineteenth man to hold the head coaching job, is enthusiastic. "The University of Massachusetts has proven itself one of the top football teams in New England in the last decade," he observed, "and my staff hopes we can continue this fine tradition."

Twenty-four lettermen, headed by co-captains John Hulecki and Dennis Keating, will form the nucleus of this year's Redmen, and over seventy candidates reported for the preseason practice which began on August 27th.

As the season began, the big problem confronting the new coaching staff was replacing last year's entire starting backfield. The loss of fullback Dick Cummings because of academic deficiencies has deprived the current team of its most powerful inside runner since World War II.

But the new head coach is cheerful about the prospects of bringing the Bean Pot to the Amherst campus. "I think we are going to be an exciting team to watch," MacPherson has confided. "I firmly believe that throwing the football is one of the most effective ways of keeping the defense honest. We plan to use an offense that has a split end as well as a flankerback. If we can utilize the entire width of the field it will certainly help spread the defenses teams use against us and hopefully make our running game complement our passing strategy."

Returning this fall are six All Yankee Conference first team selections from last year: Hulecki and Keating, the co-captains, and Bob Donlin, Bill DeFavio, Joe Sabulis, and John O'Neil.

By overcoming a 21-7 deficit in last year's game at Alumni Stadium to earn a 21-21 tie, the University of Connecticut won the Bean Pot outright for the first time in eleven years. The Huskies and the Redmen are expected to be the strongest contenders for the top spot in the final Yankee Conference standings. But MacPherson is well aware that New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island are all hopeful of playing the role of spoilers while Vermont should be improved with the addition of several junior college transfers.

The Redmen opened their home schedule late in September against Dartmouth, a team they have not defeated in nineteen previous meetings. The other acid test on the nine-game slate is the finale against Boston College the week before Thanksgiving. While the Redmen have given the Eagles all they could handle in the last two meetings, Joe Yukica's squad has been on the winning end of the score when the final whistle has sounded.

Although Boston University and Holy Cross became official members of the Yankee Conference early in the summer, neither team plays enough games against Conference foes to qualify for the Bean Pot this fall. However, both teams will have extra incentives in their meetings with the Redmen this year as they attempt to become "unofficial" Yankee Conference Champions.

In a nutshell, it looks as though the coming football season could be a productive one for UMass. The Redmen will show their stuff on home turf September 25 (vs. Dartmouth), October 16 (vs. Rhode Island), October 30 (vs. Vermont) and November 6 (vs. Holy Cross). "We plan to give the spectators what they want," Coach MacPherson has stated, "and still keep it a fun game for our players."

Basketball Jottings . . . October 15th marks the start of preseason basketball drills for Coach Jack Leaman and his squad. "The unexpected loss of Julius Erving will certainly change some of our strategy for the coming year," Leaman has stated, "but I feel our returning players have every confidence in their abilities and will make the necessary sacrifices to bring another Yankee Conference Basketball Championship to our campus."
It's a new football season, with a new coach, and we set out to answer the question, "What is Dick MacPherson really like?"

The electric fan in Dick MacPherson's office was having a hard time of it, jerking back and forth as it fought to dispel the 90° heat and 90% humidity. But the new head football coach looked unwilted sitting behind his neat desk, an expectant expression on his freckled face below the gray, crewcut hair.

We were curious about him and about the kind of football UMass fans would be seeing this fall, and so we asked him, first, why a successful coach in pro football (he had been an assistant coach with the Denver Broncos) would want to come to the University of Massachusetts? The question was predictable, and MacPherson had several answers ready. "I have a sentimental attachment to this area. I started my married life here when I was freshman coach at UMass eleven years ago. That's one reason I was happy to take this job. Another is the feeling I have that the future of education is in public education. There are fifty state universities in this country, and now I've got one of the fifty—one of the best of the fifty. Which brings me to the most important reason for coming here. Massachusetts has a winning tradition. And a coach can't be happy unless he's winning."

But what about the Yankee Conference? We asked whether conference rules limit our winning potential. The coach chose his words carefully. "It's my job to direct a pro-

MacPherson on the practice field is a man of many moods, as this picture and the ones on the following pages suggest.
gram that the administration feels it wants," he said. "If they support the Yankee Conference, then I'm being disloyal not supporting them. On the other hand, if they choose to invest in a big program, it could easily be done. There is limitless opportunity here. Massachusetts has the best football talent in the East."

Why then, we wondered, has the state university gotten such a small portion of this talent? The coach sensed that his last statement begged this question. "There are two natural barriers to our recruiting this talent," he added. "One is that, with our local schedule, we can't attract the superathlete. Which I can understand. The great ones ought to shoot high.

"The other barrier is the prestige of Ivy League education, which attracts athletes who might otherwise come here. But we're not complaining. I'm very satisfied with the recruiting we've done this year." He paused and smiled. "Of course, I can't be sure until I see the players on the football field."

We asked if he had a special technique for recruiting. "No," he answered, and we sensed that a potential player would see the same expression of intense concern. "You can't use the same spiel over and over. Too many recruiters do that, and they end up talking to themselves. You've got to find out who you are talking to. You've got to be honest and sincere with him. I think this is a great school, and I tell them so. And I'll encourage them to come here. Sometimes I feel that certain athletes would be happier elsewhere, and I tell them that too. But many of them choose to come here anyway."

We wondered what his job entailed beyond coaching and recruiting. "I'm trying to publicize UMass football in the state," he told us. "I'm making the rounds of high school banquets, trying to overcome some of the prejudice against public versus private education and trying to meet reporters and get newspaper coverage for football. I'll go anywhere in the state to talk to any group who wants to listen to me. I think that's part of my job as a representative of the public university."

Next we asked about the members of his staff. What had he been looking for when he chose them? "I was looking for good people. And nice people. It's a people's game. The administration let us do our own selection of staff, and almost everyone we wanted came." Again, he smiled. "So if the staff doesn't work out, it's only me to blame."

And what did he expect of his players? "We expect them to come here for two things," he answered. "Education and football. The education comes first, and we don't interfere with that. In fact, I think we help that. Football is an educational experience too, and we expect them to work hard at it and play it well."

"During the season, when a student is on the team, we expect him to stand for everything good in athletics. When the season's over, he can do his own thing, but when we're playing, he's got to be a credit to us."

"We're going to work the players hard, but we don't want to take the fun out of football for them. As coaches, it's hard for us to remember that what is a vocation for us is just an avocation for them. I'll never sell football to a young man as the most important thing he'll do. Of course, it may be the most important thing he'll do... It is for some people."

What about new tactics, we asked. MacPherson looked cagey. "I'll say this," he said. "There's 53 1/3 yards of width in a football field. And if we don't use some of it, we're helping the opponents."

Then the coach had a question for us. "Do you think, based on all I've told you, that ours is a new approach to UMass football?" "Yes," we answered instinctively, and then we had to think why. We thought of the first question we had asked and the answers he had given. He said he had left pro ball for his present job because he liked the area, he believed in public education, and he felt the University had potential for great football. But it was our impression that the most vital reason had been left unsaid. He is coaching football because he loves the sport and he came to UMass because he really likes young people. "Yours is a new approach," we told him, "because your kids will love to play ball."
He's tough and he's fair

Three men who have worked with him give their impressions of Dick MacPherson.

John McCormick, Jr. '62 was a quarterback when Dick MacPherson first coached at UMass between 1959 and 1961. They were together again when John played for the Denver Broncos and Dick was the assistant coach. McCormick has a great deal of respect for his former coach and thinks he will do well at the University.

"I think he'll win, going as far as he can without using any of his players as bodies," John said. "He's a hard worker, a good motivator of people, contagiously enthusiastic. He's the kind of coach who could work at a school with an academic orientation, like UMass, which still demands that athletes be students—and not necessarily in that order."

But McCormick does think that the new head coach will have some adjustments to make. "As an assistant, Mac could get close to people," he explained. "But a good head coach isn't intimate with his players. He can't be, because there are too many tough decisions he has to make. He may be respected, but he isn't often liked. Mac is going to have to adjust to this."

Sam Rutigliano, the New England Patriots' offensive coordinator, thinks MacPherson is well suited to coaching. "When people think of a football coach," he said, "they think of a taskmaster, a chief of staff. But I think the qualities a coach needs are very simple: he has to be firm and he has to be fair."

Rutigliano, who worked with MacPherson at the University of Maryland and then in Denver, thinks that the difference between pro and college football is in the type of game that's played, not in the relationship between the coach and the players. In any event, he doesn't think Mac will have any trouble adjusting: "He's not just a football coach. He's vitally interested in both winning and seeing his boys graduate. He won't let them pursue a career in football here if it will interfere with their education."

"MacPherson is a man of very strong moral fibre. He believes in things and will never waver regardless of pressure. His qualities are the qualities we all want to find in our friends: consistency and dependability."

John Huard, a New Orleans Saints middle linebacker who had played for Denver when MacPherson was there, would agree with Sam Rutigliano's assessment of Mac's character. But Huard believes that the relationship between the coach and his players is different in the pros than in college ball.

"The pros," he said, "like to live their own lives. If they have problems, it's none of the coach's business. MacPherson found this frustrating. He is very interested in young people, very understanding, and he enjoys sitting down and talking things out. That's why Mac will do well at UMass. He really knows football. He's dedicated, and sincere, and tough. That's all you can really ask—that a coach be tough and fair."
Comment

EVAN V. JOHNSTON ’50
Executive Vice-President

We lost a dear friend and an active booster when Gordon Ellery Ainsworth ’34 passed away August 5, but his influence and spirit shall remain alive as an inspiration to those of us who had the good fortune to know him and work with him.

His dedication to his family, his community, his occupation, and his alma mater we know of first hand. Whenever we needed his help, we got it with a generous measure of good will and good humor.

His many significant achievements in his professional life, as head of the largest land surveying organization in New England, are too numerous to list. In his public and private life, he also received the highest accolades. The Alumni Medal and Citation for Distinguished Service to the University awarded to him last June termed him a “rare and precious graduate.” If anything, he gave too much of himself to all of us. We are saddened. Perhaps we should not have asked for that much. We shall miss him, but we are everlastingly grateful that we knew him.

One of Gordon’s many activities was the chairmanship of our Second Century Club. And I think that this would be an appropriate moment to honor the many alumni who give their time and energy to the alumni association, as Gordon gave his.

And so to the Associate Alumni Board of Directors, and particularly to the Alumni Fund Committee and the Alumnus Advisory Committee (which played an important role in our winning recognition from the American Alumni Council) may I say a heartfelt “Thank you.”

Club Calendar

JAMES H. ALLEN ’66
Director of Alumni Affairs

WILBUR BUCK ’31 and the officers of the Capital Club are to be commended for the fine job they are doing in the Washington, D.C. area. They chalked up another success with the Annual Spring Dinner held May 15. Approximately forty people gathered at the Evans Family Farm Restaurant in McLean, Virginia to hear Professor of Government Luther Allen speak on “Viet Nam—A UMass Perspective.” Dr. Allen is one of the country’s leading political experts on Viet Nam, and his speech created a very lively conversation.

The Greater Delaware Valley Club annually runs a summer picnic at Camp Hideaway near Valley Forge. This year was no exception, and according to club secretary Janet Smith Anderson ’55, seventy-four people came. That’s about a 25% increase over last year’s attendance. Bob Pollack ’54 and his committee are to be congratulated.

“Young Alumni” in the Boston area gathered on the banks of the Charles River July 23 to hear the Boston Pops. A University of Massachusetts banner was stretched between two chairs, with two smiling balloons attached, and soon over thirty people had assembled in the general area. The rains threatened all evening, but we were spared. Tschaikovsky mixed with Richard Rodgers provided an entertaining program, and Audrey Wyke ’68 invited some of us back to her apartment for an after-the-concert party.

August 1 saw me traveling to Orleans on the Cape for the Hotel, Restaurant and Tourism Club’s summer clambake. After last year’s successful event, I knew this was a “must,” and judging from the number of people who drifted in all day, the good word had spread far and wide. Hats off to the cooks—the lobsters and steamers were great.

The fall program will hit its peak with Homecoming, October 15-17. As usual, the Annual Tailgate picnic will be in the north parking lot of Alumni Stadium prior to the game. Afterward, an Alumni Cocktail Tent will be set up on the stadium grounds. Head Football Coach Dick MacPherson and many members of the administration will be there.

The president of qtv in Amherst, Karl Signet ’62, has announced that, after the Homecoming game, qtv alumni and their “quite” wives (or girl friends) are invited to a Happy Hour and “Steamship Round” Buffet in the Commonwealth Room of the Student Union. Background and dance music will be supplied by a live orchestra, and all this costs just $6 per person. Karl says, “Spread the word to all qutes in your area.” Send checks payable to qtv Corporation to Karol Wisnieski ’37, 255 Public Health Building, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01002.

The Class of 1966 will be holding its fifth reunion during Homecoming. As part of the reunion exercises, the dedication of the “Bernie Dallas Mall and Memorial” will take place east of the stadium following the game. All alumni and friends of Bernie’s are cordially invited.

Remember ’66ers: if you haven’t as yet sent in your reservations, please do so immediately.

When we play the Huskies of UConn at Storrs October 23, there will be more than a football game to entertain area alumni. A cocktail hour and buffet will be held in the UConn Faculty-Alumni Lounge, which is immediately east of the football stadium. Football fans in the Boston area should note that a cocktail party will be held after the Redmen play Boston College on November 20. The location will be sc’s Alumni Hall and the event is sponsored by the Boston Alumni Club. For more information on either of these events, please write to me at the alumni office.
A reminder and an announcement will finish up this column. The reminder is that alumni directories are available at $5 each. Directories make it easy to keep in touch, since alumni are listed by class, geographically, and alphabetically. Send checks made out to Associate Alumni Directory to the alumni office.

And now for the announcement. A second alumni tour, the Aloha Carnival to Honolulu, is scheduled. This time, there will be two separate trips departing from Bradley Field: one on January 15, the other on February 19. Eight days and seven nights at the new Hawaiian Regent Hotel on Waikiki Beach, and it's all outlined in a brochure which you will receive soon.

Some people may wonder if we can improve on the Majorcan Carnival we ran last spring. We think we can. This time we'll be flying American Airlines Boeing 707 jets, with in-flight movies and champagne. And in Honolulu, there will be champagne breakfasts to greet you in the morning and cocktail parties every night. So circle those dates on your calendar: January 15 or February 19.
The Classes Report

The following information was received by the alumni office before August 1, 1971.

The Thirties

Donald W. Chase ’34 retired last May from the FBI with the rank of special agent; he had served that organization for thirty-six years.

Russell E. MacCleery ’34 holds the newly-created position of vice-president in charge of the Washington office of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Grace E. Tiffany ’34, M.D., illustrated The Teakwood Tree and Other Stories, a recently published book of imaginative tales written by Lavinia Tiffany Bentley.

Dr. Francis A. Lord ’36 has been resident director of the University of South Carolina’s Lancaster Regional Campus since 1965. He had previously spent fourteen years in the CIA as a research analyst concerned with science in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Charles L. Branch ’39 was elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Dental Society. Currently he is president of the Tufts University School of Dental Medicine Alumni Executive Committee.

The Forties

Dorothy Kinsley Barton ’43, a librarian at the Van Nuys branch of the Los Angeles Public Library, received an M.S. degree in library science from the University of Southern California.

Dr. Charles W. Dunham ’44 was promoted to full professor in plant science by the University of Delaware last May. He has been on the university’s staff since 1954, and had previously held graduate assistantships at the University of Wisconsin where he earned his master’s degree and at Michigan State University where he earned his doctorate.

James M. Moulton ’44, chairman of the biology department at Bowdoin College, sailed on Atlantis II last fall, on a North Atlantic oceanographic cruise from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

Dr. Helen A. Padykula ’46, a professor of biological sciences at Wellesley College, was awarded the 1971 Graduate Society Medal of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association.

Stanley R. Sherman ’47, as vice-president of University Center, Inc., supervises the development of innovative educational programs for underachieving students. University Center, Inc. is a Boston psychological testing and counseling agency.

Richard F. Jackson ’49 is employed by the Campbell Soup Company in Camden, New Jersey.

M. K. Nadel ’49, Ph.D., is general manager of the chemical reagents group, part of Abbott’s scientific products division in South Pasadena.

1950

Bruce T. Bowens, director of administration, Community Service Center, has been awarded a master’s degree from AIC’s Center for Human Relations and Community Affairs.

Raymond A. Kinmonth, Jr., after nearly eighteen years with the American Cyanamid Company, is now an assistant to the vice-president for research at the Atlas Electric Devices Company in Chicago.

Myron E. Shapiro was named assistant treasurer of Sealol, Inc., a Providence based manufacturer of mechanical seals.

1951

Lt. Col. Robert A. Johnston, Jr. is a member of the 437th military airlift wing which earned the USAF Outstanding Unit Award for the fourth consecutive year.

Lt. Col. William F. Thacher, Jr. is an auditor in the Army.

1952

Philip M. Johnson is responsible for the administration of all the New England advertising accounts and account executives with Creamer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, an advertising and public relations firm in Providence. He and his wife, the former Janet Robinson ’54, their three children (Robert, 14; Jeffrey, 12; and Julie, 3) and their new German Shepherd have moved to Uxbridge. They had been living in Scituate for the past five years where Janet was very active as a substitute teacher.

Judith Bruder Sellner, a communications specialist with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, has been elected president of the Society of LOMA Graduates (a professional insurance group) and has been appointed publicity chairman of the U.S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association, the eastern division of USSA.

1953

The Rev. Sherwood Carver, the former pastor of a new church in South Burlington, Vermont, which he helped to organize, has been appointed minister of the First United Methodist Church of Gloversville, New York.

Paul V. Paleologopoulos is assistant director of group pension underwriting at the home office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Andre R. Tetreault is another Mass. Mutual employee. He is a mathematical assistant in the company’s mathematical department.

1954

James F. Buckley is a first vice-president and voting stockholder with Shearson, Hammill & Company, Inc. of New York.

John J. Dillon, news supervisor at New England Telephone, has been cited for helping the company win the Public Relations Society of America’s Silver Anvil Award.

John J. Pastoris, manager of Price Waterhouse, joined the firm in 1954. He and his wife Joan have three daughters, Leslie, Lynn, and Susan.

Duane Wheeler has been elected to the position of corporate controller by the Acushnet Company.

1955

Robert J. Clark has been named as a vice-president to head a new corporate administration department at Etna Life & Casualty in Hartford.

William L. Savel is the marketing manager of the Nestle Company’s chocolate division in White Plains, New York.

Sheldon R. Simon is in Iran for a year and a half as the director of a project which will coordinate eight regional studies and then issue a five-year master plan for Iran’s regional development. Sheldon’s wife, the former Rhoda Bloom ’57, and their three children (Lisa, 8; Peter, 4; and Eric, 2) are with him.
1956

Robert J. Bruso is manager of Duty Free Shoppers, Ltd. in Hong Kong.

1957

Lee H. Hall has been advanced to associate director of group insurance administration in the group life and health administration department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Maj. Edward H. Johnston graduated last June from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth. Ed has received the Silver Star, three awards of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Vietnamese Gallantry Cross, and thirty-three awards of the Air Medal during the course of his military career.

Edward M. Lee, Jr. has been promoted to president of the Indian Head Company's Information Handling Services. He has been vice-president for marketing and corporate director of communications.

Bruce O. Lindbom received an MSW degree last June from Rutgers.

Maj. John T. Loftus, USAF, has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary aerial achievement in Southeast Asia.

Maj. Bruce D. MacLean, who holds the Army Commendation Medal and two awards of the Bronze Star Medal, graduated from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth.

David J. Valley and his family have moved to Tokyo where Dave is executive vice-president of Ocean Systems Japan, Ltd.

1958

James Costantino received his PhD degree from the American University last May.

Robert L. Dusty has been named administrator, new product development, in Aetna Life & Casualty’s group pension department.

Donald J. Forrester, an assistant professor of parasitology at the University of Florida, and his wife adopted Rebecca Ruth, a Korean orphan, in March 1970.

Maj. Richard J. Kueh, a military analyst and author of the pictorial review War as I Knew It, has been appointed deputy sheriff in Madison County, Alabama.

Margaret Anderson Robichaud '58, formerly a teacher in the Yarmouth school system, helps her husband Joseph run their market in West Dennis from April to November and their apartments in Naples, Florida, the rest of the year. The Robichauds have announced the birth of a son, Charles Albert, born March 17, 1971.

Gerald P. Rooney went around the world via bicycle, motor scooter, and ship between May 1964 and November 1967. Working as an international troubador, the 1,286 day excursion cost him approximately $2 a day. Now Gerry is back in Massachusetts, working as an administrator in the New Bedford poverty program. He and his wife Ayako announced the birth of their daughter on January 7, 1971.

Dr. Jack F. Woodruff is a physician at the Cornell Medical College in New York City. His wife, the former Judith J. Shapiro '62, is a physician at Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. The couple has three children.

1959

Dr. Dominic J. DiMattia, an assistant professor in counselor education at the University of Bridgeport's College of Education, has been awarded a research grant by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, U.S. Office of Education.

Rene L. Dube received his doctorate from the University of Connecticut. He is an associate professor of electrical engineering at Western New England College.

James A. Murphy received an MS degree in engineering management from Drexel University last June.

Robert Myers was recently awarded the Distinguished Public Service Medal by the Maricopa County Medical Society for efforts on behalf of the Community Organization for Drug Abuse Control of which he was elected vice-president. He was also elected Ninth Circuit Governor of the American Trial Lawyers Association and appointed to the Committee on Examinations and Admissions by the Arizona Supreme Court.

Lt. Cdr. Albert J. Smith is the commanding officer of the USS Skylark. He and his wife Dorothy have three children.

Richard H. Whelan is a food technologist in the food and flavor section of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Norman S. Winerman, a member of the City Council of Danbury, Connecticut, was recently appointed chairman of the Danbury High School history department.

1960

Ronald F. Flynn was named district manager of Massachusetts for Hiram Walker, Inc.

Maj. Donald R. Hiller was selected for the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College Commandant's List upon graduation from Fort Leavenworth last June.

Douglas M. Lane is an auditor for the Industrial Label Corporation. He is married to the former Susan LaFrancis '61.

William J. McConville is general manager of Bombardier East Inc. in Lee, a subsidiary of Bombardier, Ltd. of Montreal.

Peter J. Rierdan was made an associate of Goldberg-Zoino & Associates, a soil engineering firm in Newton Upper Falls.

1961

The Rev. Oliver J. Hebert, tor, was ordained last May and will be teaching mathematics at St. Francis College in Loreto, Pennsylvania.

Barbara Pattern Jackson is teaching in the Springfield school system.

David Ching-Shyang Liu 'G received his PhD last June from Rutgers.

Dale Melikan has been appointed headmaster of the Long Ridge School in Stamford, Connecticut.

Capt. Guenther H. Ressel is a contract negotiator with the Air Force. His wife, the former Bette Goodnow, had worked as a reporter on newspapers in Worcester and in Texas.

1962

Ann Frazier Anderson has been teaching at the North Junior High School in Brockton for the past four years. She and her husband Robert have announced the birth of their second daughter, Kirstie Ann, born April 12, 1971.

John Blair 'G, chairman of the department of history at Richard Bland College, has completed work on his doctoral degree in American history at the University of Chicago.

Capt. James A. Corsi, USAF, graduated from the University of Arizona with an MA degree in Latin American studies.

David G. Field received his JD degree from The American University last May.

Roderick L. LaVallee, Jr. received his MBA degree from Rutgers.

Judith Clark McCausland has taught in
Los Angeles for the past year and a half. She and her husband have a son.

1963

Albert Bevilacqua is with the U.S. Department of Fish and Game in Boston. He and his wife have announced the birth of Amy Paris, born May 26, 1971.

Joseph M. Donato is in Spain as an audit supervisor with Touche Ross & Company, an international accounting firm. His wife, the former Linda Sorensen '68, is with the U.S. Dependent Schools teaching at Torrejon AFB in Madrid.

Capt. Richard H. Gebelein has been honored as Outstanding Supply Officer of the Year by the Air Force.

Elizabeth Crosier Kendall, formerly an instructor of management at Berkshire Community College, is now living in Georgia with her husband and two children.

Gordon N. Oakes, Jr. has been elected a full vice-president of the Valley Bank & Trust Company of Springfield and will head the bank's consumer loan division.

1964

Pauline Torrence Cann teaches in Malden. She and her husband John have a one-year-old son, Sean Philip.

Dr. Barry S. Friedman recently opened an office of optometry in Hanover, Massachusetts. He and his wife, the former Judith Leibowitz '66, have announced the birth of Marc Stuart, born February 21, 1970.

Eileen M. Holland, who married Robert C. Ripley on December 28, 1969, is a customer application specialist in General Electric's information service department.

Michele M. King has been named assistant brand manager for Dow Bathroom Cleaner in the consumer products department of Dow Chemical.

Joseph J. Lanzillo, a medicinal chemist working with anti-cancer agents, received his PhD degree in pharmacy from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Joanne Miller Pearson '64 was awarded a PhD degree in home economics by Iowa State University.

Frank C. Romito has been promoted to the position of supervisor in the Boston office of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, a CPA and consulting firm.

Sam J. Tombarelli, who received a three grade promotion into management with the Ford Motor Company as the Boston district heavy truck sales engineer, married Carol Freitag on June 26, 1971.

1965

Helen Radowicz Cooke, an instructor in the physiology department at the University of Iowa, recently received her doctorate from Sydney University in Australia. She and her husband Allan have announced the birth of Ian Russell, born in March 1971.

Theodore B. Belsky, an instructor of history at American International College, previously taught at Greenfield Community College.

Ellen Odiorne Derow received her master’s degree from Rutgers last June.

Alan S. Forman has been awarded a Master of Public Administration degree from The American University.

Joseph E. Kielec, currently enrolled in the MBA program of the Wharton Graduate Division of the University of Pennsylvania, spent the summer in Washington, D.C. as an intern to Virginia Knauer in her Office of Consumer Affairs. The internship was the result of Joe's winning a "Wharton-White House" fellowship.

Thomas M. Kilroy, Jr. is being transferred to the position of planning and coordinating engineer in the Anaconda Company’s Montana operation. Tom had been chief mine planning engineer in Chile, but the Chilean mines will soon be nationalized.


Susan Bonnelli Magee is a programmer in the information services department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Frank Nesvot is an accountant with Price Waterhouse and Company in Boston.

Robert W. O’Leary is now assistant director of the Massachusetts Hospital Association. He has an MBA degree from the Graduate School of Public Affairs of the State University of New York, and is presently a degree candidate at Suffolk Law School.

Joseph F. Piecuch is a dentist at the Hallman AFB dental clinic. He and his wife, the former Michele Potvin '66, have announced the birth of Michael Frank Joseph, born January 23, 1971.

Herbert J. Rosenfield '67 received an MSW degree from Boston University last year. On June 13, 1971, he married Linda Jane Price.

J. Russell Southworth ‘69 was promoted to manager of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, a Boston CPA and consulting firm.

Capt. Howard P. Walker is attending the Air University’s Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB.

1966

Alan Bulotsky, a graduate of the University of Vermont Medical School, is training at McGill University’s Montreal Children’s Hospital. His wife, the former Toby Sevartz ’69, received a BS degree in nursing from the University of Vermont last year. The couple has an 18-month-old daughter, Rebecca.

Laurence L. Dayton ‘G is an assistant professor of psychology at Idaho State University. He and his wife, the former Johannie Solomon ‘G, have a son, Christopher Scott, born in September 1966.

Wayne R. Dubois is a newspaper reporter for Today’s Post in Pennsylvania.

Paul F. Ginsburg was promoted to assistant administrator of agency costs at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Michele J. Holovak, a Spanish teacher, married David E. Harrison on February 27, 1970.

Donald R. Kestyn is a highway research engineer employed by the Federal Highway Administration’s Department of Transportation.

Elizabeth Wormwood Newcomb received her MS degree from Kansas State University last May.

Capt. Louis J. Plotkin is attending the Air University’s Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB.

Burton R. Rubin is a senior accountant with Price Waterhouse and Company. He and his wife Nancy have a two-year-old daughter, Julianne.

Capt. Courtney K. Turner, who commands Troup G, 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Viet Nam, has received awards of the Purple Heart, the Air Medal, a second Bronze Star, a second Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, and the Soldiers’ Medal on his second tour of duty.

Elinor M. Tuttle, who married James McGonigle in August 1968, is teaching sixth grade in the Natick school system.
Richard C. Warren, a helicopter pilot with Petroleum Helicopters, and his wife, the former Lynette Arcari '65, have two children.

Arnold B. Wolfson received two top awards, one from the Insurance Advertising Conference and the other from the Greater Hartford Advertising Club, for his work as the writer of Aetna Life & Casualty's current college recruiting brochure.

1967

Robin J. Avery has joined the student personnel staff at the University of Connecticut as a program advisor at the student union.

Denis R. Baillargeon, an intern at the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, received his M.D. degree from the Georgetown University School of Medicine last May.

Carole M. Burdick received her M.S. degree from Rutgers in June.


Lorraine C. Couch is a high school home economics teacher in New York.

Gerald Creem is an investment analyst at the John Hancock Life Insurance Company in Boston. He and his wife, the former Iris Goodman, have announced the birth of Jennifer Alene, born December 14, 1970.

Robert C. Dewire is coordinator of the department of environmental protection at the Med-Fairfield County Youth Museum in Westport, Connecticut. He and his wife, the former Mary Jean Williams '68, have two children: Kristen Jean, age 1½, and Michael Scott, born April 28, 1971.

Richard G. Dumont 'G, who is working on his Ph.D. in sociology, has been appointed an assistant professor in the department of sociology and anthropology at the University of Vermont.

G. Gregory Fahland 'G was promoted to the rank of assistant professor in the Vassar College political science department.


Joan Waterman Frenette is a social worker for the Connecticut State Welfare Department's division of child welfare.

Steven C. Garner, an intern at the State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center in Syracuse, received his M.D. degree from the George Washington University School of Medicine last May.

Theodore A. Giebutowski 'G is an assistant professor of mathematics at Plymouth State College in New Hampshire.

Stephen F. Gordon received his Juris Doctor degree from The American University last May.

Cynthia Hatch, who married John MacEachern on March 1, 1969, has been teaching at Endicott Junior College for two years.

Barbara Jahn married Robert Troup in July 1969. She is working with welfare cases for the state of Illinois.

Patricia Machio Koziol has been a member of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company's information services department since 1967.

Jon L. Kraszeski received his M.D. degree in June from the Milton S. Hershey Medical Center of the Pennsylvania State University.

Doris Jean Miniasian received her M.D. from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in May.

Capt. Theodore A. Monette, Jr., who had received the Associate Alumni's ROTC Award as an undergraduate, has been assigned as an assistant director of the Bowdoin College ROTC program. During the course of his military service he has been awarded the Bronze Star, the Air Medal (with "V" device) and six oak leaf clusters, the National Defense Service Medal, and the Republic of Viet Nam Service Medal, and the Republic of Viet Nam Campaign Medal.

Capt. Stephen Pretanik received the USAF Commendation Medal for his performance as a food service officer when stationed at Bien Hoa Air Base.

Herbert J. Rosenfield, supervisor of high school programs for the Jewish Community Center in Brighton, received his master's degree in social work from Boston University. On June 13, 1971, he married Linda Jane Price.

Margaret Denman Smith had been a junior high school teacher in Georgia. Now she and her husband Scott are living in Vermont with their daughter, Rebecca Courtney, who was born on September 20, 1970.

Justyna M. Steuer 'G is at Georgian Court College in New Jersey teaching intermediate Spanish and working in the admissions office. She spent last summer on a study-tour in Poland as a member of the Kosciuszko Foundation summer session group.

Robert E. Sylvester, a graduate of Southern Methodist University's School of Law (where he was an instructor in political science), is continuing his studies at The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C. He has attempted to be designated a conscientious objector while fulfilling his military obligation as an Army officer.

Susan Bailey Tubbs and her husband have gone to Australia to teach.

Flora Jacobs Valentine has moved to Crothersville, Indiana and writes that "all old friends are welcome when in the area."

Doris Kleiman Wurafic has taught the educable mentally retarded in Los Angeles before she and her husband Bob moved to their present home in North Dartmouth. The Wurafics have announced the birth of Adam Jason, born March 9, 1971.

Capt. Robert J. York 'G has been cited by the U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center at Fort Belvoir for co-authoring two technical papers enhancing the prestige of the center.

1968

Douglas J. Bidwell has been promoted to staff sergeant in the Air Force.

William J. Boardman II, a recent graduate of Northeastern University Law School, is working for the United Shoe Corporation.

Susan Ruckstuhl Boardman is employed by the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Robert A. Boucher is a group underwriting assistant in the group life and health underwriting department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Cheryl Evans Bowers is teacher-director of the Collinsville Child Care Center in Morris-town, New Jersey.

Steven D. Brown is an accountant and his wife, the former Susan Pezzer '69, is a teacher at South Boston High School.

John F. Denman has been named systems analyst in the general systems department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Donald G. Farrington has been promoted to staff sergeant in the Air Force.

Stephen J. Furtado received his M.S. degree in speech pathology from the University of Vermont last May.

Glenda G. Garlo is a mathematical assistant in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance
Company's group pension actuarial department.

Thomas Gastone married Linda E. Buckman '67 on April 12, 1969. Linda is an elementary school teacher in Pittsfield.

Joseph J. Gray, Jr. received a Master of Arts degree in Russian from the University of Colorado in May.

William B. Hanley received his master's degree from The American University.

Cheryl Dyer Harrold is in England where her husband, an Air Force staff sergeant, is stationed. Cheryl and Tom have a one-year-old son, Thomas James.

Janice E. Hoare, who married Thomas L. Keller on May 29, 1971, had been a teaching associate at the University of Colorado.

Allen Grosnick was selected by the home office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company as the "Associate of the Month," an honor granted to Phoenix employees who have done an outstanding job in terms of personal advancement and service to clients.

Donald B. Headley was awarded an ms degree in research psychology by Oklahoma State University last May.

Jane Winslow Hubbard has received a master's degree from the University of Northern Colorado.

Robert D. Jacobs received his Juris Doctor degree from The American University last May.

Cathy Kelly has been promoted from lieutenant to captain in the Women's Army Corps.

David Langdon Knowlton, an education major, received a Master of Arts degree from Trinity College.

William B. Lahtinen is a computer programmer at RCA. He and his wife have announced the birth of Eric, born February 5, 1971. Their first son, Matthew, was born July 3, 1968.

Ronald K. Mania is married to Nancy J. Ekland '67, a fourth grade teacher in Utica.

1/Lt. David W. McEwely, a bioenvironmental engineering officer in the Air Force, married Susan Van Der Linden on December 27, 1969.

Leonard R. Mees is in his fourth year of medical school and his wife, the former Pamela J. Wood '69, is a computer programmer for the University of Rochester Medical Department. They were married on November 6, 1970.

Robert A. Morse is a staff accountant with Price Waterhouse and Company.

Virginia A. Moughan has been a social worker in New York City for two years.

1/Lt. Michael H. Murray has graduated from the USAF F-4 Phantom pilot course at Davis-Monthan AFB.

Joseph Oleksiewicz, a supply specialist, has been promoted to staff sergeant in the Air Force.

Jerald G. Paquette is graduating from the Case-Western Reserve University School of Law and expects to practice law in the Worcester area.

Dr. Edward W. Pepyne 'G, a professor of counselor education at the University of Hartford, has been elected president of the New England Educational Research Organization for the 1971-72 academic year.

Sandra Phelps received a Master of Religious Education degree last December from the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. Sanford M. Portnoy 'G is working at the Emma Pendleton Bradley Hospital and teaching a course at Brown University. On February 23, 1969 he married Joan Flynn, who is a psychometrcian for the Child Development Study at Brown University.

1/Lt. John C. Richards has been awarded silver wings upon graduation from USAF pilot training.

Robert M. Rodgers is in his last year at Northeastern University School of Law. On August 29, 1970 he married Mary Goodwin '69, who received an MS degree from Simmons College last June. Mary is teaching English at Burlington High School.

Capt. Robert J. Santucci is a company commander in the military police corps at the Army's European Command Headquarters in Germany. His wife, the former Penelope Tselikis, is a counselor at the Army Education Center.

1/Lt. James L. Scott is a bioenvironmental engineer on duty at Ubon Royal Thai AFB.

Lt. j.g. Kenneth B. Sherman flies the F-15 aircraft as a senior navigator and antisubmarine warfare tactical coordinator with the Navy Patrol Squadron One at Cam Ranh Bay, Viet Nam.

David P. Sumner 'G, a lecturer at UMass, is attending an advanced science seminar in combinatorial theory at Bowdoin College.

1969

Ian M. Andersen, the former Kenneth L. Sinofsky, is a graduate student.

Sandra J. Camp is teaching art in the Springfield schools.

Robin Clarke Correia is teaching school in Lakeville. She and her husband Gary were married on June 28, 1970.

Jane N. Cohen, who married Lester Goldberg on March 27, 1971, is an elementary school teacher in Worcester.

Lt. j.g. Neil J. Collins, a boiler officer on the USS Albany, is being assigned to Saigon as a naval engineering advisor.

Bruce M. Cramton is teaching mathematics at St. Luke's School in New Canaan, Connecticut.

J. Harris Dean is a newspaper editor with The Stafford Press in Connecticut and his wife, the former Susan Young, is a speech therapist.

Airman Edward W. Duggan, a communications specialist, graduated with honors from the technical training course at Sheppard AFB.

Frederick J. Enslinger received his MA degree from Rutgers last July.

Sidney C. Fenton is a naval officer in Virginia.

Linda S. Ferguson received an Office of Education Fellowship for 1972 as a master's degree candidate in audiology at Ball State University in Indiana.

Nancy E. Fogg received her MS degree from Kansas State University in May.

Irene R. Frizado, who received an MA in mathematics from the University of Hawaii in May, married Wayne H. Uejio on June 12, 1971.


Nancy S. Jaworski is married to William C. Harvey. She is presently a graduate student at UMass, working on a master's in child development.


Bruce W. Krasin is performing with the Air Force's 17-piece jazz band, called the "Commanders," at NORAD Headquarters in Colorado Springs.

Haynes Wetherbee and Montgomery in Montigny.

James M. Mulligan had worked for the Alpha Sigma national office in Delaware before entering the Denver University Graduate School of Law in September. On July 3, 1971, he married Greta M. McBride.

Jeffrey L. Nesvet, in his third year at Georgetown University Law Center, writes for Law and Policy in International Business, an international law journal. He has been a special assistant to Congressman William D. Ford (D-Mich) since February.

Robert F. Novak is a third year student at the Georgetown University School of Dentistry.

2/Lt. Jon T. Park is a weapons controller in the Air Force.

Jean M. Patterson 'G is an instructor of English at Oregon State University.

Craig and Carol Kaczynski Pinoe are in Danville where he is working in the new products division of the Hyster Company and she is substitute teaching.

Marina K. Plaza was transferred to the Anaheim office of the Digital Equipment Corporation.

Leonard Radin attended Guy's Dental School in London last summer.

Marcia Aronstein Saiz is teaching in the Broward County, Florida, public schools.

Robert E. Spekman, a graduate student in business administration at Syracuse University, married Nancy J. Haynes on May 30, 1970.

Linda R. Tower, who holds a master's degree in education from Springfield College, has been promoted to analyst in the systems and methods department at The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford.

Ruth Packet Unger is teaching in New Jersey.

Capt. Donald N. Waden is with the American Division in San Francisco.

2/Lt. Warren J. Wetherbee has been trained as a pilot by the Air Force. On April 3, 1970, he married Beth Amiro '70G.

Marsha H. Zack, a librarian, is doing graduate work in geography at the University of Vermont.

1970

Sp/4 John P. Allison is stationed in Germany with the Army.

Leora Brainin Baron is a graduate student at UMass.


1/Lt. James H. Dunham 'G is attending the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB.

Pamela Gordon Green is a stewardess with Delta Air Lines. Her base station is New Orleans.

Robert O. Goss is an arborist at Cotton Tree Service in Northampton and his wife the former Janet B. Drummond, is a substitute teacher in Chicopee.

Dr. Richard B. Holzman 'G became superintendent of the Gateway Regional School District in Huntington last April after serving as assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Education, New York State Education Department.

Gordon Hutchins, Jr. is an electrical engineer in Dallas.

David A. Lawrence, a personnel specialist, has been promoted to airman first class in the Air Force.

Judith A. Lesica, an elementary school teacher, married John Murphy on August 26, 1970.

Ann Brooksbank Lucaroni is a teacher.

Matthew W. Novak, Jr. received an MA degree in history from the University of Delaware last May.

Charles N. Smith works for Whitman & Howard Engineering in Boston and his wife, the former Carolyn Holt '69, teaches in Middleboro.

Stephen A. Smith and Mary M. Dole '69 were married August 30, 1969. Mary is a waitress at Putnam & Thurston's Restaurant in Worcester.

Kathryn Susan Smith, a teacher in Amherst, married James A. Geddes '72 on June 13, 1970.

Leanne Goyette Stewart is a claim adjuster for American Mutual Insurance in Chestnut Hill.

Laura Trachtenberg is an MS candidate in microbiology at Smith College.

Paul and Jane Gillan Vaccaro are both teaching physical education in New York.

Allan D. Hartwell 'G and Janice F. Wiater '69 were married on July 25, 1970. Janice is a home economics teacher in the Lebanon, New Hampshire school system.

1971

Raymond K. Streeter married Margaret S. Blanchard '70 on August 15, 1970. Margaret is a library assistant and Ray is in the Air Force.

Frank C. Stuart, a night supervisor at the UMass Campus Center, married Marcia A. Niemiec '70, a waitress at Chequers, on February 14, 1971.

Marriages

Nancy E. Schuhle '58 to Dick Cotter '58.


Deaths

Chester S. Gillett ’08 died on April 29, 1971.

Elmer Francis Hathaway ’09 died November 8, 1968. He had been a baker in Newton.

Carl A. Shute ’13 died in Marietta, Georgia on April 29, 1971. He is survived by his wife.

Milford R. Lawrence ’17 died June 28, 1971 at the age of 74. In his junior year at MAC he had been at the head of his class and was appointed a member of the University Landscape Architects Society, an honor given to only one member of each class. He had also been manager of the hockey club. After graduating, he spent two years in the Naval Reserve and two years in Minneapolis before returning to Falmouth to join in his father’s horticultural business. During the years that followed, he accumulated extraordinary credentials as a civic leader in the town, including serving twenty-seven years as town moderator. He was also very active in his profession. His wife, three children, and thirteen grandchildren survive him.


He had been an entomologist. His wife and two sons survive him.

Leonard Bartlett ’31 died April 10, 1971 at the age of 60. He had gone to graduate school at Harvard where he distinguished himself in the field of landscape architecture, obtaining an MLA degree. Mr. Bartlett was widely known as a consulting landscape architect and participated in many private and government projects. He was a veteran of World War II, active in several professional societies, and a member of Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity and the University Club in Washington. Two brothers survive him.


Gordon E. Ainsworth ’34 died June 5, 1971 at the age of 62. Evan Johnston has written a tribute to Mr. Ainsworth in this issue’s “Comment.”

Dr. Abraham I. Michaelson ’36 of Andover died November 9, 1970.

Dr. Phillip B. Miner ’36 died March 16, 1969.

Robert E. Alcorn ’38 died May 1, 1971 of throat cancer. Before being hospitalized last October, he was working as a civil engineer for William E. Moore Contractor in Westfield.

His wife and daughter survive him.


Horatio W. Murdy ’47 died May 11, 1971. He was a wildlife biologist.

Ursula Kronheim Alpert ’48 died April 12, 1971. She had taught at both Galveston College and Texas Southern University and was a member of the American Association of University Professors, the board of the Galveston County Jewish Welfare Association, and the Family Service Board of Galveston. Mrs. Alpert was the first woman vice-president of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Her husband, two sons, her parents, and a sister survive her.

Barbara Young Barrows ’54 died December 17, 1970.

Henry P. Carr ’63 died while completing his studies at the Suffolk University School of Law.

Melbourne C. Fisher III ’67 died in a skiing accident on April 7, 1971. He had been a sail maker for Alan-Clarke in Northport, New York. His wife, the former Carol R. Belonis ’67, survives him.


Barbara A. Bogdan ’69 was found strangled to death in Boston on June 6, 1971. She had graduated with highest honors with a major in accounting and had been working for the Boston accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Brothers & Montgomery for two years. She is survived by her parents, her twin brother, and her maternal grandparents.

Janice Grace Greenough ’69 died of a heart attack on August 10, 1969. She had been engaged to marry Larry Cannon ’69.

Paul R. Provasoli ’69G was killed in an automobile accident on March 30, 1971.
Heeding the call

Whenever a woman asserts herself these days, observers hasten to attach the label "Women's Lib." But Carol Atwood Forsythe would deny that her ambitions had anything to do with women's liberation even though she has chosen a profession which is usually thought of as exclusively male. On June 17, she was ordained a minister in the United Church of Christ.

Carol is not the first woman to be ordained, but she is part of a tiny minority. Only 2% of the 9,000 ministers ordained by the denomination are women. She did not, however, experience prejudice during her theological training. "I found no one inside or outside of the seminary trying to discourage me from becoming a minister. In fact, I would recommend it to other women," she said.

But Carol was not suggesting that women in the church have a position comparable to male ministers. "Many parishes cannot bring themselves to hire a woman as the senior or head minister," she said. "In many cases, when a woman wants her own church, she must settle on one that most men would not take. And this is true even though a woman ordained by most denominations has had the same education and training as a man.

"Personally, my own interests are more in education than in preaching. At the present time, I would like a position as Minister of Education or as an Assistant Minister with major responsibilities in education. Should I decide, however, that I do want my own parish, I would not want to be denied one because I am a woman."

Carol, a 1966 graduate of the University, began her theological studies at the Andover Newton Theological School in 1968. She transferred to the Princeton Theological Seminary the following year, and completed a three-year program to earn a master of divinity degree last June.

Carol is now in Carbondale, Illinois because her husband, the Rev. James E. Forsythe, is in a nine-month training program as a prison chaplain at the federal penitentiary in Marion. Carol is also interested in clinical training and has applied to two nearby centers. Openings for parish work in the immediate area are unlikely. Although Carbondale is in the middle of the Bible Belt, where it is not unusual for a town of 18,000 to support thirty or more churches, the tradition is fundamentalist and liberal denominations like the United Church of Christ are in the minority. And even in the United Church of Christ, the atmosphere is more conservative than Carol had known in the East. "I was raised in the Congregationalist tradition," she explained. "In 1958, the Congregationalists merged with the Evangelical and Reformed Church to form the United Church of Christ. The Evangelical and Reformed Church had its stronghold in the South and Midwest, and so the United Church here has some distinctly conservative elements. And having spent a year at Andover Newton, I'm considered a flaming liberal."

Although they are both in the ministry, the Forsythes' future plans do not include a joint appointment in a parish. They had worked together in Nutley, New Jersey where Jim was assistant minister at St. Paul's United Church of Christ and Carol was superintendent of the church school, and they found that their working habits were quite different and that their lives were too oriented around the church. "We talked business during business hours and business when we weren't working. There was no comic relief," Carol explained. In any event, she does not expect the opportunity to arise. "Jim is probably going to devote himself to clinical education—training other ministers, most likely in a prison setting. Even if he should return to parish work, it is unlikely we would be able to work together. Congregations don't like paying two salaries into one family."
The Chancellor's Club
of The University of Massachusetts, Amherst

"The accomplishments of the alumni enhance the University, just as the University’s success reflects well on her graduates. The Chancellor’s Club is an attempt to give substance to this mutual relationship."

Chancellor Oswald Tippo ’32

Members of the Chancellor’s Club have established an exemplary pattern of substantial giving to the University. For further information, write Paul Marks ’57 c/o Office of the Chancellor, Whitmore Administration Building, at the University.
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The Alumnus

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Letters

Participles flapping in the breeze

A reply to Steven Finer’s letter ("Don’t forget the dolphins," October/November 1971 issue) in which he challenged points raised by Donald Freeman in an article on linguistics printed in the June/July Alumnus.

Alumnus Steven Finer’s letter shows a commendable precision both in reading and in grammar. I’ll have to admit that participles have dangled and flapped in the breeze in my prose for years; further, I’ll have to confess that the particular one Mr. Finer pointed out doesn’t bother me very much, nor do I think it should bother, say, a teacher of English. All living languages are constantly changing, and one of the changes occurring in English is the gradual loosening of the requirement that participial clauses have clearly stipulated noun heads. Gaffes like “having eaten lunch, the truck drove off” are still proper objects of censure, but the referent of “returning to one of our original ungrammatical examples” was clearly “we.” Mr. Finer missed the real howler: “... what I would have liked to have answered then ...” Yuck.

In an earlier draft of the article, I qualified my statement that “this knowledge [which all human beings possess when they learn to use their mother tongue] and the capacity to acquire it are unique to man” with the phrase “as far as we know now.” In an essay for a general audience, I decided finally to stop being cagey. I am not an expert in animal communication, but what I have read of the literature in this field makes me extremely skeptical that whatever linguistic capacity may be discovered in dolphins will in any way approach the infinite complexity and innovativeness of human language. Mr. Finer was right to bring up the point, but I would maintain the generalization.

DONALD C. FREEMAN
Associate Professor of Linguistics and Chairman of the Program in Linguistics.

Defense from another quarter

The letter of Steven Finer in response to Professor Donald C. Freeman’s article is interesting for a number of reasons. It validates the interest in linguistics that Freeman points to and also suggests some of the misconceptions that permeate language study. Mr. Finer has unjustly left off the qualifying phrase “As far as we know” in citing Freeman’s statement: “As far as we know, this knowledge (which all human beings possess when they learn to use their mother tongue) and the capacity to acquire it are unique to man.” I am sure that Mr. Freeman is aware of recent work on animal communications and the work of John Lilly and the communication systems of dolphins. The fact of the matter is that while interesting, this research has not been the most fruitful of the study of man’s linguistic capability. Furthermore, what does Mr. Finer mean by saying that ethology (which he mistakenly calls ethnology) is “not much more than a decade older than linguistics”? Finally, on the question of the grammaticalness of Freeman’s participial phrase and its lack of a referent, I refer Mr. Finer to Current American Usage by Margaret M. Bryant (pp. 64-65) which should vindicate Freeman.

ALFRED F. ROSA ’66
Burlington, Vermont

Ed: Mr. Finer understood the difference between “ethnology” and “ethology.” Our proof-reader did not.

Extending higher education

I commend you on your new format. I hope you will continue and expand the kind of service provided by Donald Freeman in his essay on developments in linguistics (June/July 1971 issue). In fact, a systematic series covering many areas of study (and accompanied by an annotated reading list) within the University would do much to keep alumni up to date. You could be the first alumni magazine to function as an extension of higher education as well as a stimulator of nostalgia.

RONALD GOTTESMAN ’55
Highland Park, New Jersey

Feedback

I’m really proud of the “new” Alumnus.... More than a “who’s where and what,” it has the undertones of a literary journal, providing an intellectual format for the educated mind.

LYNNE SPENCER SCHNEIDER ’66
Wiesbaden, West Germany

The new format of The Alumnus is great. The new physical shape and appearance immediately come across as a “now” publication.

MARILYN KOLAZYK SHIELDS ’61
Ridgefield Park, New Jersey

Privacy

In regard to the alumni directory, did it not occur to you that some of us value our privacy and do not wish to be listed in directories? Before another edition is published, please give us the opportunity to refuse. If this is not possible, please delete my name from all your mailing lists.

VERA D. BRIGGS ’63G
Tustin, California

The Nuts

Please know that, as an old pr man and magazine editor, I thought your “Peanut Papers” piece in the October/November issue was the nuts.

DARIO POLITELLA ’47
Associate Professor of Journalism

Scholarships do not hide in peanut shells alone

The “Peanut Papers” (October/November issue) may not be grist for the New York Times, but for me they were a delightful illus-
eneration of ingenuity at work in providing scholar-
ship funds. Bravo for Miss Ornest.
Perhaps readers of *The Alumnus*, particularly
those with sons and daughters contemplating
attending UMass, may like to know of another
relatively unknown program which provides
ten scholarships currently to UMass students
with numerous others available. I refer to the
College Scholarship Program operated by the
U.S. Air Force.
Nationally, in 1971, some 4,874 students re-
ceived annual scholarships averaging $954.77 in
benefits (tuition, books, fees). Of these, 800
were for entering freshmen who will have four
years eligibility for the grants. Typically, stu-
dents receiving freshman grants are in the top
9% of their high school classes, have mean
scores of 1,223 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test
and/or the American College Test, and indi-
cate an interest in flying for the Air Force.
We can’t bring “the peanut machine” to foot-
ball games to build scholarships. But perhaps
those alumni with sons or daughters who may
be interested in serving our country as officers
in the Air Force may wish to contact the Un-
iversity’s Department of Air Science about
scholarships already available.

**Paul H. Fish, Colonel, USAF**
Professor of Air Science

**Job hunting:**
**What life is all about**
I wish to compliment those in charge of produc-
ing the current issue of *The Alumnus*. You
are doing a very fine job and I am happy to re-
ceive and proud to have on my library table a
copy of *The Alumnus* for those visitors that oc-
casionally pick it up and say “What is this?” I
have been getting *The Alumnus* for more years
than I care to remember, and I just have the
feeling as I read through page by page that
Massachusetts has finally grown up. You are
just that good.

In the current issue (October/November
1971) I was very much interested in that section
“College graduates need not apply,” page 7. I
could not help but feel for those recent grads
out looking for a job that they had spent four
years preparing for and getting negative an-
swers at every call.

Life seems to be getting back to normal. Most
of us had to find our place and many times our
efforts seemed to lead us down the avenue of
frustration and discouragement. Sometimes I
think the real postgraduate work is done when
endeavoring to land that first job just out of
college. This is when most kids begin to find
out what life is all about. This experience is the
real testing time—and just when everything ap-
ppears to be hopeless, the sun comes out and the
problems disappear.

There is nothing new about this struggle
which in the end is full of wonderful experi-
ences. Most of us have had to go through it
from time to time and in the end, as a result of
our experiences, we came to know ourselves and
what we could do best.

**Harold William Brewer ’14**
Naples, Florida

**Equal time**
In class notes, you keep publishing reports of
material “success”: prestige appointments,
well-paying jobs, and glamorous “fame.”
These, clearly, are UM’s success stories. One
would get the idea that the intent and value of
a college degree is as a stepping stone to
greedy, material, and ego-aggrandizing goals,
or achievements.

Yet, in recent years, there must be many of
us with alternate life-styles, whose true success
stories consist not in beating out the competi-
tion for more prestige and money, but in quiet
unheralded humanitarian service, utopian ex-
perimentation, or spiritual discovery. We’d love

**News of our classmates also—but such items
are not deemed suitable fare for class notes.**

**How about some Equal Time (space) for Al-
ternate Society class notes?**
**J. Dickstein ’63**
**Warren, Vermont**

**Ballot battle:**
**The Associate Alumni election**
I object very strongly to a ballot with not one
woman candidate for the Board of Directors of
the Associate Alumni. Could it possibly be pos-
sible that not one woman of the thousands of
graduates is interested? I can’t believe that!

**Barbara A. Clifford ’53**
**Bedford, Massachusetts**

Are any of these men [candidates listed on the
ballot] married? How many children? If there
were a woman running, you’d be sure to men-
tion it!

**Myrna Saltman Rosenblatt ’59**
**Port Washington, New York**
Who’s in charge here?

KATIE S. GILLMOR

On Friday, Oswald Tippo sent a letter to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees asking to be relieved of his duties as Chancellor. The following Thursday Randolph Bromery was named Acting Chancellor. In the interim, confusion.

A tense, tumultuous week preceded the board of trustees' meeting on October 7, but with a few brisk motions, recommended by the Executive Committee and passed unanimously by the full assemblage, the administrative hierarchy of the Amherst campus was temporarily reordered.

Chairman of the Board Joseph Healey first submitted a letter of resignation from Chancellor Oswald Tippo. Dr. Tippo’s resignation was accepted "as in the best interests of the System and the Amherst campus." A motion was introduced to appoint Randolph W. Bromery, vice-chancellor for student affairs, as interim chancellor. It was so voted.

The first news of Chancellor Tippo’s resignation appeared in an article in the Springfield Union, October 2. The Chancellor and "several other high ranking campus officials," the Union reported, had resigned in a dispute with President Robert Wood over budget and the role of the Amherst campus in the University system.

Rumor raged over the weekend, and the campus community, dismayed at losing a respected leader and fearful of "chaos" or "takeover," was restive on Monday. But Chancellor Tippo remained calm. Strolling out of Whitmore, he stopped to talk with a student he knew well.

"What’s the fuss about?" he asked blandly.

"Something about a botany professor resigning," the student answered, and the Chancellor laughed.

For most people, the occasion did not call for laughter. First as provost and then as chancellor, Oswald Tippo had been respected for his piloting the Amherst campus to its present academic status. There was a sense of loss and a sense of frustration.

The dimensions of the present crisis were unclear, although there was little doubt of Tippo’s resignation. Many felt that Amherst had lost a power struggle with the System, and that, in the future, the center of gravity would shift to the Boston campus. Said one faculty member, “Even if we win the battle of the budget, we’ve lost the war because we’ve lost Tippo.” But no one really knew on what lines the battle was drawn.

On Monday, the text of Dr. Tippo’s letter to Chairman Healey was published. “Dear Joe,” it read, “I write to submit my resignation as Chancellor, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, effective September 1, 1972 or earlier if the Board wishes. It is my hope that I be granted sabbatical leave for one semester after which it is my wish to take up duties as professor of Botany. I want to take this opportunity to thank you personally and the Board of Trustees for the support and encouragement you have extended to me since I came to Amherst in 1964.”

The Collegian reported that the Chancellor had declared he had "been in administration for thirty years" and that he had "had enough." The real conflict, The Collegian opined, had been over a proposed transfer of trust funds from the Amherst campus to the President’s System Office in Boston. The paper confirmed that Dr. Tippo had sent a letter of resignation to Chairman Healey. Letters of resignation from Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs Robert Gluckstern and Dr. Tippo’s special assistant, David Clay, had been tendered to the Chancellor. Randolph Bromery was also reported to have resigned.

Perhaps it was the wisdom of hindsight, but after the initial surprise, many people on campus said that it had only been a matter of time. At some point there had to be a resolution of where the power rested, of how the Amherst campus would fare within a state-wide University system.

The trustees’ appointment of President Wood last year carried a clear mandate to render the University administration into a cohesive structure. This challenged the sense of autonomy the Amherst campus had enjoyed, an autonomy that may have
been illusory but was the product of a natural evolution. For over a hundred years, the campus had been the University. The establishment of campuses at Boston and Worcester had been welcomed as an extension of Amherst’s glory rather than as a threat. Amherst was assured that the needs of the two new campuses would not be fulfilled at the expense of the old.

During the time the new campuses were established, John Lederle served as President. He continued to work on the Amherst campus, using the Amherst staff, and under the circumstances it was difficult for him to disassociate himself from the day-to-day affairs of the campus. When he left in 1970, the role of the presidency was redefined as embracing all three campuses, from a neutral location, with chancellors running each campus.

Between Dr. Lederle’s retirement and the accession of President Wood, Chancellor Tippo of the Amherst campus inherited by default many of the responsibilities and prerogatives which had been the President’s. The structure that had been Dr. Lederle’s base for the campus’s phenomenal growth was now his. Also, Dr. Tippo had a close relationship with the trustees. Even when they found it necessary to accept his resignation, they passed a tribute to Dr. Tippo which said, in part, “As Chancellor he faced with resolution and imagination the problems of a large, complex, and diverse campus. He enjoys the respect and affection of students, faculty, and the community. The Board wishes him well in his continuing role as teacher and scholar.”

The growth, innovation, and overall improvement at Amherst under President Lederle and Dr. Tippo were made possible, in part, by the use of trust funds. These are monies donated to or otherwise acquired by the University in addition to the state’s allocation. They are used at the discretion of the trustees. Some of the funds are restricted. Some, though unrestricted, have been traditionally earmarked for the campus. Still others were funds which had been made available by President Lederle for “seeding” innovative programs at Amherst and, in general, providing for the needs of the school.

When President Wood took office and gathered a staff in Boston, he began to guide the growth and direction of the University. His policies reflected two convictions: that the University must have a centralized structure, guided by the System Office, as the trustees had determined; and that the University must reach out and provide appropriate services to the people of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, Dr. Tippo went about fulfilling his responsibilities as chancellor in his own way. A first-class academician with firm convictions on how a strong academic program ought to be built, and an administrator who had been free for so many years to develop the Amherst campus, he and the new President would inevitably come to loggerheads—or so people said, after the fact.

If friction between the Chancellor and Dr. Wood, rather than the desire to teach botany, precipitated the Chancellor’s resignation, it was probably the budget that brought matters to a head.

Budgets for fiscal year 1971–72 had been drafted and redrafted throughout the spring and summer. They were presented to the Executive Committee of the trustees at the end of September.
The Worcester and Boston budgets, drawn in a traditional way, were recommended for approval at the September meeting. The Amherst budget, always a weighty and complex document, was presented for the first time in a program-oriented format. Although the trustees and the President were delighted with the new Amherst format, approval was postponed because there were certain areas of the budget which did not adhere to the program breakdown. The minutes quote the President as being concerned about “the dispersal pattern of the institutional allowance account for contingency purposes” and noting that the “UM/Amherst budget listing of Bankhead-Jones, Morrill-Nelson and Land Grant funds called for expenditures on books, periodicals, and equipment which are system-wide in nature.” He wished clarification on these matters, but added at another point that the problems he had identified were near resolution.

The Chancellor responded at the time that he felt the Amherst campus budget cuts were fairly drastic. He noted, among other things, that support per student had dropped about 5%, and financial aid about 9%, and went on to cite certain sums, designated for the System rather than Amherst use, which represented a particular hardship to the campus.

The minutes quote him as saying that the transfer of $35,000 in the Amherst travel account to the System Office represented one-sixth of all travel monies available for Amherst. The System Office required $40,000 for telephone services, and the Amherst campus had begun the year with $11,000 less in this account than it had last year. The equipment money to be transferred to the System, $40,000, represented the total amount required to provide for new faculty members at Amherst. The System Office had requested an additional $75,000 of trust fund interest money from UM/Amherst to be supplemented by $100,000 in reserve for the trustees. Dr. Tippo stated further that approximately $90,000 was requested for transfer from Bankhead-Jones, Morrill-Nelson, and Land Grant funds. In all, these charges meant reduction of funds for UM/Amherst of $865,000.

When the Chancellor’s resignation became the subject of discussion, $850,000 was the figure banded about, along with the general question of allocation of trust funds. At the time of the Executive Committee meeting, however, that sum did not appear to be the crux of the matter.

If Dr. Tippo felt rebuffed at the trustees’ acquiescence to the President’s request for postponement of budget approval, he did not show it publicly. He did, however, hold a meeting with the faculty senate on September 30, a Thursday, to explain the transfer of funds, indicating his feelings that these transfers would stult the growth of the campus.

Dr. Tippo read from a memo he had prepared in July which included recommendations on the transfer of funds: that overhead, educational allowance, NSF institutional grants and similar funds be assigned for use to the campus which generates the research and the other grants on which this income depends; that trust fund interest be allocated to the campus which produces the trust fund, except that reasonable amounts be transferred to the President’s Office; that all campuses share in this responsibility; that the Land Grant, Bankhead-Jones and Morrill-Nelson funds continue to be budgeted by the Amherst campus in recognition of its historic landgrant functions and responsibilities; that Amherst endowment funds, other than those clearly unrestricted, continue to be allocated to this campus; that administrative allowance funds be employed for the intended administrative purposes, be they on the Amherst campus or elsewhere; that in no case should funds (or interest on such funds) derived from student fees or taxes be expended on any other campus.

The faculty responded by forming a Committee of Concern charged with drawing up a budget statement, including the Chancellor’s recommendations, to submit to the board of trustees. Later, when the faculty learned of the Chancellor’s resignation, the committee’s purpose was redefined as “an attempt to avoid a repetition of the unfortunate and unnecessary events which led to the resignation . . .”

Throughout this time, the campus had been operating under a strain. Without a budget, expenditures were limited to one-twelfth of last year’s allocation. It was difficult, if not impossible, to estimate what funds would be available for the fiscal year. No one, from the deans on down, had seen the budget in its various stages of development. When the issues involved in the Chancellor’s resignation appeared to hinge on that document, everyone was talking in a vacuum.

The general confusion was not diminished by much of the news reporting. The trust funds, some reported, were to be transferred to, or even “redistributed” to, Boston, no distinction being made between the System Office in Boston and the Boston campus. The transfer was sometimes said to involve not only all trust funds, but also property holdings and student fees. Some papers went so far as to prophesy that UM/Boston would soon dwarf the Amherst campus.

Another unsettling point was the question of just how many resignations had really been offered. There had even been some doubt about Dr. Tippo’s, until his letter actually reached Chairman Healey on Monday. The resignations of Dr. Gluckstern and Dr. Bromery were not clarified until the
board met Thursday. The two vice-chancellors' resignations would have had to be submitted to and acted upon by the trustees; but before the trustees met, Dr. Tippo told the press that he would "pocket veto" the resignations. Hence they never came before the board.

One issue which did not appear to be obscure and which preoccupied most of the campus, was the question of who would be interim chancellor and how would his successor be chosen. It was feared by many that a new chancellor would represent the System on the campus rather than the other way around. As one administrator put it, "Tippo was Amherst's man in the System. Anyone else will be Wood's man on campus."

Dr. Tippo did not hold a convocation or make a public statement. For the most part, he was unavailable to the press and, in general, did not involve himself with the speculation on campus. Perhaps, at 59, he really was pleased to be out of the rat race. Joking with a student reporter, he said he thought he might grow a beard.

The Chancellor's resignation was at the discretion of the board, and the Collegian said that he anticipated vacating his campus residence, the former President's House, in the near future. House hunting, reportedly, was his immediate concern.

Even taking into account the tight housing situation in Amherst, Dr. Wood had more pressing concerns that week. He arrived Monday for discussions with faculty and student leaders, and held a convocation Tuesday to put the matter before the entire campus.

The proceedings were broadcast on the student station, WMUA-FM, but more than 1,000 people gathered in the Student Union ballroom to listen to the President in person.

It would have been inaccurate to ascribe the tension in the room to hostility. The faculty, who were in the majority, were more worried than angry. There was a sense that a golden age for the Amherst campus was ended. They listened silently as Dr. Wood began his speech amid the whir of television cameras.

After praising Dr. Tippo's accomplishments during his years of service, Dr. Wood turned his attention to the matter at hand. "I think," he said, "we must understand that our present situation does not turn on individual personalities so much as it turns on the stresses and strains of building a University system and the consequences of going from one to three campuses." Using examples set by other university systems to show that the present conflict was not unusual, he quoted the Carnegie Commission report on the need for "a high degree of sensitivity and flexibility on the part of both executives, a tolerance for ambiguity as to their respective authority, and a considerable measure of personal trust," in the relationship between a university system and its campuses.

"For our purposes today," he continued, "I would like to deal with certain major questions and misunderstandings. I would begin by separating two quite different matters: allocation authority retained in the System Office, and the cost involved in staffing and running that office. Both are involved—and perhaps confused—in the reported $850,000 that figures so prominently in recent discussions. That sum is a mixture of state appropriations designed to help cover office costs and non-state funds (interest earned on trust funds, federal grants, and endowments) to be allocated later to the campuses."

He stressed the importance of trust funds as "malleable" resources available for innovation, and the appropriateness of their being used at the discretion of the President and the trustees. He noted that most of these funds had already been reallocated to the campus and that the Amherst campus was receiving 30% more in unrestricted trust funds this year than it had spent last year.

"It is important to understand," he said, "that in the case of all trust funds the amounts reserved by the trustees can be further allocated for program purposes. They are not for the operation of the System Office."

Dr. Wood concurred with several of the points raised by the Chancellor: research and endowment funds would remain on the generating campus. Student fees would also remain, although he did not mention whether interest on those fees would remain too.

The money needed to operate the System Office was then dealt with. "This office has been growing . . . because it is taking on functions that used to be handled somewhere else, as well as new functions. To date some $450,000 of the reported $850,000 has been allocated for these purposes. At most, $345,000 of this can be attributed to the new requirements of the President's Office in our new location. The balance
covers old costs of the President's Office when it was in Amherst and carried in the Amherst budget.

"But after all is said and done about legitimate transfers and salary increases, about old budgets in new budget lines, the fact remains that the System Office costs more, and a part of this cost is borne by each campus. This is not a conspiratorial fact of life. But it is a fact of life. I think and the trustees think that the Commonwealth stands to gain something substantial from this expenditure, and I hope that in two to five years it will become evident that each campus is likewise a beneficiary. . . .

"For what is fundamentally at stake is not money or power but education: how do we—as teachers, scholars, administrators and students—best serve this Commonwealth and the coming generations," President Wood concluded.

The applause was polite. Then came the questions. "Aren't you moving away from us?" asked someone, referring to the President locating his office in Boston. "How does this conflict relate to the future of the campus?" "If our programs are not in danger, as you have assured us, why did the Chancellor quit?" "The system role is to make policy, the campus role to administer, but the line between the two is hard to delineate. How far down the line are you willing to come on making policy?" And, finally, "There is going to be a test soon, due to a vacancy, whether we have a right to make our own decisions. . . ."

To all President Wood responded calmly, citing policy previously articulated in his talk that day, his investiture speech, and appearances before the faculty senate to reassure his audience. And the audience, if not totally reassured, was willing to "wait and see."

The next day, the Collegian reported Chancellor Tippo's response. This was to repeat much of the presentation he had made the previous week to the board of trustees and later to the faculty senate. He emphasized the hardship the $850,000 transfer would entail. The Chancellor also took issue with Dr. Wood's statement that endowment transfers had never been contemplated, citing memoranda which suggested the contrary. Dr. Wood later said that the memos in question had been misinterpreted by the Chancellor.

Wednesday's Collegian also carried an editorial: "With a quiet, low-keyed delivery, the President recited his address, chock full of figures, and lulled his listeners from their hostility into a mood of soft serenity. By the time the address and ensuing question and answer period had finished, most of the crowd was wondering what the big deal was about in the first place. . . . President Wood has handled the situation so well that [it] has become what one observer called a 'non-issue.' Only time will tell whether Wood's magic becomes our mistake."

At the press conference after the meeting, Dr. Wood and Dr. Bromery expressed the thought that this was "the conclusion of seven very active days." This was true. The campus rapidly returned to normal. Bill Bromery was the choice of much of the campus, and his appointment reduced fear that the appointment of a permanent chancellor would represent a "takeover." His remarks to the board and afterwards to the press did much to assure continuity.

Dr. Bromery expressed appreciation that Vice-Chancellors Gluckstern and Campion had agreed to work with him and said, "I think the University of Massachusetts is the best state university in the country, thanks to the dedication of many people—particularly Dr. Tippo. His was one of the ablest administrations I have ever dealt with, and he is one of my closest personal friends."

Quality improvement in the University system was a necessity according to Bromery. The President responded later that he hoped this was the beginning of a time when System and campus would move as one.

Chairman Healey told the press: "The University is best served by a strong, central board of trustees. We brought in a strong administrator in Dr. Wood so that the University—the whole University—would not get out of hand. But we don't want a chancellor in Amherst, or on the other campuses, to be at the bidding of President Wood. Dr. Bromery is his own man."
A geophysicist at the helm

Bill Bromery is a very tall man with light brown skin, short hair and a tiny mustache. He is a geophysicist, and now he is Acting Chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Dr. Bromery’s decision to accept the post of acting chancellor could not have been an easy one. In an oblique reference to the rumor that he was one of the top candidates for the position of Secretary of Education of the Commonwealth, Dr. Bromery said his acceptance of the acting chancellorship had required much soul searching. “I had to make decisions which would affect the whole course of my future,” he said. “The University is at the top of my priority list.”

Coming to the Amherst campus in 1967 as an associate professor of geophysics, Dr. Bromery was active in founding the Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students (CCBS). In 1969, he was named full professor and chairman of his department. The following year he became vice-chancellor for student affairs. “As vice-chancellor I represented the students,” he told the trustees, “As acting chancellor, I will continue to represent the students, although from a broader perspective. Following Chancellor Tippo’s example, my door will be open.”

Although Bromery expressed a commitment to graduate education when accepting his appointment, saying that its graduate program made the Amherst campus unique, the Acting Chancellor was not specific when asked later about future policies. He did however, speak about his belief in the potential for public higher education.

“We can take greater risks than can private institutions. We are obligated to take greater risks,” he believes. “Because we are a public university, for example, we can challenge admissions criteria, like class standings and achievement scores. Private colleges cannot take these risks. They justify their existence on the ‘excellence’ of their student body, measured by these criteria.

“This doesn’t mean that the education offered at a public university cannot be excellent. Too often ‘elitism’ and ‘academic excellence’ are equated. I believe minorities, the poor, deserve excellence. The excellence doesn’t have to be restricted to academics. If you are teaching vocational art, that should be excellent.

“Not that it’s easy to achieve or maintain excellence. This is a very large, complex institution. We are going to have to be more competent in our administration. You can have well managed programs that don’t mean a thing. And in the context of education, it’s hard to measure what programs do mean—what their output is, their impact. So we’ve got to pay more attention to the program itself than to its fiscal aspects.”

The new chancellor has moved quickly to increase the competence of his administration. He appointed Dr. Robert Gage ’38 as acting vice-chancellor for student affairs, and expressed his intention to depend more heavily than had Dr. Tippo on his vice-chancellors. “I believe in delegating responsibility, and I hope the vice-chancellors would also,” he said. “We can only work as a whole team. The University should not be

Bromery: working to achieve excellence without elitism.
in trouble if something should happen to me.”

The Amherst campus is not monopolizing Chancellor Bromery’s attention. “My principle focus,” he says, “will be establishing a relationship between Amherst and the President’s Office and Amherst and the other campuses. I believe in an open system. There should be free communication within the campus and within the system.”

On the day he was appointed, a reporter asked him whether he anticipated difficulties in his relationship with the President. Bromery grinned and said no, making a joking reference to the Amherst interpretation of the “political” atmosphere in the System Office. “Based on my experience in the Federal government, I recognize the style and understand the language,” Bromery said.

The Federal experience to which the Chancellor referred had begun in 1948 when he went to work full time for the U.S. Geological Survey. Having proved his stamina in those years, he doesn’t contemplate any difficulty handling the rigors of his new position.

Chancellor Bromery is a veteran of World War II who hadn’t thought of college. The GI bill gave him the opportunity for higher education, but his high school background was a serious handicap. On the advice of the University of Michigan, he made up his deficiency in mathematics through a correspondence course at Brigham Young University, and then entered Michigan as an engineering major.

“I knew I wanted to be a scientist,” he recalls, “and at the time I thought I wanted to be an applied scientist. But my math was terrible. And then I met a man named Clyde Love who turned me on to mathematics in an analytical geometry course.” Bromery switched his major to mathematics, with a minor in physics.

He also switched schools. In the summer of 1946, his mother became fatally ill, and Bromery transferred to Howard University to be near her. She died the following year, but he stayed on. He much preferred the social life at Howard. “There were very few blacks at Michigan then,” he recalls. “Remembering the rough time I had there gave me a great deal of sympathy for the early cccs students at UMass.”

After graduating from Howard, working full time, he earned a master’s in geology and geophysics from the American University. After another four years of study, still working full time and commuting 92 miles six days a week to school, he received his doctorate from Johns Hopkins. Today he is the only black professional geophysicist with a doctorate, and he is one of four blacks who hold PhD degrees in the earth sciences. There are 35,000 practicing earth scientists in the country.

Not surprisingly, Dr. Bromery has called for a new emphasis on enrolling minorities and women in the University’s graduate programs. He feels, however, that the University has already established a policy of increasing enrollment opportunities for blacks. When a reporter suggested that, as acting chancellor, he would favor blacks, Bromery looked surprised and replied firmly that he represented the whole campus. Commenting later, he said that if there is fear of racial favoritism and hostility to him on campus, he does not believe it is widespread.

Support for him, on the other hand, is widespread. He is respected and trusted, and the campus has been quiet and receptive since his appointment. Bromery assesses the campus attitude as relatively indifferent:

“I think people just want to get back to the business of education. And rightly so. They feel that the administration is there to stop things from getting in the way.”

When a reporter suggested that, as acting chancellor, he would favor blacks, Bromery looked surprised and replied firmly that he represented the whole campus.
An exceptional man of extraordinary gifts

FREDERICK S. TROY '31

It is difficult to do justice to Oswald Tippo who, with boundless energy and unrelenting dedication, guided the Amherst campus to its present eminence.

The resignation of a top University official is normally the occasion for polite regrets and conventional tributes. But the resignation of Dr. Oswald Tippo, Chancellor of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, calls for something more, for he is an exceptional man of extraordinary gifts, who first as Provost, working with the very able President, John Lederle, and then as Chancellor, provided the University with precisely the quality of leadership it needed in one of its most critical periods of development. Dr. Tippo came to us in 1964 shortly after President Lederle had undertaken the thankless task of convincing Massachusetts that it needed and could have a great public university; he leaves the chancellorship in 1971 with a record of accomplishment so impressive that it is difficult to do him justice.

The first quality that impressed all of us who have worked closely with Dr. Tippo is his thoroughgoing professionalism: he is completely at home in the academic world on all its levels. For many years he was a successful teacher; then he moved into administrative work as Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Illinois; later he returned to teaching as Chairman of the Department of Botany at Yale. After Yale he was Chancellor of the University of Colorado, Vice-President of New York University and then returned to his Alma Mater as Provost.

He knows the world of higher education intimately, and he is widely known and respected in that world as both a scientist and administrator. And it should be stressed that though Dr. Tippo is an exceptionally able administrator, he has never lost the intellectual habits of the scholar and scientist: he has never lost sight of the fact that university administration is only a means to an end—the creation of a distinguished faculty to teach able students so that knowledge may be both created and transmitted. He set very high standards for himself and for others, and the result for the University has been growth not merely in numbers but in excellence as well.

His years at the University have been both exciting and difficult, but as Provost, Dr. Tippo was fortunate to be working with as gifted and understanding a man as President Lederle. Together they made a formidable team. Any university that adds the equivalent of an Amherst College to its entering class year after year, that must develop a first-rate graduate school almost from scratch, that must seek out the most gifted scholars, deans and department heads to manage the newly-expanded areas, that must provide genuine education and some kind of orderly campus life for thousands of students in an age of student revolt and protest, must inevitably be an institution that will suffer severe stresses and strains. And the University did, though not as severely as many other institutions facing lesser problems. But one always had the feeling, under this leadership, that the University was on the right road. One of Dr. Tippo's first recommendations to the University Trustees was that we give absolute priority to building the University Library, which in 1964 lagged woefully behind our needs. Only recently the library received its millionth volume, and what this achievement means in terms of difficulties overcome through tough resolution and resourceful allocation of funds from many sources only those most concerned will appreciate. He also addressed himself to raising faculty salaries and to the vital task of recruiting a really distinguished faculty in both teaching and research. The trustees, at first startled and not a little alarmed at the proposed salary schedule, soon yielded to his sharply-informed and highly factual recommendations. Similarly, he needed no urging to recognize the importance to our national reputation of the University Press and the Massachusetts Review. He strengthened their financial support and the morale of their editors by showing a keen personal interest in their work.

But leadership in a large university involves far more than the support of particular programs: it also calls for a certain style and spirit, the ability to create a sense, in all the complex areas of a large institution, of momentum, vitality and growth. This the Chancellor achieved superbly. He undertook the almost impossible task of really knowing his faculty, administrators, and, if not all the student body, at least the student leaders. His capacity for work has become legendary, and the fact that he performed it with decisiveness yet easy good humor and without arrogance or cant has had much to do with the trust and confidence that all thoughtful members of the University have shown in him.

Dr. Tippo also built an excellent administrative staff. William James once remarked that a primary value of a liberally educated man is his ability to recognize a good man when he sees him. Certainly as Provost and Chancellor, Dr. Tippo proved that he could. In a very short time he found top-notch men to serve in his administration, almost all from within the University, reaching into such diverse fields as physics, botany, philosophy, geophysics and English—and even moving out to pluck a successful executive from the New York Times. A humanely educated and able administrative staff is of critical importance in a large university. It must have the trust and respect of both faculty and students. Once the suspicion grows that an administration is a mere bureaucracy composed of faceless men concerned only with budgets, computers and statistics, isolated from the real interests
and problems of the faculty and students, an institution can count on serious trouble. Dr. Tippo's team was composed of not only efficient but humane men, deeply concerned with every aspect of University life and embodying much that is finest in the University spirit.

Like all university leaders in our time, Dr. Tippo had to come to grips with the new spirit of student unrest—with student insistence upon their rights, privileges and power within the university community. And here, too, he was highly successful. The reasons for his success were simple enough: he really likes and trusts students, and he got to know as many of the student leaders as he possibly could. He was frank, sympathetic and friendly with them and quickly responsive to what he believed was sound and workable in their programs. In his personal relations with students he taught many of them, by example, that the real "gap" to be concerned about is not the generation gap but the one that yawns in every generation between honest men of whatever age who have achieved something through sincerity, devotion and hard work and the hollow men—the time-servers and operators. In his relations with students—indeed, in his relations with everyone—he brought humor into everything he did, a humor sometimes earthy, often irreverent and always funny. W. H. Auden once defined a friend as one who laughs at our jokes. If this be true, Tippo must have a thousand friends. There were few meetings throughout the years, whether formal or informal, that he failed to spark with his quick and original wit and humor.

Yet everyone could sense his underlying seriousness and the intensity of his determination to move the University of Massachusetts to its rightful place among the very best universities in America. He once startled a large University audience at Convocation by describing himself as a "dangerous man." He meant that he was dangerous because he was no longer concerned with personal ambitions and therefore was invulnerable to the pressures and fears that lead some to compromise their deepest convictions. Only a strong man can deal from strength—and the University is the better for his having taught everyone this simple but important truth.

The impact of his mind, work and example will be felt in the University at Amherst for years to come. The man who will succeed him as Acting Chancellor, Dr. Randolph W. Bromery, a member of his administrative team and a close personal friend, is another gifted scholar-administrator and a man deeply committed to public higher education. And most of his other colleagues will continue in their posts.

Dr. Tippo will return to his first enthusiasm—the study of botany. He intends to teach introductory botany and possibly offer a course to upperclassmen on some aspect of university education. It is pleasant to contemplate all of that abundant energy being poured once more into university teaching; pleasant, too, to think of him enjoying a little leisure; and also pleasant to think that his charming wife, Emmy, may see a little more of him. When asked by a student reporter what he would do now that he had resigned from administrative duties, he replied that he'd like to teach again—and probably grow a beard.

"Barnie" Troy has been a member of the board of trustees since 1963.
Bulwark against barbarism

ROBERT DYER

To have a perspective on the present we must understand the past. The study of the classics, the traditional education of free men, is particularly relevant in these days of social transition.

Discrimination against women in Western culture began in the Greek concept of the family. The concept of a fixed social order governed by Providence, which was the ethic of early American slave owners and aristocrats, was based on Plato. The ideal of the rational man and his self-discipline was evolved by Plato and Aristotle. Our concept of duty to God, country and the army is Roman in origin. The social values on which American justice and democracy are based go back to two ancient political systems which failed completely: Athenian democracy and Ciceronian republicanism.

Today, when relevance is the credo of education, it is slowly dawning on the college student that study of the classics may be the key to his understanding of the twentieth century.

Classical education is not a eulogy of the past. The classical values of individualism, justice, responsibility, simplicity, duty and success are not taught as inevitable components of Western civilization, nor are the characters of Achilles, Odysseus, Antigone, Demosthenes, Julius Caesar and Aeneas presented as ineluctably admirable characters. The classics lecture room is open to the debate between those who cherish the traditional Western value system and those who seek to reject parts of it.

Students are searching for values to adhere to and for a sense of being a person free from the determining pressures of society and the economy. But if the leaders of the new generation choose, in the course of this search, to reject the values transmitted to them by society, they must act, not as barbarians, trampling on things they do not understand, but in conscious awareness of the system, its modifications and its challenges through its history.

The student entering college usually has a confused and fragmented view of Western civilization and the basis of the American way of life. The values against which his "counter culture" rebels, such as duty, social order and organization, and ethics, have never been explained in the context of the system within which they originated. Even if he champions these traditional values, his attitude is often a naive chauvinism, belligerent because it is irrational. He becomes another of the uneducated masses whose loyalty, vote and decisions can be manipulated by the latest political catch phrase.

It is our tragedy if weak curricula, bad teaching, over-professionalized faculty and the dollar sign in the college degree have created a humanities education which leaves the student no other option than to blindly rebel or blindly follow.

The study of the humanities has traditionally been the cornerstone of independent thought. The concept originated with Cicero in Rome as the training in human psychology necessary for the aristocrat, politician or lawyer who must lead and manipulate public opinion. It was always intended as a practical education for such people. The allied concept of the liberal arts has always implied the education of a free man, able to administer with humanity, wisdom and authority those who could not aspire to his freedom. These educational systems centered until recently on a classical education: Greek and Latin language and literature, ancient history and philosophy, together with more recent writers, thinkers and periods which could be shown to have influenced Western culture or the student's national culture.

This education was exported to the American colonies, where the liberal arts college and many private schools were modelled on it. Soon Americans were seeking to give their children a liberal education, as the one which would best fit them to be free men or leaders in the new republic.

It might be argued that many American colleges mimicked the form of British and European liberal education without understanding the purpose of its content. In any event, the schools began to stress England and Europe rather than Greece and Rome as important in the American tradition. Even so, the goals of education remained the same. The private colleges and the parents who sent their children to them were sure that a good liberal education guaranteed a good future in society.

The system of public higher education in the United States, although it held to the premise that a good education led to a good life, diluted the liberal arts tradition still further. A little Latin language was preserved as a token and as a background for English literature and language, but a knowledge of European and American history, with French and some critical-creative appreciation of Western literature thrown in, seemed enough "cultural background."

Those who fought for an egalitarian society, equal education and opportunity for all,
opposed the old liberal education as elitist and not meeting the needs of all the people. It has been argued that this philosophy has resulted in discrimination. For example, H. Rap Brown observed that the white American establishment had oppressed blacks by offering them at school no alternative to the Judeo-Christian ethic of humility and self-sacrifice while educating its own children in the Greco-Roman ethic of force and power. Brown and his fellows misunderstood those Greco-Roman values, but this argument does highlight a truth about America. Blacks and other groups were systematically excluded, through the curriculum offered in the state education system, from the training in the liberal arts which had originally been designed to develop social leaders.

Classics professors have the opportunity to reverse these tendencies in American education. They cannot rely on the long school background in Greek and Latin, once taken for granted, although the Classics Program at the University is winning national recognition, under the leadership of Professor Gilbert Lawall, for its efforts to improve the standard and speed of Latin teaching. But now, even without this background, they can make the value systems of the classical past intelligible to the modern student using theories in the behavioral sciences and other disciplines.

The anthropologist Claude Levi-Strauss, for example, has shown that “primitive” tribes may have complex, totally logical value systems which can be understood by studying the myths which contain their central structural beliefs about the universe. Despite the contradictory nature of some of these myths, it is possible to predict what behavior will seem rational to the tribe. Another modern approach which can be used to interpret the classical past is that of Ernst Cassirer, the philosopher, who speaks of forms perceived by people as becoming symbolically manifested in language or in such structures as the state.

With these theories in mind, a simple introductory course can be constructed around the early Greek myths of gods and their relationship to men and the social values which resulted. In these myths, the sky-god Zeus presided over a council of supernatural forces, each with a will which could be understood and influenced by the prayers and behavior of men. Only Zeus had sufficient power not to be overridden by the council. He in return was bound to abide by principles of fair play. This religious system, besides offering comfortable “outs” when your prayers failed, served as a model for the male assumption of power in the family, for the operation of (and search for) presidential power on councils of authority, and for the attitudes of lovers.

Modern psychologists are showing that the individual, especially before he acquires a stable identity, acts out various roles which match paradigms in his family mythology, his reading and his experience. This is particularly true of roles in love relationships. The Greeks often used the god-man relationship as a model for love, where one member was the powerful god giving favors and punishments, the other the grateful servant worshipful and obedient. In the Symposium, Plato singles out pederasty as the purest form of love.

Another important paradigm for behavior is the hero. Many Greeks imitated Achilles in the Iliad and tried to show by success in sport, war or some other competitive activity that they were, like him, the chosen of the gods. Thus the Greeks, modelling themselves on the arrogant narcissism of Achilles, rejected social structures which obstructed freedom of opportunity to compete on equal terms. At first, Athenian democracy seemed ideal for such men, but the collective will of the people was too unstable to administer the great power of Athens. The system quickly and dismally failed, for reasons brilliantly analyzed by Thucydides, who left his history as an everlasting warning against democracy.

Euripides helped in savage, logical plays to debunk many of the myths on which this value system had been based and to show that man was subject to irrational forces of human psychology and external chance. The old myths lingered on for a few generations in men like Demosthenes, but the Greeks were disoriented and in need of new value systems.

The student can explore his own attitudes to this system and its component parts in his identification with, or rejection of, characters in Homer and Greek tragedy, and thus shape his attitude to classical values still present in the American way of life. But for a stern training he must advance to the study of Greek society and those social systems which were advanced by the intellectuals, notably by Plato and Aristotle, after the collapse of democracy.

Roman values can best be studied after the Greek, but they are the most relevant to American experience. Every American recognizes the traditional virtues of duty and responsibility in Cicero’s writing, in Vergil’s Georgics and Aeneid, and in Horace. Just these virtues are most in question among the younger generation, and Rome gives us an intelligible ground on which to debate them.

To fully understand the relationship between the present and our traditional values, the student who has time and motivation must study a much longer time span than ancient Greece and Rome. But it is simplest for him to begin there, for nearly all later modifications were made by men educated in the classics and can best be understood in terms of the classical background.
The Classics Program recognizes that many Americans also owe allegiance to a second cultural tradition, and it offers courses on Hebrew and Armenian language and culture. There is also attention given now, throughout the University, to the African traditions of black Americans and to Islam.

The humanities programs of the future may embrace the value systems of all the great cultures foreign to America, explained according to their own logic. There are also detectable in the myths of modern America alternative value systems, based on the astrophysical theory of an ever-expanding universe, subject to chance evolution (the God has a spirit of adventure people), and on the psychologists' concept of healthy inter-personal relationships (the commune people). In the future, an individual will not be bound by his Western tradition, but will choose from many systems that which best suits his individual beliefs. He will be a citizen of the world, independent of all systems.

Today the American student still wants to be an American and to improve the American way of life. His attitude appears to be a rejection of the classical world-view, with its emphasis on war, nationalism, male chauvinism, competition and duty. But as he moves away from this ancestral heritage, we must remind him that we have all absorbed the myths and attitudes of that tradition. No one can create new systems for America in a blind trampling of these values. If we are to be truly free of our past and able to modify the inculcated models of behavior, then we must each understand and be able to explain the logic of that system which is our peculiar property—Western civilization in America.

A professor of classics at the University, Robert Dyer is a New Zealander who taught in his native country, Australia, and the United Kingdom before coming to the United States in 1966.

Suggested reading

A. W. Gouldner, The Hellenic World: a sociological analysis (Harper Torchbooks, $1.95): A critical analysis of Greek values by a modern sociologist. This study is a useful balance to books which praise the Greek way of life too effusively, e.g. C. M. Bowra, The Greek Experience (Mentor Books, $1.25).

F. M. Cornford, From Religion to Philosophy (Harper Torchbooks, $2.25): Rather out of date, but a useful attempt to show the relationship of Greek philosophy to more primitive ideas.

Claude Lévi-Strauss, The Savage Mind (University of Chicago Press, Phoenix Books, $3.25): The most important work in structuralist anthropology. It suggests ways to understand the beliefs and systems of cultures which appear different or primitive to us.

Ernst Sasseirer, Essay of Man (Bantam Books, 95¢); The Philosophy of Symbolic Form (3 vols., Yale University Press, $8.25); The Myth of the State (Yale University Press, $2.25): These works by a great modern philosopher suggest new ways of relating higher forms of human activity, such as political structures, to underlying forms of thought which can be seen in myths, stories, language or symbolic structures.

G. S. Kirk, Myth: it's meaning and functions in ancient and other cultures (University of California Press, $7.95): A good survey by a classicist of modern approaches to the ancient myths.
On Campus

A long time coming

The University of Massachusetts is a great institution and there is widespread interest in working to make it better.

That was the attitude of members of the University community and other citizens of the Commonwealth as related in interviews conducted by the Lavin Company of Boston. The company, which had been hired by the board of trustees and President Wood to conduct a study of the feasibility and organization of a complete development program at the University, reported that “in the hundreds of feasibility studies which the interviewers have conducted for other clients, seldom have we experienced quite such a favorable and positive attitude.”

The “Lavin Report” contains no great revelations, unless it is a revelation to skeptics that the continually improving quality of faculty, students and programs at UMass have culminated in general good will. The report is a working document, suggesting ways to capitalize on that good will so that the University might realize more voluntary support for its programs. The need now is for more flexible monies than the State will allocate, and the need in the future will be for more money, period, as tax support is not expected to grow commensurately with the pressures on the University to accommodate more and more students.

The University, with its three campuses, has been a significant public investment. The capital fund appropriation from the Commonwealth totalled $156,000,000 in 1969-70. In that year, the University’s operating budget was $107,885,774, 51% of which was allocated by the State.

Although UMass has received considerable support from the Commonwealth, non-state funds have also been vital. In 1969-70, they represented 49% of operating costs.

In the past, the University had not made an organized effort to secure these funds. A development program as outlined in the Lavin Report would accomplish this.

In any institution, the development program encourages support “by making friends and involving many persons in its programs.” For the University to do this, the Lavin Report recommends significant improvement in both internal and external communications. The interviewers found, for example, that very few businessmen were truly informed about UMass, although they were favorably disposed toward it. The alumni also did not feel informed about or involved in the affairs of their Alma Mater.

Armed with improved communications and a “case” for the need of philanthropic support, the Lavin Company is optimistic about the University’s development potential. There would be three aspects to the development program: consistent annual giving by all elements of the constituency, the promotion of deferred giving through bequests, trusts and annuities, and occasional capital campaigns.

The leadership for the program would come first from the trustees and the President. The report recommends also that a Development Council be established which would be concerned with the overall program. Members would be broadly representative of the University’s public, and the council would be responsible to the President and the trustees.

The active involvement of people, according to the report, will make the development program work. Committees of volunteers are proposed to act as liaison with particular constituencies, such as alumni and parents, and to encourage certain kinds of donations, such as deferred, foundation and corporate gifts.

The Massachusetts Foundation would continue as an important part of the University’s fund raising structure. As a private organization, it is an ideal vehicle for the University to accept and manage property, annuity trusts, ten year trusts, uni-trusts, insurance gifts, and other kinds of deferred gifts. Donors can be assured that the use of their gifts will be free of political or governmental influence or interference.

Under the proposed structure, the Foundation would have a complementary rather than a competitive role, working closely with the Development Office and the Development Council. The Lavin Report suggests many changes for the Foundation, among them that it reconstitute its membership to be representative of the entire University and include groups other than trustees, administrators and alumni. Members of the Board of Governors would take a leadership role in fund raising.

The report concludes with a proposed timetable that is almost intimidating in its scope. But Ed Lashman and other University officials are eager to launch the campaign. The Vice President for Development explains, “American society institutionalized its philanthropy a long time ago. UMass is late in making an organized effort to attract that philanthropy. Finally, with the Lavin Report as a basis, we feel we can move quickly.

“But I hasten to emphasize that the report isn’t Moses speaking from Mount Sinai. It only proposes action. It is up to the President and the trustees to make policy commitments. When they do, the Development Office will act.”

It’s time to talk of cabbages . . .

The people who developed the crookless squash are now working on a one-foot cabbage.

The crookless squash is the famed Waltham Butternut, which won the All-American Selection award when it was introduced in 1970. It has no crook, more meat, better flavor and color, and gives growers an average of 28 per cent more marketable squash. The Waltham Butternut, a cross-between an African squash and a New Hampshire butternut, the latter being a cross between a butternut and a Korean squash, took fourteen years to develop.

The one-foot cabbage (the name has nothing to do with locomotion) is a new
variety being bred to grow in one square foot of space. The typical field of cabbage spreads out and needs a square yard of growing space, but the new Waltham variety is smaller and grows up, rather than out.

Both are examples of research by Professor Robert E. Young at the University's Waltham Suburban Experiment Station, formerly called the Waltham Field Station. During four decades at Waltham, his work in selective plant breeding has produced over forty improved varieties of vegetables and has made the name Waltham known wherever vegetables are grown in this country.

Waltham 29 broccoli has been the most important variety of freezing broccoli in the country for the past fifteen years and the Waltham high color carrot is increasing in use faster than any other carrot variety in the country. In fact it has made possible the 10,000-acre Florida carrot industry. The Waltham mildew-resistant hybrid tomato helps keep Bay State greenhouse tomato growers competitive with those in the rest of the country.

There are new menaces to vegetables, and Waltham is responding by developing varieties that resist air pollution damage.

"At the present time it is almost impossible to grow greenhouse tomatoes in eastern Massachusetts without seeing air pollution damage. It has been reported on spinach grown on Cape Cod. Squash, cucumbers, pumpkins and similar plants are also susceptible to air pollution effects. If we are going to continue to grow these we will have to develop resistant varieties," explained Dr. J. A. Naegle, Waltham's director. "We are starting now to develop varieties that will be resistant to this and to develop new genetic stocks that will have a higher threshold of response to air pollution than our current plants do."

**Familiar names in new positions**

The first week as Acting Chancellor was particularly hectic for Randolph Bromery as he tried to assume his new duties while still fulfilling his responsibilities as vice-chancellor for student affairs. The prompt appointment of Dr. Robert W. Gage relieved Dr. Bromery of much of that pressure.

The new acting vice-chancellor for student affairs was promoted from his position of director of human services. Dr. Gage is an alumnus, Class of '38. In 1960 he became director of health services, and during part of the time he held that position he was head of the department of public health. The Metawampe Award, given by the senior class, was presented to him in 1968 in recognition of his continued efforts in health counseling. Last summer he assumed the post of director of human services, and in that capacity was responsible for the services offered by the Infirmary, mental health, psychological counseling, career counseling and placement, and community development and human relations.

John DeNyse and Daniel Melley have also been promoted to new positions in the reorganized Amherst administration. DeNyse, who has been personnel director since 1965, is now director of personnel and financial services. A 1950 UMass graduate, he returned to campus in 1953 to work in the cashier's office, and transferred to personnel five years later. In his new position, he will be responsible for the bursar's office and for personnel, accounting and administrative data processing.

Another alumnus, Dan Melley '55, is now director of public affairs. After earning an MS degree in public relations from the BU School of Public Communications, he came to the University in 1961 as assistant news and publications editor. In 1964, the year he coached the undefeated UMass College Bowl Team, he became news director. In his new position, he is in charge of news, publications, radio and television, photographic and cinematography services, and special events. Joseph Marcus, who had previously served as director of public affairs, has returned to the School of Engineering as associate dean.

Harvey L. Friedman, the new director of the Labor Relations and Research Center, is an exception to this roster of promotions in that he is not an alumnus. A graduate of Clark University and Boston University Law School, he came to UMass in 1965 as assistant director of the Center. The Center, which provides a graduate program leading to a Master of Science degree in labor studies, does both pragmatic and theoretical research in the area of labor studies and assists in other campus programs where there is an academic or research component in labor studies. Prof. Friedman succeeds Ben B. Seligman, the Center's first director, who died in October 1970.

**Kudos to the faculty**

It was the ninth occasion that the Distinguished Teacher Awards were presented to three members of the Amherst faculty. At the opening convocation ceremonies in September, Oswald Tippo, as Chancellor, cited Dr. Thomas T. Arny of the physics and astronomy department, Dr. Ian B. Thomas of the electrical engineering department, and Mrs. Barbara J. White of the department of zoology for "manifest excellence in the art of teaching and outstanding devotion to the cause of education." The professors, who received a $1,000 stipend with the award, were chosen by an all-University committee.

Mrs. White, who has been teaching at UMass since 1961, is the first woman to receive the award. Dr. Arny has been on the staff since 1966, and Dr. Thomas since 1967.

Dr. Thomas's teaching was also cited
outside the University. The Western Electric Fund Award, in the amount of $1,000, was presented to him for his "outstanding contributions to both undergraduate and graduate education in electrical engineering" and "significant professional contributions in his particular area of research and in his many committee activities both on and off campus."

Associate Professor Thomas has an unusual specialty. He has designed electronic instruments that visually display speech patterns and is nationally known for his work in sound, speech, and problems of the deaf.

Dr. Larry S. Roberts, an associate professor in the zoology department, received the 1971 Henry Baldwin Medal for "excellence in research in the field of parasitology." The American Society of Parasitologists made the award to Dr. Roberts, whose research has been directed to the study of the development of tapeworms in their vertebrate hosts and the study of *Ergasilus*, a copepod parasite that lives in the gills of fish.

The contributions of Dr. Richard S. Stein to the development of optical techniques for studying high polymers were recognized in September when he won the 1972 American Chemical Society Award in the chemistry of plastics and coatings. Dr. Stein, who received a $1,000 award from the Borden Foundation, Inc., is Commonwealth Professor of Chemistry and director of the Polymer Research Institute at the University.

The 1971 Rudolph Hering Medal was bestowed upon Bernard B. Berger for his paper "Engineering Evaluation of the Virus Hazard in Water." Dr. Berger, director of the Water Resources Research Center, received the award from the American Society of Civil Engineers. His paper showed that the threat to the public of pathogenic viruses in drinking water had not yet been eliminated. On the other hand, known control techniques could be depended on to protect the public health if rigorously enforced. "Unfortunately, few water suppliers observe the necessary vigilance to this end," Professor Berger commented.

**Piaffe II**

A professor of art, Robert Mallary, received the $1,000 first prize in a new International Silver Company sculpture competition conducted by the University of Connecticut Foundation. His award-winning sculpture is named "Piaffe II."

Honorable mention at the sculpture competition went to John Townsend for "Tree Figure." Townsend is an associate professor of art and director of graduate studies at UMass.

**Down with spelling bees**

"Against stupidity the gods themselves contend in vain."

Donald Freeman acknowledges Schiller's point, but he is nevertheless willing to engage in ungodly contention against it. The object of his assault is the prevalent prejudice against poor spelling.

Freeman is chairman of the program in linguistics and an associate professor. A perfect speller, he points out that the connection between good qualities and good spelling began with Dr. Samuel Johnson and his dictionary. "Before the eighteenth century," he says, "people didn't really care. Spelling was just an attempt to represent pronunciation. Many spelling conventions were introduced by printers."

Any magazine editor could corroborate the wayward attitude printers have toward words, but the pre-Johnson era was marked

by far greater liberties than we see today. "In the Renaissance," Dr. Freeman says, "when the printer came to the end of the line and had space left, he'd arbitrarily insert letters—such as extra vowels—to justify the line."

The printer's whim of yesteryear has left us a peculiar heritage: namely, peculiar spelling. And yet people persist in associating lack of neatness, morality and intelligence with poor spelling.

This is Dr. Freeman's thesis and in his courses this semester he is trying to impress it upon the future teachers of English. Creative thought, rather than the mechanical skill spelling represents, should have priority with them. To reinforce his point, the linguistics professor explains that, very often, bad spelling arises because a word is mispronounced or heard incorrectly. People tend to spell phonetically, and in a television-oriented society where children rarely turn towards books to occupy their leisure time, it would be inevitable that spelling deteriorate.

But this doesn't mean that intelligence is deteriorating. Freeman says, "Too many children get reputations in school as being extra intelligent because they spell well; equally, too many get reputations as dummies because they spell badly. These reputations tend to become reinforced by teachers, and a relatively mechanical skill thus becomes a crucial prerequisite for success."

**A Successful "Awful Waffle"**

The nickname has stuck and many people, when confronted with the Campus Center for the first time, indulge in a diatribe against modern architecture. But if they quarrel with the way the package is wrapped, at least they have come to accept its contents as an important part of campus life.

After one year of operation, the Campus Center has lived up to all expectations for its use. In fact, the number of customers using the University Store has surpassed original projections. The food service offered in the Center has also been a marked
success. Although the Hatch still has its devotees, the Center's coffee shop and cafeteria overflow at noontime, as thousands of people now choose to lunch on campus. Those who are more affluent and less hurried often frequent the Top of the Campus Restaurant, which can be favorably compared to other fine restaurants in the area.

The Center's clientele is not limited to the campus community. The Division of Continuing Education has sponsored approximately three hundred conferences to date, giving 25,000 conferrees the opportunity to enjoy the facilities and observe the campus in operation.

Such observations can be slightly misleading. For instance, there are pinball machines on the concourse level, and the uninformed might deduce from their constant use that flashing lights and ringing bells were the Center's major attraction. But most students have more important business in the building. The facilities were used for over 1,700 staff and student meetings last year. The Program Council and other student groups sponsored about 430 events at the Campus Center, and another 400 special functions sponsored by the University were held there. Less formal offerings include tables in the concourse set up by student craftsmen to display and sell their wares.

The Awful Waffle is awfully busy these days.

From kidneys to smoke stacks

Research at the University covers a lot of ground. Some of the projects now underway are an investigation of outpatient medical care, the development of an artificial kidney, a study which may help predict future patterns of environmental change, and an attempt to find better ways of removing pollutants from plant smoke stack gases. A team of researchers from the departments of industrial engineering and operations research and sociology are studying the role of outpatient care. There is no organized body of knowledge on this subject, although the role of outpatient care in America is expanding enormously. The researchers, working on a $165,000 two-year grant from the U.S. Health Service and Mental Health Administration, are constructing a general methodology which can be used to evaluate, design, and improve various types of outpatient facilities. "We take it as axiomatic," they explain, "that the crisis in medical care is in the delivery and not in the nature of the care itself."

A technique for encapsulating enzymes, developed in recent years, is making it possible for Stanley Middleman of the chemical engineering department to work on the development of an artificial kidney. Professor Middleman explains that while enzymes are necessary for many biochemical processes, they were too expensive to use as a raw material in research because they are soluble and must be continually replaced. The microencapsulated enzyme technique has solved the problem. According to Dr. Middleman, "By forming extremely small, Nylon-enclosed droplets of enzyme solution it is possible to design a reactor which could, for example, remove toxic materials from blood, a function normally performed by the kidney. The encapsulated enzyme can be retained in the system and continually reused." The research is supported by a $5,245 grant from the National Institutes of Health through the University's Biomedical Sciences Support grant program.

Grants from the U.S. Forest Service and the Massachusetts Water Resources Com-
It ain't like it used to be

Homecoming. Bright foliage, plush floats, a lovely queen, and raucous noise from the Cage as thousands listen to a big rock group. Well, it wasn't quite like that this year. The trees were festive, but the campus was not. The floats were few in number, the queen absent, and the concerts small and poorly attended. The old images of Homecoming did not apply in 1971.

There was still the football game, and alumni gathered in the parking lot near the stadium for the annual tailgate picnic. But joy that afternoon was limited to the parking lot. With two vital players injured, the Redmen suffered defeat at the hands of the URI Rams. Alumni returning to Amherst had to be content to take their pleasure from reunion with old friends, the bright sunlight, and the autumn colors—but for most that was more than enough.

Frustration was the rule when UMass lost to URI at Homecoming, 31 to 3. But the Redmen redeemed themselves later in the season.
Getting down to business

The Annual Meeting of the Associate Alumni is never the high point of Homecoming Weekend. The business of electing officers to the association is rarely more compelling than the sunshine and breezes of an autumn morning. And so it was this year, but perhaps for the last time. Among several by-law changes suggested by Evan V. Johnston, the association's executive vice-president, was the rescheduling of the Annual Meeting to coincide with Alumni Weekend in June.

The business conducted at the October 16 meeting included announcing the results of the ballot contest for three members of the Board of Directors. Myron Hager ’40, Norman Patch ’71, and Daniel Issenberg ’50 were elected. James Mulcahy ’66 was elected by those assembled to the Athletic Council, and Maida Riggs ’36 to the Memorial Hall Board of Overseers.

The slate of proposed officers was read and duly voted. On January 1, the association's president will be Paul G. Marks ’57, who has served on the alumni board and had been active recently as chairman of the Chancellor's Club. Harold Fienman ’50 was named First Vice-President, Lois Toko ’56 was named Second Vice-President, and Robert Fitzpatrick ’43 and Lillian Moldaw

Davis ’51 will continue to serve in their respective positions as treasurer and secretary. The regional vice-president for eastern Massachusetts is Dr. William Less ’51; the western Massachusetts regional vice-president is Stanley Chiz ’50; and the New York regional vice-president is Anthony Chambers ’54. Three board members were also elected with the officers. They are Dr. George Atkins ’52, Dr. William MacConnell ’43, and David Liederman ’57.

In his remarks to the meeting, the President of the Associate Alumni, Stanley Barron ’50, expressed concern about the recent events on campus. Referring to the rigors of a development program as outlined in the Lavin Report, he felt that Dr. Tippo’s resignation as chancellor reflected an absence of harmony and respect which would be necessary for a major fundraising effort. The confusion over trust funds, he declared, should be speedily dispelled, and he announced that an alumni committee would be appointed to determine the facts of the case.

Problems in the transition of the alumni office from an independent to a trust fund operation also caused Dr. Barron concern. The association’s Treasurer, Robert Fitzpatrick, also expressed his concern on this subject. The ’71-72 office budget has not been approved nor have any funds been allocated. Evan Johnston, in making his report as executive vice-president, noted the difficulties this budgetary vacuum represented but expressed hope that the situation would soon be clarified.

One million plus one

Library acquisitions finally reached the one million mark in October with the purchase of The Freedom of the Will by Jonathan Edwards, courtesy of UMass librarians. And to make October a banner month for the library, a book overdue for 29 years, five months and ten days was back on the shelves.

Six Plays of Clifford Odets had been checked out of the library by William Manchester when he was an undergraduate in May 1942. Now head of the University’s Friends of the Library, the famous author returned the book with his apologies and a check for $505.69. Although he was aware that the maximum fine for overdue books is $6, Mr. Manchester preferred to compute the daily fines he had accumulated and make his contribution to an impending Friends of the Library membership drive which he will direct.

President Wood, responding to Bill Manchester’s gesture, wrote, “If the University could only correlate generosity and delinquency in such portions as your case with the library, the University would indeed be blessed with flexible resources.”
Running to win

EARLE BARROLL '73

Erving is gone, but the basketball coaches and players are too busy developing a new strategy to waste time on vain regrets.

It seems as if this basketball season got its start back in April when Julius Erving was signed for a half-million dollars by the Virginia Squires of the American Basketball Association. It was one of the celebrated "hardship" signings by that league.

The immediate reaction around campus was split between contempt for the "warring league" of the basketball world and sympathy for Coach Jack Leaman and the season ahead. The reaction around New England hoop circles was one of relief now that Julius was gone.

Just what could the UMass basketball team do without the great 6'6 dynamo of the hardcourt who had led them to their greatest heights as a team and as a program in the history of the school? This was the popular cry in the remaining days of the spring semester, and a not surprising one at that.

And now, as the season begins, there is still the thought of an Ervingless basketball team clouding the minds of UMass fans. But those who really count, the coaches and the players, are looking ahead.

It is their season and not a time to look back to the days of the 28 points and 20 rebounds, the blocked shots and defensive prowess of Erving. Those days are just not to be found anymore.

The team will face a New England basketball scene that has reached a new height in the quantity and quality of outstanding individuals and teams that can vie for national recognition. The schedule can no longer be sneared at.

This is basketball '72. It had the makings of a vintage year, with Erving on the team. Many of the players that remain are by-products of the great freshman team of 1968-69, the team of Julius Erving and the now returning veterans Mike Pagliara, John Betancourt, Chris Coffin, Rick Vogeley and Tom Austin, who will be making the sacrifices and suffering the hardships of altering their basketball ways so that this will be their own vintage year.

For Leaman and his squad, there is a new philosophy, a new look and a new attitude. The coach faces a problem he hasn't had to cope with since he arrived here—the lack of a big man like an Erving, a Ken Mathias or a Peter Gayeska to get that ball off the boards.

The Redman cannot count on a thundering board game...they just don't have the horses to do it.

So for Leaman and his cagers, speed is essential. The team must run, must play aggressive defense, must make conditioning an important part in the outcome of each game in order to win. In the words of the head coach, "We must run, run, run."

"We'll be a gambling team this year, a team that will either bring the crowd to its feet or give me grey hair," Leaman says. "In the past we went with the percentages, which I prefer to do, but we have to gamble this season. This is the type of game the fans like and should make for an interesting team to watch. We'll be using variation presses...man to man and zone. We'll have to be an aggressive group and cover all over the court and attack the ball on defense."

Leaman has never been more emphatic about the importance of conditioning. Coming from one who always preached fitness in the past, there is no doubt that his ball club will not need a second wind during the season.

Although it didn't bear fruit at the time, UMass learned something at the ncaa last year.
North Carolina employed an attack that featured relentless pursuit all over the court, non-stop action from opening to closing buzzer and the shuffling of players in and out of the lineup to keep the ranks fresh and hungry for the heat of action.

The Tarheels crushed UMass last March. This year, the Redmen must mirror their multi-player approach.

The success of the Redman attack will be numbers and plenty of them. From last year's 23-4 varsity and 18-1 freshman teams come the finest group of quality ballplayers ever assembled at this school. "We have four outstanding guards, four outstanding forwards, and if we can find a guy who can do a reputable job at center then we'll even be a better team," says Leaman.

His four guards: seniors Mike Pagliara and John Betancourt and sophomores Rick Pitino and Peter Trow. Four good ones that make up, in Leaman's opinion, the "best backcourt in New England."

Pagliara is captain this season and, like the rest of the team, sees the challenge that awaits him. "Without Julius we'll be going through a physical and mental change. We won't have him to go to this season. In the past on defense if our man got by us we knew Julie was there to stop him, but he won't be this season."

"We need a more concentrated effort, as a team. Five guys have to put in 40 minutes of basketball and we can't let down. With Julius we could."

Betancourt is a two-year starter and an All Conference choice last season. Like his backcourt partner, he sees a change for his final campaign as a Redman. "Like Fordham, we have to cause turnovers and mistakes to be an effective team," he says.

"We'll be something like North Carolina, using man-to-man and double team defenses, denying the man the ball . . . and this is where having four guards will be important."

Pitino will be remembered from last year for his slick ball handling and adept touch on his jumpshot, while Trow is the more rugged of the two, a hardnose ballplayer.
They spearheaded the freshman attack last year and add tremendous depth to the UMass backcourt.

Up front Leaman has veterans Chris Coffin, Rick Vogeley and Tom McLaughlin and freshman standout Al Skinner to spice up a front court attack that had it relatively easy with Erving the past two years.

McLaughlin, who came to UMass midway through last season, sees a new role for himself and his fellow frontcourtiers: "In the past we just stood around and watched Julie, but now we have a lot more responsibility. We need a lot of confidence in ourselves. We never had this pressure before. We have to concentrate more on boxing out and getting tougher on defense."

Both Vogeley and Coffin have two years of varsity ball behind them. While the former is a noted shooter, the latter is a defensive specialist and rebounder who started last season. He may be forced into the center post if Tom Austin or Charlie Peters cannot fill the void left by Mathias.

Skinner was the big man for last year's freshman squad, leading in both scoring (19.4) and rebounding. What he lacks in size (6'4) for a forward in varsity ball, he more than makes up for in his leaping ability and quickness on the court. He will definitely have to be a big man up front for the Redmen.

The big question mark still remains at center, where either Austin or Peters has to start to make UMass an effective team. Austin is a slender 6'9 and still very green for a big time center position, while Peters is a brawny 6'7. He is "coming into his own" according to his coach, but still lacks experience.

These are the men who will have to "run, run, run" this season. Due to the equal ability that abounds on the squad, pre-season practices have been better than ever. Competition for each starting berth has been spirited, the effect of "five open positions."

As in previous seasons, Leaman and his players have set three goals: to win the Yankee Conference, to be number one in New England, and to make a precedent-setting third trip to the NIT. Moreover, this year, UMass plays in the Quaker City Invitational Basketball Tournament at the famous Palestra in Philadelphia for the first time.

Achieving these goals is going to be a man-size job, to say the least. Villanova, runner-up in the NCAA tourney last season, is in the first round of the Quaker City tourney. Harvard and Providence are both nationally ranked in pre-season. Transfer-loaded Rhode Island is the best team in New England, according to one publication. And the Redmen also face Holy Cross, Boston College, Fordham, Syracuse and Manhattan at Madison Square Garden.

Man size alright, but only that much more incentive to get the wheels churning on the new Redman "run to win" express.

Earle Barrol is sports editor of the Massachusetts Daily Collegian.

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**From the Sidelines**

RICHARD L. BRESCIANI '60
Assistant Sports Information Director

UMass has been a winter wonderland for athletic success in recent years. Three straight seasons of improvement from just about every varsity team culminated in an overall 61-29-2 record in 1970-71. Three championship teams, plus the best hockey season ever, helped to compile the finest Redmen winter record ever.

However, a vintage group of seniors left campus and there have been some unexpected losses as well. UMass coaches, openly confident last year, have a more cautious attitude now.

Despite the premature loss of 6'6 All American Julius Erving to the Virginia Squires of the ABA, basketball fever still runs high on campus. Coach Jack Leaman feels that there is sufficient talent available to keep the Redmen in contention for New England and Conference honors. "The squad realizes the challenge that's ahead of them, especially without Julie," Leaman said. "They've been working hard and I think we'll surprise a lot of people."

The backcourt of Capt. Mike Pagliara, 10.6 points per game, and John Betancourt, 12.6, returns with starters Chris Coffin and Tom McLaughlin for a sound nucleus. Improvement by 6'5 Rick Vogeley, 6'7 Charlie Peters and 6'9 Tom Austin will be vital, as will the development of sharp-looking sophomores Al Skinner, Rick Pitino and Peter Trow, who led the frosh to an 18-1 record last year.

Leaman has been named New England Coach of the Year the past two winters while driving the exciting Redmen to 41 wins against 11 losses. Four straight first places in the YancOn, two consecutive trips to the National Invitational Tournament, and a 66-21 record since February of 1968 illuminate the UMass basketball surge.

Curry Hicks Cage overflowed its 4200 seat capacity for every home game as UMass had its greatest season, 23-4, with three losses by a total of 10 points prior to the defeat by eventual NIT-champ North Carolina.

With nationally-ranked teams like Harvard, Providence, Villanova, Fordham, Syracuse, Holy Cross and Boston College, plus perennial arch-rivals Rhode Island and Connecticut on the schedule, it adds up to a stern test.

UMass has rugged December assignments with Holy Cross, UConn, Manhattan at Madison Square Garden, and Harvard. The Redmen are pitted against Villanova in the opening round of the Quaker City Tournament in the Penn Palestra.

Another sport came of age last winter, when Coach Jack Canniff's hockey team skated to a 14-6-1 record, including 12-4-1 in
Division II of the Eastern Collegiate Athletic Conference.

Led by flashy center Pat Keenan, 28 goals, 28 assists for 56 points (all one-season records), defenseman Brian Sullivan and goalie Pat Flaherty, the Redmen earned their first tournament berth.

Sullivan and Flaherty were both named to the All East Division II team. Keenan was somehow left off.

Over 4000 fans packed Vermont's hockey rink in mid-March to see the Catamounts edge UMass 2–1 in a superbly-played playoff game by both teams. Capacity crowds were also prevalent during the regular season at Orr Rink as UMass blazed its way to an 11–0 home record.

Only two seniors have departed from that team, and Canniff's pucksters are in the best position of the winter squads to duplicate last year's heroics.

Wings Jack Edwards, 19 goals, 19 assists, and Dan Reidy, 13 goals, 22 assists, flank Keenan to form one of New England's best lines. Rugged center Don Riley, hustling wing Eric Scrafield and steady defenseman Bob Bartholomew are other key Redmen.

UMass will compete in the Williams College Invitational Dec. 28–30 with Williams, Oswego and Colby.

Wrestling Coach Homer Barr has lost the experienced depth that was a big factor in the 15–3–1 record and the school's first New England championship. Barr feels the team has a chance to defend its title, especially if some of the freshmen develop as the year progresses.

However, he points to always tough Springfield and much-improved Rhode Island, Central Connecticut and New Hampshire as main contenders. A tougher schedule could hurt the overall record also, especially with freshmen in the lineup.

There are some fine wrestlers to watch, such as Sheldon Goldberg, a two-year New England 134 lb. champion. Goldberg, who may move up to the 142 class, was 17–0–1 last year and is 32–2–1 on the varsity.

Heavyweight Carl Dambman, 11–4, was another NE champ last year but he could be in the 191 class with Ed Carlsson, 11–4–2.

Dave Amato was 14–1 and second in the NE's at 118 lbs. and Dave Reynolds was 11–2 at 126. The best of the new freshmen appear to be John Connelly, state champion from Westford Academy at 177 who had 17 pins, Mike McGlaughlin, 60–6 at 126, and Chris Cadwallader, a 158-lb. district champ.

The gymnastics team has been a contender in the tough Eastern League and had a 6–2 record with a third place in the League meet. Coach Erik Kjeldsen lost seven seniors and will have a lot of inexperienced personnel.

Co-captain Dave Genest was Eastern champion on the parallel bars and is the best specialist. Co-captain Tony Vacca was fourth in the all-round event in the Eastern's, Jay Aronstein was fourth on the rings and Tom Myslicki placed fifth on the high bar. With mostly new performers on the high bar and side horse events, it appears that the gymnasts will be in a rebuilding year.

Coach Ken O'Brien '63 could have a hard time duplicating his second place Conference finish with the indoor track team. O'Brien lost the top man in twelve of sixteen events. There are some good individuals but it may take time for the team to become a real threat for Conference honors.

The sprinters and hurdlers, especially Ron Harris, Tony Pendleton and Jim Graves, represent the team's strength. Also high jumper Ed Shaughnessy and pole vaulter John Kamb return. Outstanding weight man Ed Arcaro is gone and Barney Schneider and Gil Sylvia, who set a new UMass javelin record of 210'11", will have to pick up the slack. Sophomore Doug O'Connell should do a capable job in the mile and two-mile and quarter-miler Steve Levine is another key veteran.

Swim coach Joe Rogers has just four lettermen back from last winter's 2–10 team. Capt. Herb Schuster, medley, freestylers Dick Blaisdell and Peter Ouellette, and backstroker George Kwiecien will need a lot of help from the freshman class. A woeful lack of depth has been a prime reason for a 3–18 record the past two years.

Bill MacConnell's ski team has won the New England title two straight years and three of the last four. The Redmen finished first in ten straight league meets last year for the school's finest ski season.

This year MacConnell has just one returning letterman, Kurt Syer, to help defend the title. Syer will get assistance from some promising sophomores, Tuck Woodruff, David Ferris, Buzz McGlaughlin, Mark Courville and Wayne Simpter. Courville, according to MacConnell, has the potential to become one of the best Redmen skiers.
Comment on the Massachusetts Foundation

EVAN V. JOHNSTON '50
Executive Vice-President

On the seventh day of August 1950, Chapter 180 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth was signed into law establishing the University of Massachusetts Foundation, Inc., a "charitable, benevolent and educational" organization. The incorporators were Alden C. Brett '12, Clarence F. Clark '22, Dennis M. Crowley, Esq. '29, William L. Doran '15, George E. Emery '24, Hobart W. Spring '22, and Frederick S. Troy '31.

The statements about the formation of this organization designed to receive and administer gifts were, to most people, less than earth shattering and couched in such legal terminology as to be difficult to understand. But to those who had worked so hard for its establishment, most of whom were alumni, it was a milestone. The days of $1 dues were over. It was the dawn of an era which would see large gifts start to give the University the kind of support it needed from the private sector.

Even so, it was a slow process. From 1950 to 1960 only about $30,000 was in the foundation's portfolio. In the last ten years, however, its worth has grown tenfold. And in the next five, it might multiply by another ten, due to the advent of a development program soon to be implemented. If we were to add monies given directly to University trust funds by alumni during that period, the total would now be over two million dollars.

Great names in the University's history have been associated with the Foundation. The first Board of Governors included Van Meter, Hawley, Bartlett, Leach, Haigis, Clark, Goldthwait, Forest, Lyons, Smith and Brett. Brett was the Foundation's first President, and Forest, Smith, Spring, and Arthur McCarthy '19 served as his officers. Of the alumni, the late Alden Brett, Dennis Crowley, Louis Lyons and Frederick Troy went on to become trustees. Crowley and Troy still act in that capacity.

Joe Forest '28 is the current president, taking over this summer from Charlie Powell '27, who served long and ably. Joe recently retired as Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and now devotes quite a bit of time to the Foundation. Through many meetings with counsel and the Vice-President for Development, Ed Lashman, a whole new set of by-laws is being developed to realign the Foundation for an increasingly important role in the University's future. Tens, even hundreds of millions of dollars may one day be handled by the Foundation. Its scope will increase to include all campuses now in existence and those which might be developed.

A lot of people and classes have to be thanked for supporting the University of Massachusetts Foundation, Inc., but none more than those who founded it and kept it going. These include present officers Larry Jones '26, Treasurer, and Wyn Dangelmayer '31, Secretary. Much rides on the new format and new members like Bob Spiller '52 and Bob Halloran '41.

Incidentally, gifts to the Foundation can be made through the alumni office and they are tax deductible.
Club Calendar

JAMES H. ALLEN ’66
Director of Alumni Affairs

Our fall season began on September 17 when we traveled to Yarmouth for a Maine State Alumni Evening. Jack Needham ’51, Walt Miles ’41 and Dick Davis ’28 acted as hosts. Thirty-five State of Mainer and ten Massachusetts-based alumni gathered at Yarmouth Academy where Jack is Headmaster. A slide presentation on the “Growth of the UMass Amherst Campus” followed the cocktail party and buffet. Former Chancellor Oswald Tippo ’32, the evening’s speaker, was ably assisted by Evan V. Johnston, Executive Vice-President of the Associate Alumni.

On September 25, our football team played (and was defeated by) a good Dartmouth College team. A cocktail party and buffet on the 10th floor of the Campus Center followed. Although we were beaten, there was still a good turnout, and those in attendance were given a chance to explore the Campus Center facilities.

On October 2, the Greater Boston Alumni Club sponsored a “Gala Cocktail Party” at the Boston Club following the UMass-Boston University football game. You couldn’t exactly call the event a celebration (our team was defeated), but three hundred alumni and friends were in attendance. We may have all been drowning our sorrows, but whatever the reason we had a great time.

Homecoming ’71 was held on October 15–17 this year. As has been the case for the last fourteen years, the weather was beautiful and, except for the football game, everyone had a great time. At the annual alumni tailgate picnic before the game, old friends gathered over food and drink and the University of Massachusetts Equestrian Drill Team put on a very enjoyable performance. Following the game, the Varsity M Club and the Associate Alumni co-hosted an outdoor cocktail party. Many alumni (about 250–300) thronged the “Beer Tent” where they were greeted by Acting Amherst Chancellor Randolph W. Bromery, University President Robert C. Wood, Vice President for Development L. Edward Lashman, and Head Football Coach Dick MacPherson.

Homecoming weekend also marked the fifth year reunion of the Class of 1966. The Class of 1966 was the late Bernie Dallas’s class, and part of the weekend’s activities included the dedication of the Bernard L. Dallas Mall. Dean Warren McGuirk of the School of Physical Education was the main speaker. His very appropriate remarks were much appreciated by those of us who knew Bernie.

On Saturday evening, the class held its reunion dinner dance with about one hundred in attendance. The meal proved to be even better than advertised, and an evening of dancing and partying topped off a very enjoyable weekend. My thanks to Joanne Piela ’66 and John Parnell ’66 who worked so hard to help make this a successful weekend.

October 23 found me traveling to Storrs, Conn. for our game with UConn, which ended in a tie. That was far better than our luck on previous weekends. After the game, a cocktail party and buffet was hosted by the UConn alumni office. Many of those who attended this post-game function showed an interest in getting an alumni club going in the Hartford area. Hopefully in the next few months I will be able to follow through on plans for such an organization.

A notice to former debaters: if you would like a copy of the latest Debate Alumni Newsletter, please write to: Ronald Matlon, Speech Department, at the University.

Nominations are now being accepted for the fourth annual Varsity M Club Hall of Fame. An athlete must have graduated at least five years ago in order to be eligible. Send nominations to Varsity M Club, Memorial Hall, at the University. The deadline is March 1.

Other nominations are now being accepted on campus, but we hope this won’t become an annual event like the Hall of Fame. The search committee for an Amherst campus chancellor would like to consider any recommendations you might have. Submit names to Evan Johnston, c/o the alumni office.

An alumni club is being formed in the Louisville/Indianapolis/Cincinnati area. Anyone interested in participating should get in touch with Flora Jacobs Valentine ’67 at 408 North Preston Street, Crothersville, Indiana 47229.

Two reminders before I sign off. Alumni Directories are still available at $5 each. Send checks made out to Associate Alumni Directory to the alumni office. And a final reminder. If you are thinking about joining us on our Aloha Carnival, you still have time to get your reservations in. A few spaces are available.

John Parnell, vice-president of the Class of ’66, presides at the dedication of the Bernie Dallas Mall.
The Classes Report

The following information was received by the alumni office before October 22, 1971.

1924

William Wilson Wood, now retired to Sebastopol, California, writes, “Hope to get back to campus sometime. Maybe for the 50th reunion. After all, it’s only three years away!” Mr. Wood had been with the LaFinca Orchards Company in Marysville for forty-five years, serving as superintendent, assistant secretary, treasurer, and member of the board of directors. He and his wife Bernice have a son, two daughters, and seven grandchildren.

The Thirties

Eleanor C. Thatcher ’35, having retired from her position at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution in Framingham last May, is taking care of the Kathryn S. Taylor Greenhouse for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

James W. Clapp ’36 has been appointed group leader, chemical research operations, in the research and development department of the American Cyanamid Company’s agricultural division in Princeton.

Robert E. Couhig ’37 operates Asphodel—Restaurant, Gift Shop and Guest Cottages as well as Couhig Restaway Company in the Jackson, Louisiana area.

C. Allen Gove ’39, corporate controller of the Kendall Company in Boston since 1961, has been named a vice-president of the company.

The Forties

Roy E. Morse ’40, professor of food science at Rutgers, recently returned from a month in Ismir, Turkey where he served as an advisor on flour products and powdered soup processing. Dr. Morse's trip was arranged by the International Executive Service Corps.

Talcott W. Edminster ’42 is an administrator of the Agricultural Research Service.

Nancy R. Webber ’42 has recently accepted a position in the library at Oregon State University.

Sidney Solomon ’48, a professor at the University of New Mexico, was chosen an Outstanding Educator of America for 1971.

Robert L. San Soucie ’49 has been appointed president and chief executive officer of Old Capital Corporation, a subsidiary of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., Wall Street investment bankers.

Robert W. Tetrault ’49 was promoted to regional accounts manager for American Bosch electrical products at Detroit.

Robert M. Thomas ’49 is assistant chief of the recently opened Mid-Manhattan Library of the New York Public Library, New York City.

1950

Myron L. Atlas is a vice-president of Frank M. Cushman Associates, Transportation Consultants in Sharon. Frank M. Cushman is a 1918 USMA graduate.

John L. Grimes was appointed vice-president and general operating manager of the Dayton Company, a Minneapolis department store and a division of the Dayton-Hudson Corporation.

Dr. Allen H. Keough is a chemist for the Dennison Manufacturing Company in Framingham.

Peter Pano, Jr. is manager at Graybar Electric Company, Inc. in Worcester.

1951

Paul J. Furlani has been appointed pension trust administration assistant in the pension trust administration department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

1952

Robert A. Davies, associate professor of English at Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon, has been elected to that university’s faculty council.

Daniel R. Porter, III is director of the Ohio Historical Society.

1953

Joseph B. Flavin, Jr. has been named to the Policyowner’s Examining Committee by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Mr. Flavin is executive vice-president of the Xerox Corporation, Stamford, and had formerly been controller of the IBM World Trade Corporation.

Lt. Col. Victor H. Marcotte, USAF, is a hospital administrator at Westover AFB.

1954

Marta Mapes Bent is in Teheran, Iran where her husband has been assigned to the U.S. Embassy.

Robert P. McMahon is director of information services at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has been active in the Pioneer Valley United Fund Drive and has taught at the evening division of Western New England College.

Dr. P. Shenian ’G is manager of a newly formed industrial products section within General Electric’s laminated products business department in Coshocton, Ohio.

Peter J. Webber, a 5-52 aircraft commander at Loring AFB, has been promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Air Force.

1955

Paul F. Cronin is a senior partner in the Hawaii law firm of Bortz, Case, Stack, Kay, Cronin & Clause.

Norman D. Farwell, as director of admissions at the MacDuffie School for Girls in Springfield, will direct financial aid and scholarship programs as well as being responsible for admissions. He and his wife, the former Margaret W. Sawtell ’56, have four children.

Maj. Gordon L. Tucker, a meteorologist, received his second award of the USAF Commendation Medal for service in Taiwan.

1956


Jordan Chatis is a district manager with the Grant Company in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He and his wife have four children: John, age 9; Nancy, age 7; Valerie, age 3; and Scott, age 1.

Robert E. Conroy, a lieutenant colonel in the Army, is at North Carolina State University.

J. Frank Dearness, Jr. is assistant commissioner in the Tennessee Department of Mental Health.

1957

James R. Bowers has moved to North Carolina where he is vice-president of sales at the
Southern Screw Company in Statesville.

Andrew C. Knowles, III is responsible for all of the activities of the PDF-11 and for the communications marketing activities of the Digital Equipment Corporation. He is married to the former Mary Pomposo.

Paul H. McGuinness has been elected vice-president of the Boston Gas sales department.

Dr. John F. Welch, former general manager of General Electric's plastics department, is the new head of a chemical division in Pittsfield.

1958

Cynthia MacKnight Kulig was widowed June 20, 1971 when her husband, Phil, was killed in an auto accident. Cindy will remain in Battle Creek, Michigan where, with the help of her eight-year-old son Jimmy, she raises and shows purebred golden retrievers.

John R. Picard is employed by the General Electric Company in Irvine, California.

1959

Henry H. Hazen, III has been promoted to district ranger of the Steamboat Ranger Station, Umpqua National Forest, Oregon. He is married to the former Elizabeth Langlois '58.

Maj. George D. Kennedy is with the Air Force in Tucson.

1960

Robert C. Armstrong was elected Administrative Officer of the Covenant Life Insurance Company.

Capt. George E. Bradley, Jr., a space systems officer, is on duty with the Air Force in Alaska.

Thomas S. Foster is teaching at Greenfield Community College.

Dr. George Lust is an assistant professor at Cornell University.

James G. Shields is area traffic manager for the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company. His wife, the former Marilyn Kolazyk '61, is the exclusive designer of "New Dimensions," a three-dimensional concept for wall hangings being marketed nationally by Bucilla of New York City. The couple has three children.

1961

Cornelius J. Coleman has been named the new assistant district director of Internal Revenue for Seattle.

Robert G. Sturtevant and his wife, the former Carol L. Worthen '67, have two children: Karen Lynn, born October 25, 1968, and Brian Russell, born March 29, 1970.

1962

Fred and Roberta Lincoln Bren announced the birth of David Henri, born August 14, 1971. The Brens have a daughter, Vicki Lynn, born December 27, 1968.

Capt. Francis E. Falbo, USAF, has been named Outstanding Company Grade Officer of the Year in his unit at McClellan AFB.

Maj. Paul F. Foley was awarded a Master of Education degree in counselor education from Indiana University last August. He is presently with the Army in Viet Nam.

Lee and Anne Silvia Jezek have announced the birth of Dianne Marie, born May 19, 1971. The Jezeks have two sons: David Lee, born May 16, 1967, and Daniel Wayne, born May 20, 1968.

Charles J. Paydos has been promoted to assistant actuary and officer of the company by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. Charles recently passed final exams to earn the designation of Fellow in the Society of Actuaries.

David S. Robinson is a self-employed designer for Coach Road Designs in Amherst.

Norman R. Sharp has been appointed associate professor and counseling psychologist at Shippensburg State College.

Margaret Smith, formerly a personnel representative with the General Dynamics Corporation in New York City, married John F. Williamson in November 1970. They spent last summer in Morocco, France, Spain and Portugal.

Ralph J. Takala, CPA, has been promoted to the position of manager in the Hartford office of Ernst and Ernst, a CPA and consulting firm. Ralph and his wife, the former Meredith Maw-by '61, have two children: Kristin and Bradford.

1963

Virginia Blais Babeu is a programmer for the Syracuse University library.

Diane Fuller Bibby is a teacher in White River Junction, Vermont.

Barry S. Briss is practicing orthodontics in Chelmsford. He also practices and teaches at Tufts, where he earned his DMD degree and did postgraduate training.

Thomas F. Connolly, an employee of the Federal government, is married to the former Mary Sahib '61.

Lt. (s.g.) James H. Donahue is stationed in Mobile with the U.S. Coast Guard.

Capt. Norman D. Gelfand, USAF, has been awarded a master's degree in business administration from Western New England College under the USAF "Operating Bootstrap" program. He is now in Taiwan as a munitions officer.

Lester Neale is employed by Snelling & Snelling in Atlanta.

Kenneth A. Parker is working on a PhD in agricultural education at Ohio State. He and his wife, the former Judith Kelley, have a daughter, Cheryl Lynne, born in September 1968.

Donald L. Quinlan 'G received his doctorate in educational psychology from the University of Connecticut. Following an extended European vacation, he will resume his duties as school psychologist at the Norwich Free Academy in Connecticut.

Edmund A. Rosenbaum is employed by the U.S. Forest Service in Cedarville, California.

Edward F. Spencer is a dentist in Boston.

1964

Joseph A. DelVecchio, formerly a special assistant in the Office of Secretary of Transportation John Volpe, is currently deputy executive director of the White House Conference on Children and Youth. He received his master's degree in political science in February 1971 from the University of Maryland, where he is now a doctoral candidate.

Robert C. Ellis has been transferred by the Weyerhaeuser Company as Indonesian coordinator of a new operation in Balikpapan, Borneo. He and his wife and two children, three-year-old India and two-year-old Laurie, will be in Borneo for two years.

Pamela Osborn Fucci is coordinator of special benefit programs for Blue Cross-Blue Shield in Boston.

Donald A. Gibbs, an actuarial student in the group pension department at Aetna Life & Casualty in Hartford, has become an associate of the Society of Actuaries.

James M. Kaplan has received his PhD in French from the University of California at Berkeley. He spent the past two years abroad, first in Sweden on a fellowship from the Swedish government, and then in Paris, on a fellowship from Berkeley.
Philip and Susan Palmer Craig have announced the birth of Jessica Merryl, born December 3, 1970.

Andrew DeToma, formerly assistant secretary for news at Smith College, has been named assistant secretary at Amherst College.

Dr. William A. Green has joined the staff of Dr. John B. Kenson of Milford, New Hampshire, as an associate in general dentistry.

Michael S. Hawrylczuk, Jr. received a master of engineering degree from Penn State.

Edward E. Kelley is a technical writer in the components division of IBM in East Fishkill, New York. Ed is married to the former Patricia A. Reed '66.

Capt. Edward C. Lemieux, a student at the Medical Field Service School at Fort Sam Houston, received his third award of the Army Commendation Medal.

John J. Mortellito has been appointed manager, manufacturing engineering, for the safety products division of the American Optical Corporation in Southbridge.

Gail Mandell Niesen is registrar at the Roosevelt Hospital School of Nursing in New York City.

Keith C. Ross received an MS degree in meteorology from Penn State.

Capt. Jack N. Singer received the Air Force Commendation Medal and 1st Oak Leaf Cluster upon completing his Air Force tour of duty. He is now completing a PhD in industrial psychology at Colorado State University.

Leo J. Stanlake, a missile maintenance officer, has been promoted to captain in the Air Force.

Theron J. Sumner is a captain in the Air Force.

Gordon H. Thorner, Jr. has been named superintendent in the personal accounts department at the Kansas City casualty and surety division office of Aetna Life & Casualty.

1966

Lewis and Sandra Borden Anderson announce the birth of David James, born March 3, 1971. The Andersons' first son, Edward Alan, was born February 28, 1969.

Doris Baglione, a teacher in California, married T. Stolarski on April 4, 1971.

Robert A. Bass, following four years of active duty in the military, is a personnel management specialist for the Veterans Administration Hospital in Marion, Indiana.

Helen A. Bearse is a librarian at the Chelsea Public Library.

Donna Huebel Bogdan works for the Educational Testing Service in Princeton.

Merrill A. Bookstein is an attorney for Fields & Bookstein, in Florida.

Louise A. Brown is a remedial reading teacher in the Boston public schools.


John E. Copp is a process engineer.

John C. Cumney, III is assigned to the U-2 squadron in Tucson. He is married to the former Barbara Collins.

Raymond A. Dube is manager of the numerical control ship operations at General Electric in Burlington.

James A. Gaffey is an administrator at the Raytheon Company in Wayland.

Marcia Muirhead Garner is a librarian at Lyndon State College in Vermont.

George W. Hannum is a landscape architect for the city of New Haven.

Thomas H. Hofman is a captain in the Air Force.

George R. Ingham is a candidate for his PhD degree at Brandeis University.

John B. Jaxheimer is an account executive in advertising for R. L. Polk & Company in New York.

Ann E. Jordan received her MEd in counseling and guidance in 1969 from Temple University and is currently a medical social worker at the Albert Einstein Medical Center in Philadelphia. On August 21, 1971, she married Kurt Richard Bruhn.

Capt. Aris G. Kalpakgian is a navigator in the Air Force.

Margaret O'Rourke Keane is a social planner.

Capt. John N. Komich is serving in Vietnam with the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service, flying an HH-53 Super Jolly Green Giant helicopter.

Mary Ann Kucynski McDonald and her husband Duran have two children: Jennifer, age 2½, and Matthew, age 3 months.

Paul R. Mitchell, MD, is in Oklahoma with the Indian Health Service, a division of the Public Health Service.

William J. Morrison, an English instructor at Beverly Junior College, is an editor for Ginn and Company.

Daria Montanari Plummer received her master's degree from the University of Connecticut.
in August 1970 and taught reading in South Windsor. She and her husband Peter have announced the birth of Katherine Elizabeth, born August 31, 1971.

Helen Mitchell Popp has been appointed associate professor of education and research and associate in education at Harvard.

 Lynne Spencer Schneider is in Wiesbaden, West Germany where her husband is chief administrator for the Office of Special Investigations in Europe.

 Capt. John G. Seekings, after completing a twelve month tour of duty in Viet Nam, is attending the Air University academic instructor course at Maxwell AFB.

 Leslie Arnold Shribert is in market research with the Gillette Safety Razor Company in Boston.

 Gary Freeman Strniste is a member of the staff of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory working with the health division as part of a postdoctoral program.

 Elliot Neal Tompkins, a research physicist for Radiation, Inc., married Charlotte Herzog on July 31, 1971.

 Capt. Courtney K. Turner, who has spent all of his second tour of duty in Viet Nam in the combat zone, was wounded for the second time in a matter of months; he suffered cuts and a dislocated shoulder when his tank hit a mine.

 John F. Uretsky is a purchasing agent for Morse Shoe in Canton.

 Donald A. Walder is an engineer.

 Lester G. Welch, Jr., an analyst for the census bureau, married Louise Koehler on June 12, 1971.


 Alexander Woodle is a program development specialist in the environmental programs office of the New England Regional Commission.

 John F. Yang is a chemical engineer for Eastman Kodak in Rochester. On November 27, 1970, he married Virginia Collamer.

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Elaine Lucas Berg is teaching at the Parker Junior High School in Reading.

 Eloise Chicoine, who married Jean-Francois Briere on August 22, 1970, is teaching at the College St. Jeanne D'Arc in Dakar, Senegal.

 David R. Burnett, who graduated magna cum laude last May from the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine, is working for Dr. M. Sidney Mall in Newton. He and his wife, the former Joanne Rogers, have two sons: Dave, age 3½, and Peter, age 1.

 Bruce N. Colby earned his doctorate in analytical chemistry from Cornell University and now holds a postdoctoral position in chemistry at the University of Illinois. His wife, the former Elana Yoike, has a master's from Cornell and is a laboratory coordinator at the University of Illinois.

 Alan C. Copithorne, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Hatfield, received his master's degree in religious studies from the Hartford Seminary Foundation last June. He and his wife, the former Rita Cerutti, have adopted a son, Eric Alan, born May 20, 1971.

 Donald R. Courteny is working in Brookline and taking graduate courses in urban affairs at Boston University. He was discharged from the Army in June 1970 with the rank of captain, and had earned the Army Commendation Medal, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal and the Vietnam Honor Medal. He and his wife, the former Carol M. Carella '68, have announced the birth of Sean Michael, born April 20, 1971. The Courtenys have a daughter, Christine Marie, who is two years old.


 Staff Sergeant Robert N. Durbin, an inventory management specialist in the Air Force, was named Outstanding Airman of the Quarter in his unit.

 Capt. Edward W. Feeley, Jr., a pilot, is on temporary duty in Germany.

 Ronald E. Foley, Jr., who received his CPA certificate in August, is employed by Whittlesley and Hadley, a Hartford CPA firm. He and his wife, the former Patricia Ryder '66, have two children.

 David G. Gibbs is with Saga Food Service at the University of Vermont. He and his wife, the former Donna Leach, have a son, Gregory Gardner, born July 14, 1970.

 Suzanne Hopkins received her master's in education from Boston State College in May and spent the summer as a guidance counselor for a kindergarten readiness program in Waltham. She is presently teaching in a sixth grade team teaching program, also in Waltham.

 Robert A. Kindness is an underwriter for the U.S. Fidelity and Guarantee Insurance Company in Springfield. Faith Dickhaut Kindness is an art teacher in the Chicopee junior high and middle schools.

 Alice Louise Lilly, director of recreation for the city of Norwich, is married to Robert John O'Donovan.

 Wayne D. Lyford and his wife, the former Susan L. Barrett, are teaching at Brattleboro Union High School. The Lyfords have a son, Scott Douglas, born December 22, 1970.

 Bruce F. MacCombie received his PhD degree in music from the University of Iowa last August.

 Dr. Frederic Mackler, who received his DMD degree from Tufts University, is a captain in the Air Force doing an internship at the USAF Medical Center at Lackland AFB. He is married to the former Susan Bernstein '68.

 Philip Main is a mechanical engineer at Union Carbide Corporation in Niagara Falls. He and his wife, the former Carol Degnan, have announced the birth of Jennifer Lynn, born January 9, 1971.

 Walter F. Malcolm, Jr. is a student at the UMass Graduate School of Business.

 Dr. Nina L. Marable 'G' is a professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg, Virginia.

 Richard B. Schinoff, formerly assistant dean of student affairs at Miami-Dade Junior College in Florida, has been appointed executive assistant to the vice-president at Miami-Dade.

 Robert P. Scott, a systems analyst with the Department of Defense, was named recipient of an MBA fellowship at the George Washington University. He and his wife, the former Donna Brumm '69, have two children.

 Capt. James E. Stewart, who has served in Viet Nam and Thailand, married Patricia L. Flaherty on April 16, 1971. Capt. Stewart has been decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross and seven awards of the Air Medal.

 Gene C. Studlien, a software engineer at the medical electronics division of the Hewlett-Packard Company in Waltham, received his MS degree in computer science from Cornell University last June. In September 1970 he married Susan Tillman.
Richard Tobacco received a master’s of engineering degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1968 and is presently a senior associate engineer at IBM in New York. His wife, the former Susan O’Connor ’68, has completed requirements for an MS in English education at SUNY and teaches English in the Arlington Central School District.

Flora Jacobs Valentine is a guidance counselor at Jennings County High School in Indiana.

Lawrence J. Wilker is teaching at the University of Delaware. The Wilkers’ son was born last June.

Dr. Paul R. Wozniak ’G is an associate professor of sociology at Western Kentucky University.

1968

Sandra J. Beaton is training and supervising students working at the University of Michigan library. On June 27, 1970, she married Joseph Finnerty.

Stephen C. Bitgood received a master’s degree in psychology from the University of Iowa in August 1970.

Emile A. Des Roches, an information officer, has been promoted to captain in the Air Force.

Andrew F. Gori, employed in General Electric’s large steam turbine department in Schenectady, and his wife, the former Diane McCobb ’69, toured Europe this summer. Diane is an English teacher at La Salle Institute.

Lt. Col. Miller Graf ’G is a graduate of the Air Force’s advanced course for communications electronics officers.

Paula F. Halprin is a medical technologist at Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston.

Claudia Dembski Hawley is a clinical audiologist at the University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis.

Ellen Palmer, who married Aaron Kischel on April 4, 1971, is teaching in Rockland.

Albert M. Klein is doing graduate work in computer science and his wife, the former Barbara Block ’67, is a teacher.

John J. Kliska, Jr., after thirteen months of active duty with the Army in South Korea, has returned to the States with a promotion to captain.

David L. Knowlton is an administrator in the office of the dean of students at Ithaca College.

Carl P. LaPoint, an employee of the Glen Cove School System on Long Island, received his MS degree from Columbia University and is now enrolled in a doctoral program at Fordham.


2/Lt. David W. McElwee, a bioenvironmental engineer, graduated from the Air University’s Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB.

Stephen M. Moss has been promoted to sergeant in the Air Force.

Lorraine Evans Pacocha is a school teacher in California.

St. Lawrence Paolino, an education and training specialist, is stationed with the Air Force in Korea.

Kim R. Santerre, an administrative officer, has been promoted to captain in the Air Force.

2/Lt. Kenneth R. Smith, Jr., a transportation officer, is serving with the Air Force in Thailand.

Alan S. Task is a teacher at the Wildwood Elementary School in Amherst. His wife, the former Jill MacDonald, was recently honorably discharged after two years in the Army Nurse Corps. The couple has a one-year-old son, Bryon Scott.

Carol L. Van Nostroand ’G is an instructor in music at Luther College in Iowa.

Joyce Sarat White, a counselor for seventh and eighth graders in Cumberland, Maine, received a master’s degree from Columbia in 1969.

Gerald F. Wood is a design engineer for the Link Group, a division of the Singer Company. He is married to the former Barbara Rayner ’67.

Robert S. Zielinski, a weapons controller, has been promoted to captain in the Air Force.

1969

Christine Peterson Baker is teaching in Holyoke at the Sullivan School.

Colin Battle ’G is an accountant.

Lonnie and Patricia Hatfield Brunini have announced the birth of Katey Anne, born March 19, 1971.

James H. Chaney, an inventory management specialist, has been promoted to sergeant in the Air Force.

Shari Nanartonis Conover is buyer and manager of the ladies department at the House of Walsh in Amherst.

Glenn Cummins is a biology teacher and wrestling coach at Hollywood Hills High School in Florida. His wife, the former Linda Bowman, teaches physical education and is the gymnastics coach at Miramar High School.

Paul B. Duby, a data systems specialist at Duluth International Airport in Minnesota, has been promoted to sergeant in the Air Force. He is married to the former Betty Deane.

Steven B. Finer is a PhD candidate and teaching fellow at Boston University.

Dr. Elizabeth Foskett ’G is with the department of developmental and cell biology at the University of California’s Irvine campus.

Mary Ann Beecher Gilbert ’G is a research associate for Colby College.

Rosalie Giordano, a social worker, married J. M. Cuticchia on September 26, 1970.

Claudia Shirm Harvey is a fourth grade teacher at the Northwest Elementary School in Leominster.


Thomas F. Limero teaches chemistry at the Fairfield University Preparatory School in Connecticut, and his wife, the former Lorraine E. Balch, is working in public relations at the university.

Cynthia Ellen Lindahl spent three months in Viet Nam as head nurse of the Army Nurse Corps’ intensive care unit. She received the Bronze Star for her service. On May 19, 1971, she married Edmund J. Virusky, Jr.

Thomas Guy Musco, an employee of Rural Housing in Suffolk, married Judith H. Jenkins ’70 on August 30, 1970.

Eugene C. Paltrineri is a second lieutenant in the Air Force being trained as a pilot.

2/Lt. Thomas L. Paradis, a supply management officer, is serving in Thailand with the Air Force.

David Pickwick and his wife, the former Gail Lord ’66, have a son, Michael David, born May 12, 1970.

Jay A. Raney is a graduate student in geology at the University of Texas. Anne Baker Raney is a graduate student in special education.

Cynthia L. Rosenfield, who is working on a master’s in speech pathology at San Jose State College, married Hal Daner on June 14, 1970.

Capt. Stanley D. Russell is stationed in Hawaii with the Army.

Airmen Robert A. Scarfia is being trained as an education and training specialist.

Nancy Sheehan is at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where she is a teaching assistant and a candidate for a master’s degree in child development.

Paul and Enid Salamoff Silverman are in Malaysia with the Peace Corps. He is working in rural development, she in home economics.
1/Lt. Robert M. Soffer and Doreen J. Manin '71 were married on April 3, 1971. Doreen is teaching second grade at Marcy Elementary School in New York.

Arthur F. Stuart, Jr. is a salesman for Allied Plywood in Charlestown. His wife, the former Holly J. Smith, is an accountant at the Guaranty Bank and Trust Company in Worcester.

Irene Frijado Usui is an EPA fellow at the University of Hawaii.

Kathleen Sullivan Ward is a fashion retailing teacher at Essex Technical Institute in Danvers.

Austin and Bonnie Loesser Zipeto '68 have announced the birth of Leigh Stephanie, born April 5, 1971.

1970

Carl S. Albro is working for his master's degree at MIT and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute. He is married to the former Donna Ambler, a nurse at the Visiting Nurses Association in Falmouth.

John D. Balling 'G, a PhD candidate in psychology at UMass, married Eleanor M. Skinner on June 13, 1970. Eleanor is the Five College Fellow at the Five College Coordinator's office.

Stanley J. Baran received a master's degree in journalism from Penn State.

Rosalind M. Barbacki, a teacher in the Westfield school system, married William S. Brezin-ki on August 22, 1970.


2/Lt. Robert S. Carley, USAF, is with a unit of the Tactical Air Command.

Dr. Loren W. Cheney 'G is assistant dean for residence halls at Rhode Island College.

Gerald Chenoweth is a junior faculty member at UMass and his wife, the former Jeanne Lyman, teaches music in Montague.

Marvin Hass Clark is employed by Early Achievement Center, Inc. in San Diego.

James D. Collins, a teacher, is married to Johanna M. Hayes.

Dennis Couture is employed by the department of city planning in Roanoke.


David Kenneth Forbes is an industrial engineer in the Air Force.

Elaine Peterson Foster is teaching French at the Belmont High School in New Hampshire.

Myra Garber, a radiological biologist at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, married Jonathan M. Levy on August 30, 1970.

Patricia A. Gardner is a graduate student at UMass.

Jacqueline Girouard Gloutak is teaching at Holyoke High School.

Johnette Utsumi Harris is a computer programmer at the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield.

Helene Hass, a substitute teacher in Easthampton, married Steven D. Holmes on October 10, 1970.

Jane Wildes Jeter is a science teacher at the Memorial School in Union Beach, New Jersey.

2/Lt. Brian J. Kruka, as a space systems analyst at the N...
Deaths

Albert Parsons '03 died September 23, 1971. A dairy farmer all his life, he had lived in North Amherst and served the town as selectman and cemetery commissioner. He was clerk of the North Congregational Church for thirty-one years, Sunday School superintendent, and a deacon. A member and former president of the Amherst Golden Age Club, he was also a member of the Hampshire County Farm Bureau. Mr. Parsons was a loyal alumnus and a consistent supporter of the University. Three children, a brother, a sister, nine grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren survive him.

Harold G. Hyde '15 of Warren, Ohio, died of a heart attack on August 2, 1971. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, two sisters, seven grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Wendell F. Smith '19 died September 30, 1971 after a long illness. An Army veteran of World War I, he attended BU and Harvard graduate schools and taught at Newton High School for eight years before joining the Brookline High School staff in 1930. He retired in 1965, having served as head of the school's adult education program as well as teaching history. Mr. Smith was a member of the Federated Church of Hyannis and a member and former secretary of the Retired Men's Club of Hyannis. His wife Miriam, two children, and three grandchildren survive him.

Earle S. Leonard '22 died November 9, 1970.

Philip W. Kimball '32 died September 18, 1971. He had been a representative for the Toledo Scale Company for twenty-two years, and then for the Hobart Sales and Service Agency for three years. A World War II veteran, he served with the Americal Division on Guadalcanal and was awarded the Bronze Star, the Asiatic-Pacific Service Medal, and the Distinguished Unit Badge. Mr. Kimball is survived by his wife, three sons, three brothers, and a grandchild.

Otis Henry Hanslick '32 of Groton died September 16, 1971 after being in failing health for seven years. During World War II, he had served in the Pacific with the American Red Cross. Mr. Hanslick had attended Tufts University, and during his career he worked for several newspapers: the Norwich Bulletin, the former New London Life, and the former Jewett City Star. A member of the Groton Lions Club and the Armed Forces Writers League, he is survived by his wife Edna, a daughter, a brother, and three grandsons.

Louis A. Breault, Jr., '37, a retired Army colonel, died September 29, 1971 after a tractor accident. Former press aide and public affairs adviser to Army Chief of Staff Gen. W. C. Westmoreland, Col. Breault retired last April after twenty-five years of military service, including twenty-one years as a career Army information specialist. After World War II, he wrote and edited radio programs for stations in Dallas and Beaumont, Texas, until recalled to active duty for the Korean War. During that conflict, he was the chief spokesman for combat operations involving United States forces. From 1950 until he retired, Col. Breault held public affairs positions with the Army in Korea, West Germany, Berlin, South Viet Nam, and the United States. He also served as information officer for the 101st Airborne Division during the Little Rock school integration crisis. In 1969 he was assigned to the Pentagon, where he wrote speeches and planned news conferences for Gen. Westmoreland. Col. Breault received the Bronze Star, the Army Commendation Medal, the Parachutist Badge, and several foreign decorations. His wife, two daughters, his mother and a sister survive him.

Clement F. Burr '41 died September 26, 1971 of a heart attack while bicycling. He had been regional manager for Kerr-McGee Chemical Company for fifteen of his twenty-five years with the company. Mr. Burr had served in Iceland and Italy with the Army Air Corps, and was discharged in 1947 with the rank of major. A member of the Franklin Harvest Club and the Southampton School Committee, he also served on the board of directors of the Three County Fair. He is survived by his wife, mother, two children, and a brother.

Dr. Charles Lloyd Warner '43 died August 31, 1971.

Benjamin S. Keyes, Jr., '45S died recently. His wife, the former Jean Swenson '47, and three children survive him.

Charles H. Maines '56 died July 31, 1971 in California, where he was associate manager of the mechanical engineering department of Mechanics Research, Inc., a Los Angeles firm. Mr. Maines had worked for North American Aviation in Columbus, Ohio, for ten years, and the Aerospace Corporation in El Segundo, California, for two years. In 1963 he received his master's in structural engineering from Ohio State. His wife Patricia, four children, two sisters and a nephew survive him.

Corrections

Melbourne C. Fisher III '67 did not die, as reported in the last issue of The Alumnus.

Catherine Bradbury '69 is married to David Luther, not a Mr. Horowitz as previously reported.
'Tis the season
to be generous. . . .
The University deserves a
place on your gift list.
And contributions to the
Alumni Fund are tax deductible.