EUGENE SANTAMASSO:
ONE OF THE BEST OF A NEW BREED OF COLLEGE TEACHERS
COLUMBIA COLLEGE’S NEW ALUMNI STRUCTURE

Though there have been a few brief announcements about it, I wish to call more attention to a most significant change in the College’s alumni service structure.

The summer issue of Columbia College Today announced the merger of the Columbia College Alumni Association and the College Fund. The enabling resolutions of last spring are now being implemented, and the College Fund offices have already been moved into Hamilton Hall, where the Association staff is now housed as well. This physical consolidation will make possible more flexible supporting services, and a lower ratio of costs to income.

The new structure is under the direction of a new man at Columbia — Mr. Marvin L. Diller, whose title is Columbia College Director of Alumni Affairs and Development. His task is to give primary assistance in developing the details of the new structure, and to direct its operations. He comes to us with long experience as a fund-raising executive with the United Fund of Westchester and northern Westchester, and as former national director of the Brandeis Clubs, an organization to assist in support of Brandeis University, he is thoroughly familiar with the problems of administering an alumni association structure.

What do we hope to gain as this develops?
1. Improved service and implementation of creative ideas.
2. Higher goals and greater success in fund raising.
3. Reduced administrative costs, which will put the largest possible amount of money where it belongs — in direct aid to our students.
4. Improved efficiency, which should enable us to do better what we do, and allow us to develop new programs where they are needed, whether in the activities of the Association or the operations of the Fund. The Association’s intellectual independence and energy will in no way be reduced by the merger, but rather made more effective by this plan.
5. Improved record-keeping.

By reorganizing our structures under the direction of an able, experienced administrator, we hope to demonstrate that we deserve your maximum support. We guarantee more efficient operations and better service; the level of support is as much up to you as it is to us. We need your time and your resources, as you can best provide them.

Sincerely,

Carl F. Hovde
Dean
Within the Family

By now you will have noticed two changes in the magazine. The first is that there was no fall issue. Personnel changes made this unfortunate circumstance possible. In the future, CCT will be issued quarterly, at the end of January, April, July, and October. We promise. In addition there will emanate from this office a four or six page supplement during each intervening six-week period. We promise that, too. The second change is the obviously abbreviated size of the magazine. Economic conditions have made the circumstance imperative, along with the folding of the Alumni newsletter and the incorporation into CCT of College Fund news previously made available to you by separate mailings. We hope, at least, to be able to approach the quality if not the quantity of the previous issues, and we are going to experiment a bit in the future to try to come up with a format consistent with the available space.

* * *

Each generation creates the culture heroes it needs. It wasn’t very long ago that college students wanted their teachers to be objects of awe, figures to worship. The more distant they were the better. They were, after all, dispensers and repositories of The Truth. That era seems to be over. The traditional barriers implied by such phrases as “The Student-Teacher Relationship” are rapidly breaking down. Students seem willing to concede that their teachers are more “learned” than they are, but they will not allow that concession to take precedence over a man’s sincere commitment to his discipline, and especially his commitment to them. Disembodied intellects who show up at the front of a room for three hours a week and then disappear on clouds of dream-dust or publishing credits soon find themselves showing up at empty classrooms.

It would be wonderful if college students were so self-motivated that they could sustain an interest in academic subjects without regard to their teachers’ personalities and pedagogic styles. But most are not. For better or worse, a teacher stands or falls on the basis of his personal example. It is too early to tell whether Eugene Santomasso, who has been featured in this issue, will develop into a great art historian, although his thesis advisor is of the opinion that his dissertation will be close to the first rank—when he completes it. But it is not too early to say that Santomasso has made a profound impression on the lives of his students by virtue of his devotion to art and architecture and his openness towards them.

“I like teaching at Columbia because I like the lack of pretense,” he says. “Sure, there are some guys I don’t like in the class, but at least they’re out front. When I was in college, you didn’t dare question the guy in the front of the room. I think the whole experience here at Columbia is very, very different and much healthier than it was when I was an undergraduate.”

But he does worry about one characteristic of the present generation of students. “I wish they’d read more. I really do. I overheard one kid last year say that he wasn’t into reading. Now what kind of a thing is that to say?”

It is possible that Santomasso has spoken too soon. The newspapers have recently been running stories about a resurgence of undergraduate interest in studying. The change has been so sudden that the professors who have reported it are still at a loss for explanations. Many of them admit that they are still trying to deal with the anti-intellectualism of the late 1960’s. In a future issue we will attempt to shed some light on the return to the classroom.

S.D.S
Re-drawing the Line

To the Editor:

I have read with great interest the article "Drawing the Line" which tells of my experiences as a visiting professor at Columbia University.

It is a fair article, but I feel I should add a few footnotes. The reader might get the impression that there was absolutely no interest at Columbia either in my first lecture series or my course. The lectures did not finish with twenty persons in the audience as stated; 150 or 200 would be a fairer estimate. And the course's attendance did not fall off badly. I had a group of students registered and with the exception of two or three radicals who had no interest whatsoever in learning, the rest stuck with the course, followed the lectures with keen interest and did the work required from them. Those who came to agitate the first day, many of whom were not Columbia's students, did not return. All these had achieved their purpose. I developed a very close rapport with the registered students and was quite satisfied with their effort. If it had not been for the disruptions, planned from the outside, the course would have been a thoroughly satisfying academic experience.

I think the serious student who followed the course were left with the impression that I made an intense effort to be fair to all viewpoints and based my lectures on careful reading and, at some stages, on new, original research. I taught the course as courses should be taught at Columbia, with a regard for scholarship and a regard for the student, and also with a concern for academic freedom. In my view, when a professor is appointed to teach a course, he is responsible for its orientation and contents, and should not be forced by anybody to alter his basic approach. To try to intimidate the professor through vilification and threats of different sorts is a direct attack on academic freedom and on the very essence of a university in a democratic society. I regret that this point is not adequately stressed in the article.

I told the students and the Administration that Columbia should pay more attention to the Puerto Rican community in New York. Columbia had an impressive record regarding collaboration with Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans. The School of Tropical Medicine, which flourished many years ago in San Juan, was one of the best in the Hemisphere and a product of joint collaboration with Columbia. The Department of Hispanic Studies at the University of Puerto Rico has received great encouragement from the Hispanic group at Columbia. Teachers College has trained a large number of our teachers and throughout the University of Puerto Rico, as well as in many of our professional organizations, there is an outstanding group of Columbia graduates.

Some of the best studies on Puerto Rican migration to the United States have been done by Columbia scholars. C. Wright Mills started his remarkable career with a Puerto Rican project, among others. Clarence Senior has also done yeoman work in the migration field.

I trust you will publish this letter in your magazine.

Dr. Arturo Morales Carrion
Director
Historical Research Center
University of Puerto Rico

Remembrance of Turmoil Past

To the Editor:

Having attended Columbia College commencing in the Fall of 1933, and ending June, 1936, and Columbia Law School from the Fall of 1937 through June of 1939, I read with interest the article ANOTHER ANGRY DECADE, which appeared in the Summer Issue of COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY.
In my humble opinion the events which are stated to have occurred during the above period, when I was in daily attendance at Columbia, have been greatly exaggerated. My only recollection of any of these events is having attended a rally in the field when bordered by 116th Street, at which the Oxford oath was sought to be administered to the assembled crowd. I have no recollection whatsoever of any violence or strike action of the types which the article in question discusses—certainly nothing in the least bit comparable to the events which appear to have engulfed the University within the last seven years. Never once were any of the schools which I attended struck nor was I ever personally urged to strike or refrain from attending any class in support of any political ideology or other cause.

I note that the authors apparently did not attend the University at that time, but have sought to develop their history from certain publications. It is possible, therefore, that such sources, particularly the so-called liberal journals and articles in the Spectator, Jester and New York Press, in the usual journalistic style, exaggerated events so that when historians rely upon them, their articles may not be in accord with the recollections of those who lived through the epoch in question.

In short, I wish to state that I would strongly disagree with the point the authors appear to make, namely, that the events of the '60s bear great resemblance to the events of the later '60s.

Very truly yours,
William H. Pavitt, Jr., '37

The Gay Scene: Cogta . . .

Homoeroticism in the 20th century is certainly at best a neurosis. Edward Berger, M.D., was one of the most successful analysts in treating homosexuals. He wrote a little book called 1000 HOMOSEXUALS (Conspiracy of Silence, or Curing and Deglamorizing Homosexuals). If you haven't read it you should just because you are the editor who allows sick people to announce that "Gay is Beautiful!". This does much dishonor to the Black slogan. Homosexuality is an illness, a perversion of the human person.

Back in '41 times Furnald was a place where the boys went to shower together and the Gold Rail was the favorite watering place of the sick people. It hasn't changed much but now they are dignified by the university providing them with lounge space for the cultural activities of the gay people.

That is much sicker than the Gay Liberation, the Gay People or Sexual Liberation.

Homosexuals are sick people who are basically very disagreeable people. Like all psychic masochists they are merciless when in power and subservient before stronger people. They are destructive of themselves and others.

I think that giving them credibility as a cultural group does the University much disservice. It is contrary to the art and science of medicine. It is contrary to intellectual accuracy. To say that the enemy is not his gayness but the society that will not let him express himself is to reverse reality, to say that what is not so is so and what is not is so.

Perhaps the campus climate is so disoriented as to give you the impression you are in Wonderland. It is my opinion however that a University has an obligation to be intellectually honest.

Why should homosexuals be made to feel at home on any Campus?

They are sick.

Sincerely,
Edward S. Gray, '41

. . . & Pro

To The Editor:

Thank you for your straightforward report about the activities of the Gay People at Columbia. I write this letter anticipating that you will receive other letters from alumni expressing their horror, disgust, or surprise about the fact that homosexuals at Columbia are finally getting it together and making some demands on the university.

All I can say is I'm sorry it didn't happen sooner. It is a beautiful fact—a part of contemporary history—that gay people at Columbia no longer have to put up with the oppression I and countless others experienced. Of course, gay people, along with women, have many battles to fight in the coming years against Columbia's institutionalized sexism.

One of my regrets is that I never got to meet my gay brothers (and my gay sisters at Barnard) while I was an undergraduate. I was gay then (as I am now)—and lest you think otherwise, there were many more like me, not only in my class but in every class since Hamilton's.

Here's hoping that more students and faculty at Columbia succeed in breaking out of the closets which Low Library would certainly like to keep well-locked! Alumni are welcome to participate in the activities of Gay People at Columbia—just write to them in care of Earl Hall and you will be notified of meetings, luncheons, dances, etc.

Allen Young '62

Situations Wanted

To the Editor:

I would like to use this space in your magazine to extend a plea to alumni of the College.

Many undergraduate pre-medical students at Columbia College have difficulty finding summer jobs in hospitals or in other kinds of health work. The College Pre-Professional Office would like to begin a folder of leads for interested students to follow up.

Any alumni who knows of openings anywhere in the country that might be of interest to pre-meds in the College should write to:

Assistant Dean ROGER LEHECKA
202 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

The letter should specify: (1) the type of work involved; (2) how a student should apply; (3) when a student should apply; (4) any special qualifications applicants should meet.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,
Roger Lehecka
Assistant Dean

Mano a Mano

To the Editor:

Recently a friend of mine forwarded a XEROX of an article that appeared in your magazine. It had to do with contemporary writers-alumni. My own work was discussed.

The inaccuracies in this article astonished me.

As regards my personal life, please let it be known that I am a confirmed Christian and have been so for over fifteen years. Where the author of this article got the information that I "was never confirmed" is beyond me—certainly he did not glean this from the short interview we had. There are many other minor errors of autobiography.

There are textual errors as well. I can only presume that the author of this article did not read "War Is Heaven" (except perhaps for the jacket blurb). Anyone who can suggest that the novel's protagonist is a Negro has surely no idea what he is talking about.

This is shoddy work to be coming from the house organ of Columbia College—unresearched and blithely inaccurate.

Cordially yours,
D. Keith Mano '63
Around the Quads

A New-Old Language

A delicate flower is blooming at Columbia. For the first time, Yiddish is being taught as a language at Columbia College. The courses consist of elementary and intermediate language instruction, and studies in the literature of the exquisitely expressive language of captivity for generations of European Jews.

The new College courses are only part of the blossoming of Yiddish at Columbia. Marvin Herzog, professor of Linguistic and Yiddish studies at Columbia and Director of the Yiddish Studies Program, is coordinating both the College courses and the graduate program (the only Yiddish graduate program in the nation) which offers both language instruction and linguistic studies as well as literature. Herzog is eager to point out that the courses are not simply a conglomerate of folklore, but are bona fide academic literature classes. “We study specific classical Yiddish authors in the context of world literature,” Herzog explains.

Columbia seems to be in the vanguard of a national Yiddish revival, for many institutions throughout the country have requested information or language lab tapes from Herzog’s institute. Dr. Herzog explains that the new fervor results partially from “the whole development of a cultural or ethnic identity,” a phenomenon responsible for the recent progress in Black and Indian studies. But he is not quick to jump on the bandwagon and attribute the interest in Yiddish solely to an awakening sense of identity among American Jews. “There’s a long academic tradition of study in this area,” Herzog points out, “that was all but eradicated when three generations of scholars perished during the holocaust. It’s not simply ethnic studies.”

Abby Henig, a Barnard freshman currently enrolled in an intermediate Yiddish class, was quite surprised to discover that Yiddish was offered at all. “I was tired of the other languages like French and Spanish,” she recalls, “and since I heard Yiddish at home, and already spoke a little, it seemed like the best way to satisfy my language requirement.”

“Miss Henig believes that a great deal of Jewish culture is entwined with Yiddish, and in fact, feels that there has been an overemphasis on Hebrew among American Jews. She envisions collegiate Yiddish studies as a way of correcting this problem. “I think that through courses like these, Yiddish can be brought back to the place it held for hundreds of years. To really truly be Jewish, one must have an understanding of Yiddish.”

In addition to questions of culture and heritage, Miss Henig feels that Yiddish literature should be read in the original language to comprehend the nuances and humor. “A lot of great thoughts have been expressed in Yiddish,” she says. Although there is a 10% enrollment of Gentiles in all the Yiddish courses, most of these seem to be investigating the language from a linguistic rather than literary point of view. However, as Miss Henig says, “Jewish culture spreads throughout all other history. An understanding of Jewish history should shed some light on that.”

Josh Barzilay, a college senior, is pursuing Yiddish for pragmatic reasons. “I come into contact with older people who do speak Yiddish, and I can’t communicate with them.” Barzilay, who attended Jewish elementary school and high school, was exempted from the language requirement by his proficiency in Hebrew, but although his father speaks Yiddish, he spoke none at all before enrolling in an elementary class this year. In fact, of the eight or ten students in his informal class, only two had any prior knowledge of Yiddish at all. Perhaps Barzilay is understating when he says, “of my friends and the people I know, very few speak Yiddish.”

Barzilay, whose educational background certainly seems to qualify him to speak on Jewish matters, feels that “Yiddish is a part of the Jewish psyche. If you understand Yiddish you understand more about being Jewish.” Since Barzilay is graduating in June, his contact with the College Yiddish program will necessarily be limited. However, he is anxious to see the Yiddish program thrive, and feels that if enough students are made aware of the options that exist in Yiddish, the program would generate considerable interest.

Although there is still no Yid-
dish major in the College, Dr. Herzog feels that any student who could "formulate a program outside of conventional programs consisting of Yiddish, Hebrew, and related subjects," could create his own major. "Such interest would be encouraged," Dr. Herzog notes. Even now, due to the large number of graduate courses on the 4000 level in Yiddish, a College student has a wide range of Yiddish classes available, and the range continues to expand.

Financially, the Yiddish program will have little difficulty expanding, and in fact, the opening of new programs would probably bring new funds to the University in the form of scholarships and grants. The personnel are already at Columbia, and according to Herzog, "There are so many people in Jewish studies now it can virtually be done with no additional cost." Whether the Yiddish program serves as an interesting source of information for Gentile linguistics majors, or as a confrontation with their cultural roots for alienated Jews, the most important aspect of the Yiddish program is that it will help to preserve a continuing appreciation of a highly developed and nearly annihilated culture.

Women Troubles

If there were any women's lib jokes circulating in administration offices last fall, they came to an abrupt halt in November. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare informed Columbia University that its eligibility for Federal contracts was in jeopardy because it had failed to meet the legal requirements for equal employment opportunity. The department's Office for Civil Rights asked its attorneys to institute formal proceedings that could lead to the termination of all Federal contracts with Columbia and the barring of the university from future Federal contracts. Suddenly, an estimated $15 million in federal contracts, or ten per cent of Columbia's total operating budget was at stake.

HEW's action is a result of a complaint filed by Columbia Women's Liberation in May, 1970, charging the university with discrimination against women on a large scale. The Government's action against Columbia was taken under a long-standing executive order prohibiting discrimination because of race, color, sex, religion or national origin in the employment practices of any business or institution holding a Federal contract.

Federal regulations to carry out the executive order call for institutions to submit "affirmative action" plans against possible or actual discrimination. A first step in preparing the plans is a carefully documented statement of the university's current personnel situation and policies. The Office of Civil Rights has charged Columbia with failing over a period of 30 months to produce that basic information, which includes data on job categories, salaries and hiring, transfer and promotion policies.

But according to President McGill, Columbia was prohibited six years ago by New York State law from keeping the data which HEW now demands. In a statement before the University Senate, and later in a letter addressed to the Columbia University Community, Dr. McGill said that "the problem is not that we are charged with discriminating; we have not been charged with discrimination and we do not discriminate. Columbia's problem is that it is difficult to prove what we do because it is exceedingly difficult to develop the data base on which to show, in the depth and detail demanded, what the University's personnel activities in fact are."

The Student Caucus of the University Senate later challenged that assertion. In a statement read by College Senator Jarvis Kellogg, '73, Dr. McGill was asked to defend with fact his statement that the university does not discriminate. "To imply that the only questions raised by HEW's action are technical and administrative incompetency is at its best shortsighted and at worst openly dishonest," said the Student Caucus statement.

A study conducted by Columbia Women's Liberation found that only one out of seventy administrators at the university is a woman, although 96 per cent of the university's secretarial staff is female. It also found that although 26 per cent of all doctorates are awarded to women, only 2.1 per cent of the university's tenured faculty members are female.

Low Library's position is that the issue is more complicated than that. And in an effort to supply HEW with an acceptable "affirmative action" plan before the hearing takes place, Dr. McGill has appointed a five man committee in the administration to prepare detailed information on the university's minority hiring and employment practices in administrative and clerical posts. A faculty committee of eight men and four women has also been appointed to submit recommendations on how the university can improve its policies on the status, appointment and promotion of minority faculty members.

The University also disclosed that it is considering the appointment of a woman to a high-level position in the administration, that the Board of Trustees is considering electing a woman to fill the vacant seat left by the resignation of Percy Usry, and that a black is being considered as director for Earl Hall.

President McGill has stated that data is so scarce that it may become necessary to hire a management firm to compile the necessary personnel statistics. This would cost the university about $100,000, McGill reported, but the total time and expense the university would expend compiling the data would cost about $700,000.

The women who initiated the complaint were angry because they were not asked to advise the university about possible ways of ending sex discrimination on the campus, especially when HEW directives call for separate timetables and goals to be established by minority and sex.

Among the points which Columbia Women's Liberation would like to have included in any new "affirmative action" plan are equal salaries for men and women in all university job categories; an increased number of women hired for academic positions; promotion of women in staff and administrative positions who have better qualifications than male employees in higher level jobs; maternity leave commensurate with the benefits of military leave for men; the establishment of child care facilities appropriate to the needs of the University community.
"We are not happy about the prospect of debarring Columbia from millions of dollars in contract funds," said J. Stanley Pottinger, director of the Office for Civil Rights, "but we are not happy about their failing to comply with equal employment requirements, either. We expect that the university will resolve the matter and propose an affirmative plan before the debarment hearing actually takes place."

This is what the university will attempt to do. Said McGill: "We do not intend to engage in a public battle with HEW on matters of the University's obligations in affirmative action. We shall comply with federal regulations and we shall pay the cost whatever it may be if given the opportunity to do so."

A Place to Relax?

Now it's the lounges. The Dean is adamant, the President is worried, and the Board of Trustees will be put on the spot. The Undergraduate Dormitory Council has been working overtime trying to get official University recognition of a gay lounge in Furnald Hall, while simultaneously attempting to prevent Asian students from barring non-Asians from their Carmen Hall lounge.

Both President McGill and Dean Hovde have voiced explicit opposition to the sanctioning of a gay lounge at Columbia. Recently the American Civil Liberties Union asked Hovde to grant recognition to the lounge. In his first official statement on the issue, Hovde refused. In a letter to the ACLU, which the Dean's Office made public, Hovde denied any "institutional oppression" of homosexuals at Columbia.

"I do not feel," the Dean said, "so far at least, that I wish to take an action seen by some as endorsing a homosexual orientation in a community where there are many young people of naturally ambiguous drives given their age."

The Dean further maintained that no contradiction existed between his support for the three ethnic lounges (for Blacks, Latins and Asians) and his opposition to a lounge for homosexual students.

Meanwhile, in a letter to the administrator of the Institute of Social Ethics in Connecticut, President McGill said: "Our cloudy understanding of homosexuality suggests that many young students experience latent homosexual impulses."

"Accordingly, we do not think it proper to provide under University auspices a center that might have a profound effect on the sexual orientation of young people who are essentially innocent in this dispute."

Then the controversy was aired at a New York City Council committee hearing. The issue was a proposed amendment to a civil rights bill which would prohibit discrimination against homosexuals in housing, jobs and public accommodations. The bill is being sponsored by Council Minority Leader Eldon Clingon, '60, a Liberal of Manhattan, among others.

Morty Manford, '73, a spokesman for Gay People at Columbia, testified that although minority groups were able to have lounges set aside for themselves, his organization was being denied that same privilege. He appeared in behalf of a section of the bill which would forbid an "educational corporation" to "deny the use of its facilities to any person otherwise qualified by reason of his race, color, religion or sexual orientation."

The Undergraduate Dormitory Council has held the position that, in the absence of any legal barriers, the only institutions responsible for what takes place in the dormitories are the dormitories themselves. They will now go over the heads of the Dean and the President and will ask the Board of Trustees to reverse the official College and University position. This is the first time in Columbia's history that a student organization will appeal an administrative decision to the Trustees.

However, the UDC and the Dean's office are in complete agreement on another lounge issue. Both have been angered by a recent vote of Asian students to restrict the use of their lounge in Carmen Hall solely to Asian students and organizations.

"It is one thing to have a de facto segregated lounge, it's another to proclaim it as such," said Jim Thomas, '73, president of the Carmen Hall UDC. He went on to indicate that such a restrictive policy could be in violation of conditions set down by the UDC last spring, when it granted the lounge to the Asians.

Why Isn't This Man Smiling?

That's football coach Frank Navarro, friends, immediately after presiding over one of the great catharses in Columbia sports history. Cheer up, Frank, beating Princeton is a good thing.
Eugene Santomasso's Open Classroom

... and his open office...

... and his open house...
There are 180 of them, up 30 from last year. They include the usual complement of pre-architecture students, and urban studies and art history majors. But there are also pre-medical, pre-laws and even a pre-dental student. There are English majors and sociology concentrates. There are Luddites, melodists, infantile leftists, a theosophist, mature leftists, monarchists, behaviorists, Jungians, the fellow who wears the Lion suit at the football and basketball games, and a Reform Democrat. Those are the registered students in the course.

Then there are the former students, now in graduate school, who have come back from Boston and Philadelphia to visit and sit in on a class or two. There is the sophomore physics major already taking senior courses who has been sitting in regularly, and who is now on the brink of switching into art history. William Schwartz, Chicago ’38, who on the advice of his daughter Laurie, Barnard ’73 and a registered student in the course, cut short a business trip to New York and came uptown to catch the lecture on Futurism. He has taken a number of courses at the Chicago Art Institute and does a lot of painting and reading in his spare time. Alex Sachare, who graduated from the College last year and now works the night desk at the Associated Press, spends some of his afternoons in 501 Schermerhorn. Jamie Katz’s 12-year old brother came in to check out the lecture on Russian Constructivism. Jamie Katz is a senior who is registered in the course. He says that his mother is very sorry that she couldn’t make the Gaudi lecture.

There has been in recent years something of an explosion of interest on this campus in the study of modern architecture. A number of theories have been advanced in efforts to shed light on this phenomenon:

* It is symptomatic of a more general resurgence in appreciation of the arts.
* It is related to a groping for new aesthetic standards more suited to a society being wrecked by upheaval, and a culture confused and disturbed by ambiguity and paradox.
* It is part and parcel of an increasing concern with the plight of the cities.
* It is the result of a burgeoning awareness that the quality of the contemporary environment is rapidly becoming repellent even to the coarsest sensibility.

And when you get right down to it—it is because Art History C3833x, Modern Architecture From 1780 to the Present, happens to be taught by Eugene Santomasso. What follows is an explanation of this particular point.

In every generation there are a very few teachers whose courses are not merely excellent, they are an absolute must; whose offices are always packed with students; whose phones never stop ringing. Santomasso is one of these. (In addition to teaching the Modern Architecture course, he is the pre-arch advisor, supervises a number of undergraduates doing individual research and teaches a section of Art Humanities. About an hour after registration began last fall, Santomasso’s Art Humanities section was completely filled.) David Smith, who along with Santomasso and four other junior members of the Art History faculty share a cramped office in 607 Schermerhorn, refers to Santomasso’s students as “Santomasso’s Hordes.”

“Leave the door open day or night and one of them will fall in. Do you see those doorknobs,” says Smith pointing to the door. “They’ve been broken off three times in the last two years. That’s never happened in any other office I’ve ever been in. I am convinced it was some of Santomasso’s Hordes trying to break in to talk to him. We have to get him a secretary.”

Here is Professor Howard Davis, Chairman of the Art History Department:

“Everything I’ve ever heard combined with my own personal knowledge indicates that he is an extraordinarily able teacher and a genuinely warm person who really cares about his students and the material. You can’t miss with that kind of combination.”

Here is Henry Coleman, Dean of Students:

“He is one of those people you thank the Lord for having put in your institution.”

Here are some of Santomasso’s Hordes:

“He has so much enthusiasm that he carries you right up there with him. It makes you genuinely respect him and he endears himself to you because of it.”

“He can tell you how a building is actually put together—no only the structural process but the imaginative process.”

“A lot of people teach because it’s a job. He does it because it’s him.”

“I’ll bet you that half the kids in the course at one time or another consider becoming architects because of him.”

“I really wasn’t too interested in college teaching as a career before this. Now I am.”

“He doesn’t come on like an omniscient god. He’s opinionated, but you can argue with him and he’ll take you seriously.”

“Everybody on my floor knows my advisor is San-
tomasso, but I don't know any of their advisors."

"He knew who I was even before I came into the course. Unbelievable."

"I heard he gives low grades. So what. Grades aren't important when you take Santomasso."

"I never liked Gaudi very much. But after the lecture I borrowed ten dollars to get a book on Gaudi. I had to have it."

"I'll do anything to get into his seminar. Anything. I'd kick him to get into his seminar."

The seminar will not be given until the spring of 1973. Sandy Chelnov, a seventh semester senior at Barnard has arranged a leave of absence from the spring of '72 till the spring of '73. If the seminar would have been given this spring, she says she doesn't think she would have taken the leave.

Eugene Santomasso, 33 years old, is a young instructor and an old graduate student, who worries about his Ph.D. which must be completed by the summer or he will be forced to leave Columbia. His scholarship is considered by his superiors to be excellent. But he is a painfully slow writer. Within his expansive soul, churning brain and skinny body reside apparently boundless reserves of joy and ego and love and frenzy. He has shaggy hair, a full mustache, and wears tweedy jackets, button-down shirts and mod ties — middle twentieth century Upper West Side. He has starkly pale skin, high, prominent cheekbones and blazing, ascetic eyes — middle thirteenth century Roman monastery.

He always shows up between 15 and 20 minutes before the class is scheduled to begin. He says it is because "everything has to be just right, and I like to start on the dot at ten after two." That's part of it. The other part is that he just can't wait. (Imagine Willie Mays going to Candlestick Park. Imagine Teddy Roosevelt contemplating San Juan Hill.) But he must wait. The class before his hasn't yet finished. Santomasso stands in the corridor jiggling his keys.

One of his students, another early arrival, comes up and says, "Nice coat."

"Oh, you really like it?" Santomasso is pleased but looks dubiously at the coat. "This is some coat. My winter coat. I wear my winter coat, and I'm still freezing. It's not even that cold. What the hell am I going to do when it really gets cold?"

Some more students come up to talk. The conversations become more businesslike but Santomasso is
just as ebullient and informal. He just likes to talk to students, combining his idiom and theirs without self-consciousness or condescension:

"... You see, what these guys were really into was a geometricization of the Art Nouveau ..."

"... You’re right, it’s not socially relevant stuff. But what you have to realize is that these people were into one another. That’s a very heady thing. They weren’t interested in social problems. They were trying to create a whole new architecture ..."

Santomasso likes to be called by his first name. He gives out his home phone number. The students invite him to their parties and dinners, and he and his wife Ann both go.

"It’s amazing what those kids can do in a dorm room,” he says. “They make fantastic stuff. Their grandparents send in homemade wine. Their mothers bake cookies. Amazing,” Thom Harrow, a junior, invited Santomasso and his wife to go walking one Sunday near the Fulton Fish Market to study the architecture of lower Manhattan. They went. “I plan to do it again,” says Harrow. “It’s like going with a friend.”

Santomasso, naturally, reciprocates. Since his office is always crowded, he has the students who are doing individual research come up to his apartment two or three evenings a week. The tutorial sessions are supposed to last an hour. Usually, they last two. Often, they last four. Last year Santomasso had the entire Art Humanities section to his home one evening to discuss the final exam. They discussed it. Then they had some food and something to drink. Then they sat on the floor watching the Late Show. For the record, the movie was “1984.”

The informality, however, has its limits. While many junior faculty members dress very casually for their classes, Santomasso always wears a jacket and tie. Last year, he became disappointed with the lack of response to his questions in one class. He dismissed the class. When there was talk of using the pass-fail grading system for the Art Humanities course, Santomasso argued vigorously for the traditional system. He gives very tough final exams. When students come into his office to complain about grades, Santomasso will whip out the paper and point by point tick off statements like “... you could have said this, but you didn’t...” “... you ignored this point; and this one; and these two...” Says David Outhwaite, another officemate: “The kids are usually too awed by the scene to offer any argument. They usually go away agreeing with him. He very rarely changes a grade.” Of his own research, Santomasso says, “I was trained in a German tradition, and I like it that way. I am very proud of my footnotes.”

He fairly bounces into his classroom, and wastes no time setting it up, putting out the individual lecture outlines he prepares for each student, pulling down the shades, opening the projection box and arranging the slides. The approach to these tasks is about the same as his approach to his footnotes.

A Barnard student walks in, taking off a glove with her mouth and waves to Santomasso who is now at the front of the room, pulling down two large screens over the blackboard.

“And where were you on Friday?”

She is startled. “I, uh, was sick.”

“Are you better?”

“Yes, but how did you know I wasn’t here? How did you see in the dark?” After class, a friend asked him the same question, noting that there were, after all, 180 students in the class. “That’s nothing,” he said. “I was tempted to ask her where she was on Wednesday, too. But I resisted.”

More students arrive, including Barry. Barry nods.

“Barry! Barry wasn’t here last time. You missed a very important lecture, Barry. We’re getting to the major movements in modern architecture, Barry. Miss one lecture and that’s the ballgame.” Santomasso is smiling and tapping his pointer on the table. Barry looks disconcerted.

It is nearly ten after two and Santomasso’s eyes are darting furiously across the room. He starts to pace, he scratches his hands, and tugs at his lower lip. He checks the clock and moves to the lectern to review his typewritten notes. Once the class begins, he will have to refer to them only once or twice.

On the days he teaches, Santomasso will sit in the Avery Library for two hours reading and rereading his notes. He has been teaching at Columbia for five years, and he has always prepared for his classes in the Avery Library, the architecture library. He would have liked to have been an architect himself, “but I was really terrible in math.”

The night before each lecture, he spends two hours in his study at home, selecting and ordering the slides he will use the following day. “I have a recurring nightmare,” he says. “I keep dreaming that there are only two minutes to go before the class starts and none of my slides has been picked out. Not one. But that will never happen. Never.”

Nearly every slide he presents is his own. Santomasso spent the better part of two summer vacations in Europe photographing, in color, the buildings he discusses in class. Weekdays were usually spent concentrating on the slides he would need for his disser-
tation. Usually, the weekends were used to take the pictures he wanted solely for himself and his students. Meticulous care was taken to insure that each building was covered thoroughly, that no shot would give a distorted perspective, that interiors were covered as well as exteriors. If, in class, he must discuss a building he has never personally seen, he will always admit that fact to the students, and he will usually apologize for it.

Ann, a biologist in cancer research at the Sloan-Kettering Institute, binds each slide in a special casing of aluminum and treated glass to cut down on distortions. Many of the slides are hers, the result of her own European vacations taken before she married.

"Sometimes," she says, "I think he married me for those slides."

"I did not," he says.

At present, the collection numbers between eight and ten thousand. There will be more. Wherever he goes, Santomasso takes pictures of buildings. "A former student of mine will be going to Russia this summer," he says. "He's going to let me duplicate his stuff. I always ask my students if they would mind sharing their slides with me."

Just before the class begins, Santomasso's eyes get glassy and he retreats into a fog: momentary stage fright. He used to do a lot of acting when he was younger. Until five years ago, Santomasso was a head waiter in a resort at Lake George, New York, during the summers. The staff would put on plays and he would have major roles in all of them, "character parts, mostly." But the strain of being a graduate student and full-time teacher for nine months, and a head waiter and actor for the other three was a bit too much. He developed ulcers and gave up going to Lake George. The ulcers are gone.

At precisely ten after two, Santomasso takes off his jacket, because he will need room to move. Then he picks up the pointer, shuts off the lights and starts to teach the course in modern architecture.

What ensues is a lecture, a light show and a one-man Dionysian revel. As he blasts through an analysis of 50 different slides, Santomasso punctuates nearly every word with a physical gesture. He sweeps his pointer along the lines he emphasizes in the building. If the pointer is not enough, he uses his free hand as well. He thrusts his arms and clenches his fists. He rolls his shoulders and twitches his neck. He darts back and forth from one screen to the other. He gets so involved with the buildings that it sometimes looks as though he is going to climb right into the screen.
He should use a microphone, but he talks at the top of his lungs instead. Most of the time it looks as though he is talking to the slides, as though he were personally trying to breathe life into a photograph of a shoe factory in Germany or a racetrack in Spain.

The vocabulary is not only that of the art historian—open and closed forms, lines, edges, contours, masses, voids, textures, surfaces—but a human vocabulary as well—pushes, pulls, tensions, moods. Meanwhile, the students are trying to take notes in the dark and keep up with the torrent of words and shadows of hands and arms and heads and pointers—all belonging to Santomasso—emanating from the front of the room. There are jokes—the good ones get laughs and the bad ones get hisses—and applause for startling insights. Recent surveys indicate that he averages one ovation every two weeks, and four laughs and one hiss each lecture. "It is not," Santomasso admits, "very sober approach."

But it is a very carefully calculated one. The rapid pace was the one Santomasso was exposed to as an undergraduate at Yale. The vocabulary is from the French art historian Focillon, whose operating principle was: "There is a life to the forms."

Santomasso admits that "there isn't that much time for reflection. But that's the pedagogical method. You bathe them. You wash them in a series of ideas and feelings. You give them a full immersion, sweeping them along. My compulsion is to keep the lesson moving. Don't let it drag. Instead of one image, I'll use five different views of the same building to drive home the same idea.

"I want the students to feel as though they love and understand modern architecture. At the very least, I want them to know what they like and what they hate."

"It's unfortunate that most of us have been brainwashed into thinking that modern architecture is all right angles and machinenstilte. You know, Germany, 1900. I'd like to broaden their vision, get them to like different things—Le Courbousier, Art Nouveau, . . . I like to give them the off-beat stuff, and even if some of them don't like it at least they can try to understand it.

"Most kids learn how to think and read verbally when they are very young, but they don't learn to do it visually at all. My course is like a primer in reading. Even if they can't do it very well, at least they'll come away knowing what the possibilities are. That's why you use human terms, to activate their imagination. In the very first lecture I say to them, 'We get to know buildings because they are for us. We have to translate architecture in terms of ourselves.' I want so much for them to feel the buildings in their guts."

But he also demands that they think about the buildings with their brains. The most sophisticated students in the class concede the difficulty of the material. Whenever Santomasso begins a lecture on a new topic he, will discuss the paintings and the sculpture of that era before he even gets to a building and he always puts a movement in its historical context, showing works from previous and future movements. On the final exam, students must analyze buildings they have not seen in class. The object is to make them think, not memorize.

And to help them think, Santomasso gives a review session every three weeks, using his own time. There are no lectures here, and Santomasso spends an hour or more—usually more—answering questions from the students and asking his own.

He spends even more extra time on the project he has assigned to the class. Each student must create an "environment" for an L-shaped lot on Amersterdam Avenue between 111th and 112th Streets called "Plaza Caribe" by the tenants in the nearby buildings. The object is to develop a multi-purpose playground and pavilion for the people who live in the neighborhood. The point is not to have the students use their hands, but to have them think through a problem the way an architect does, and to consider the needs of the people who must live with that environment. "I wanted the project to be socially relevant," says Santomasso. "And I wanted a site that the students could get to see often."

After the student completes the project, Santomasso will spend about twenty minutes with him discussing and criticizing it. That means at least another 60 hours of extra evening and Saturday sessions during the first three weeks in January.

On learning of the project, members of the local Community Action Board asked Santomasso to submit the best designs to them. When the Board gets the City funds to develop the site, it will consider using the best ideas to come out of the class. The Board as a whole was first made aware of the project by Richard Hsia, a member of the Board, a first-year law student at Columbia, and a former student of Santomasso's when he attended the College. Hsia learned of the project from his girl friend, a student at Barnard, who is now taking Santomasso's course.

Last year, Hsia was thinking of applying to architecture school and sought out Santomasso, who was not his adviser, for help. Santomasso told him that he would have to compile a portfolio of photographs of his work to show the admissions officers of some of
the schools. “Do you know what he did?” says Hsia. “He came up to my apartment and took the pictures for the portfolio himself. And I wasn’t even his advisee.”

Despite the phenomenal success of the course, Santomasso is not completely happy with it. He agrees with some of his student critics that he goes too fast and covers too much material with too little class participation, and he’s thinking seriously of expanding the course to a year and limiting the registration.

“The most successful course I ever taught at Columbia was a course in Greek Art,” he says. “It was small, 25 kids at the most. In 511 Hamilton. I’ll never forget that room. It was the most glorious course because I was able to lecture in my style, but the students felt free to interrupt, to ask questions and make comments and ask for clarifications. It was just glorious. They made connections, they pulled things together. We covered more in greater depth than I ever thought possible. The communication between us was magical. We all knew what a fantastic thing was happening with us that semester. The distance between you and a large class is a very frustrating thing. You really miss something when you don’t get to know the kids as people.

“I actually learned how important personal contact was at another school I taught at. The dean said at a faculty meeting that the kids were not very bright, and that we couldn’t expect too much from them, which was a really terrible thing to say. In one sense it was true. They weren’t that bright—on paper. But once they opened up as people, they could open up more as students and you could expect more from them and get it.”

He actually learned that lesson much earlier than that:

“I was a very nervous child in school. Always talking and running around. The teachers used to grab me by the cheeks and look down at me and say, ‘Do you do this at home? Huh? Do you do this at home?’ Well, they were holding on to my cheeks so all I could do is just shake my head. No, I did not run around my house like a maniac. I didn’t begin to calm down until the fifth grade—no the fourth—when Mister Raffone, Mister Raffone of the fourth grade at the Barnard Grammar School in New Haven took an interest in me as a person. For three years nobody paid attention to me. That was the beginning. Eventually I became a real grubby kid. If there were two copies of a book in the library, one of them was in my hands.”
A Pessimist With A Zest For Life

By Gerald Green '42

[Editor’s Note: Gerald Green, the prolific author of, among other novels, Faking It and The Last Angry Man, will have his twelfth book published soon and is working on his thirteenth.]

The tiny helicopter lifted us gently over the rim of Tortugas, an extinct volcanic island set like a dark jewel in the blue velvet of the Gulf of California. We hovered a moment at the lip of the vast crater, then began the descent to the black lava bed.

"We'll need some script to describe this," I said to Professor Krutch. With an NBC camera crew, we had been travelling around Baja California in Mexico, filming a documentary based on his book Forgotten Peninsula.

Krutch pondered a moment. As the helicopter set us down on the floor of the volcano, he said:

"Virgil might be appropriate. Something on the descent into hell. Hoc opus, hic labor est."

"My Latin isn't that good, Joe."

"Virgil was saying that getting into hell is easy, but getting out can be a problem." His seamed, sun-burned face broke into a smile. "Of course, Virgil never had the advantage of a helicopter. You see, I'm not against all technology."

I recall the incident because it reminds me of the effortless and witty way in which this remarkable scholar bridged the two fields in which he had achieved eminence for half a century — literature and nature.
When Joseph Wood Krutch died on May 27, 1970 at the age of 76, he left behind a legacy of more than 20 widely acclaimed books attesting to his long career as teacher, drama critic, editor, biographer, philosopher, humanist, essayist, and for the last twenty years of his life, one of the nation’s leading naturalists and conservationists.

Joseph Wood Krutch was a man equally at home with Homer or a horned toad, a wise and eloquent writer who could appreciate Boswell or a barn owl. He brought enthusiasm and style and good sense to everything he wrote, and his zeal was contagious.

Krutch had been my teacher at Columbia College in the early forties. A stoop-shouldered man of average height, bespectacled, sandy-haired, he was rather shy with his students. In no way was he a professional campus character or a “Mr. Chips.” His only concession to eccentricity was a rakish black hat brim down. Possibly it was a gesture toward his post as drama critic for The Nation. (He had been a respected voice in New York theatrical circles for many years. It was Krutch who first hailed the young Eugene O’Neill as a major voice in American drama, and who later stood by O’Neill’s reputation when many tried to down-grade him. O’Neill’s name stood the test of time. As so often happened in matters of literary judgment, Krutch was proven right.)

The shyness of which I speak was not evident when Krutch lectured. He was nothing less than brilliant, a master of clarity, concision, provocative thought. He read beautifully, his voice rich with the pleasant drawl of his native Knoxville. Facing the lecture room in Hamilton Hall, he would make Dryden and Marlowe and Sheridan, and above all his idol, Samuel Johnson, live and breathe for us.

Many years later, when he had become close friends, he confided to me, “You know, Jerry, all the years I taught at Columbia, I had the feeling that I had absolutely nothing of value to tell my students and that I was wasting their time and mine.”

His pessimism was legendary. I brushed aside his confession, assuring him that the hours we spent in his class were among the most rewarding in those exciting years on Morningside Heights.

“If nothing else, Joe,” I said, “your lecture on Wimpy was worth everything. Do you remember it?”

He laughed. “Of course. Wimpy as an example of the Ben Johnson’s characters, each governed by an overwhelming trait or, as Johnson called them, humors. Volpone, greed. Mosca, cunning. Just like Wimpy, who loves hamburgers. If you could appreciate Wimpy, you could appreciate Ben Johnson’s plays.”

It was typical of his teaching. His mind was monumentally erudite, but he was plain-spoken and lucid. He knew how to reach undergraduates, and as his television programs were to prove, millions of ordinary Americans responded gratefully to his wisdom. There was never anything of the intellectual snob about Krutch.

“Even if we didn’t become experts on Elizabethan drama,” I said, “we knew that a Krutch course was good for a straight A. I can’t remember a more generous marker than you. Just about everyone got an A.”

“That was intentional,” he said. “I suspected none of you learned anything, so it was just as easy to give you all A’s, as C’s or D’s.”

New York winters had played havoc with his respiratory system, so in 1951, he and his devoted wife, Marcelle, moved to Tucson, Arizona. He resigned from his chair as Brande Matthews Professor of Dramatic Literature at Columbia and from The Nation, and began a new life at the age of 57.

“I didn’t come west for its future,” Krutch wrote, “for its industry, its growth, or its opportunity. I came for three reasons: to get away from New York and the crowds, to get air I could breathe, and for the natural beauty of the desert and its wildlife.”

Thus began his romance with the Arizona desert and his transformation from literary scholar to naturalist. The happy years he and Marcelle spent in Tucson produced many superb books — The Desert Year, The Voice of the Desert, The Great Chain of Life, Grand Canyon, Forgotten Peninsula. This gentle, scholarly man soon emerged as one of the most forceful voices in behalf of conservation. The pen that had written about Edgar Allen Poe and Alexander Pope and Christopher Marlowe, turned its talents toward the desert tortoise, the mountain lion, the evergreen forests, and all the majestic beauty of the southwest.

Decades before conservation, overpopulation and all the related problems of environment had become popular issues for editorialists, politicians and young activists, this soft-spoken but tough-minded man was warning his fellow citizens:

“If we do not permit the earth to produce beauty and joy, it will, in the end, not produce food either.”

Has anyone, in a single sentence, ever summed up our dilemma more perfectly?

With his new friends in Tucson, men like Bill Woodin and the late Lew Walker of the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, he lent his name and his writings to numerous conservationist causes. He helped save a magnificent stand of giant saguaro cactus. With Roger Tory Peterson and Carl Buchheiser, he successfully appealed to the Mexican government to declare the island of Rasa a bird sanctuary. And he lectured frequently, telling his Tucson audiences of boosters, salesmen and developers that he was opposed to their booming expansion, and warning them that “what we call inevitable progress, isn’t always inevitable, and it may not be progress.” (They listened respectfully, and many, like a Tucson reporter, concluded that “Professor Krutch probably had his tongue in his cheek.” He was repeatedly required to assure them that he did not.)

In the spring of 1962 I called Professor Krutch from New York and persuaded him to let me produce a docu-
matory film for NBC based on his book *The Voice of the Desert*. He would appear in the film and narrate it. At first he was reluctant to disturb his desert tranquility. But soon after being initiated into film work, he became an avid performer. Krutch, it developed, was a ham. Moreover, he was pleased to have his views on conservation presented to a wide audience.

Krutch had aged noticeably in the twenty-five years since I had seen him at Columbia. But the benevolent sun and clean air of Arizona had endowed his face with a weatherbeaten, rugged look. In the morning, he would sit on his patio, while hummingbirds and cardinals flitted about, and rabbits and squirrels came to share our breakfast, and we would discuss the day’s filming. Our only problem was that he was such a superb talker—whether praising the courage of a wren who built a nest in a nearby cactus, or reminiscing about Tallulah Bankhead’s vocabulary—that we often simply sat, and talked, and forgot about NBC’s film.

To see Krutch with birds and animals was a revelation. He approached the lowliest of creatures with no false sentimentality, but with a direct, candid interest. (“We’re in this together,” he once was tempted to whisper to the first spring peepers when he lived in Connecticut.) In his eyes, lizards and wasps and road runners were God’s creatures, no less than man, and deserved their share of the earth. He was bitter about the efforts of “sportsmen” to kill road runners, on the assumption that the bird ate quail eggs. Krutch argued that man would end up eliminating both road-runners and quail, “something at which he was very good.”

A remarkable sequence in *The Voice of the Desert* showed Krutch patting a fearsome tarantula. “I don’t mind,” he held us, as he gently placed the hairy black spider on his hand. “He won’t bite unless provoked, and if he does, it isn’t much worse than a bee sting. Man is the only real predator.”

The film attracted a large audience. Even more encouraging were the number of people who wrote in to say that they had been waiting for years to hear someone so eloquently make the case for conservation. His love for the desert creatures, and his plea that we learn to share the earth with other species were widely applauded. He was gratified. “If you believe in something strongly,” he told me, “why not tell it to others? Why hide it in jargon and in professional journals that only a few of the elite read?”

Two years later we collaborated again, this time on a film based on his book *Grand Canyon*. He had undergone operations for cataracts and his health was not as robust as it had been. But he insisted on making the horse-back trip to the Supai Indian Reservation at the bottom of the Canyon. He was inspired by the blue-green waterfalls and the soaring red cliffs where the Indians made their home. Like Thoreau, he was delighted to walk among people who were living reminders of a simpler life, a time...
when man was more in tune with the natural world.

Yet there was no mushy sentiment in Krutch. He approached the Indians with humor and candor. One night, as we rested in front of the Supai Lodge, one of the Indian chambermaids, a stout girl of sixteen, wheedled a cigarette from our cameraman.

"How are you enjoying that cigarette?" Krutch asked her.

"It tastes good, like a cigarette should," the girl answered, with a straight face.

As we roared, he said to her: "My dear, I'm delighted that your education at the Indian School in Phoenix was a liberal one."

The last time we worked together was in the summer of 1967. This was a tour of the Baja California peninsula in Mexico via amphibian plane and helicopter. We used his book "Forgotten Peninsula" as the basis for our documentary.

He was now 73 and his face was deeply creased. But his voice was firm, and his excitement over a new project and new vistas was as vibrant as ever.

"You know, Jerry," he told me, as we soared over the blue waters of the Gulf of California, "I was paid a high compliment by a book critic last month. He referred to me as Joseph Wood Krutch, the well-known desert rat. I daresay I enjoyed that as much as winning the National Book Award."

One day Krutch and Lew Walker, with my camera crew in pursuit, set out in search of a rare cactus known as the "creeping devil." It was a hot exhausting day of false trails, stalled jeeps and angry debates by Mexican guides. In late afternoon Krutch and Walker espied the "creeping devil," a carpet of thick grotesque cacti bristling with wicked spikes.

The two naturalists stood a while in silent tribute to the wondrously weird plants. It was a moment of grand involvement with nature. I envied them.

Suddenly Krutch began trotting toward one of the grey-green cacti. "Lew," he said, "I can hardly believe my eyes. I think this one is bearing a flower."

The two of them knelt in the burning sand and examined one thick twisted plant. At one end sprouted a rosy bud, no more than two inches high.

Krutch's face was radiant. "Lew, this is fantastic. Even Wiggins admits he has never seen the creeping devil in bloom."

Walker agreed. "Let's take photographs for him."

They took pictures; we filmed the historic moment. Wiggins, I learned, was Professor George Wiggins of San Francisco, a botanist, and the leading authority on the flora of Baja California. Their joy in sighting a flower on the "creeping devil" was heighted, I was sure, by this botanical upmanship. (Wiggins proved to be grateful for the report and the photographs).

In 1969 the Columbia College Alumni Association awarded Professor George Wiggins of San Francisco, a botanist, and the leading authority on the flora of Baja California. Their joy in sighting a flower on the "creeping devil" was heightened, I was sure, by this botanical upmanship. (Wiggins proved to be grateful for the report and the photographs).

We laughed. He had told me the story to make light of his own illness. Then we reminisced about our last trip through Baja California, the glittering sea, the black rocky islands, the burning desert, and the profusion of wild creatures—the seals and porpoises and tortoises and pelicans.

"I wish I were there right now," he said wistfully. How close Joseph Wood Krutch was in spirit to his hero, Samuel Johnson, whom he had once described as "a pessimist with an enormous zest for life!"

When I read about his death I phoned Marcelle Krutch.

"Joe died peacefully," she said.

"He wants no funeral, no sermon, no grave. He'll be cremated, and we'll give his ashes to the desert, because he loved it so much."

Joseph Wood Krutch needed no stone monument, no mausoleum. His books, his ideas, his values remain—more lasting than any marble shaft. My daughter, preparing a term paper a few months ago, discovered that one of the best works on Restoration Drama was written by Krutch in the twenties! And my son, seeking an explanation of the Balance of Nature for a scouting assignment, found a superb one in The Voice of the Desert.

In his autobiography, More Lives Than One, Krutch half-jokingly marvelled at the willingness of Americans to let him be a writer, a mere "parasite who has never done anything for the society which has supported me." Again the pessimist in him was at work.

But I suspect that in those last years of his life when his views on conservation were being accepted by more and more Americans, he realized that he was far more than a gifted writer, a keen observer of man and nature. He was truly a teacher in the most noble sense, and I am certain that generations of students to come will still be turning to his clear, wise, and stimulating words—whether for an insight into Eugene O'Neill, or a cheerful sojourn with a family of quail.
Renaissance Counterinsurgent

By Arnold Abrams '61

It is not good for the Christian health
to hustle the Asian brown
for the Christian riles
and the Asian smiles
and he weareth the Christian down.

And the end of the fight
is a tombstone white
with the name of the late deceased
and the epitaph drear
a fool lies here
who tried to hustle the east.

—Rudyard Kipling
(copied from a plaque in Saigon)

BANGKOK, Thailand — There are still quite a few Christians in the east who, even if they had read his words, wouldn’t understand what Kipling was talking about.

They are easy to spot once you start speaking to them. They come in thinking they’re going to get the job done; and doing it right, of course, means doing it their way — the Western, practical, efficient, no-nonsense way. Whether bankers or businessmen, bureaucrats or army officers, they tend to ignore lessons from the past, put so lyrically by Kipling, and tragedies of the present, documented so devastatingly by the Pentagon papers.
Many of these would-be hustlers are American. Those in private enterprises are bound by local laws and cultural barriers, which can be formidable. Others, such as government officials and military personnel, also require special guidelines because far more than profits or personal careers may be at stake. Maintaining such guidelines is a major responsibility of William Stokes '43, the American embassy's chief counter-insurgency expert in Thailand. A man who carefully considers the lessons of the past and the tragedies of the present.

Stokes is a busy man these days because this country has a serious problem with Communist-inspired insurgents. After fighting for six years, suffering thousands of casualties and spending millions of dollars, the Thai government remains locked in combat with an enemy unawed by military superiority. An estimated 3,000 armed rebels are operating in Thailand's northeastern area or prowling the rugged mountains in the north. They are aided by perhaps five times as many supporters or sympathizers, and show no signs of quitting.

At one point several years ago, the insurgency situation created widespread alarm about Thailand possibly turning into another Vietnam. That point is past, as far as Washington is concerned, but more than 30,000 U.S. servicemen are still stationed here, and American advisers continue to help Thai counter-insurgency efforts and to oversee U.S. economic and military aid programs which have totaled more than $500 million since 1965. That is why guidelines are needed.

As counselor for development and security, Stokes heads a special staff in the American embassy. He is directly responsible to the ambassador, and deals regularly with top Thai government officials. His job is to closely monitor the course of this guerrilla struggle, participate in U.S. policy recommendations and keep tight rein on American actions in counter-insurgency efforts. Since fighting flared in Thailand during the mid-1960s, Americans have provided plentiful aid and advice, but have not taken direct part in combat. This is due in large measure to guidelines established and maintained by Stokes and his predecessors, in conjunction with Ambassador Leonard Unger.

The counselor's demeanor and physical appearance are more suggestive of a college professor than guerrilla expert. At 49, Stokes is a greying, bespectacled man with soft voice and contemplative manner. He is articulate but not prone to giving glib replies; he shows considerable concern for root causes of social unrest that have turned into open warfare against Thai society, but is quick to reject simplistic solutions for such complex problems. He traces his attitude to training received at Columbia College.

"Trite as it sounds," Stokes says, "I was deeply affected by the College's Contemporary Civilization course. Dwight Miner was a vivid lecturer. He made us examine the forces that shape men and mold their behavior. His sharp questioning drew from me, at least, an awareness of how my deepest beliefs had been founded on a very shallow basis. The course — and the instructor — forced a whole new sense of inquiry on me, and I would like to think my life has reflected it."

Stokes' professional life in the Foreign Service has been devoted primarily to Asian and African affairs; it also has been marked by drama. He has been imprisoned, charged with spying and expelled from Manchuria by the Chinese Communists; he has been caught in the middle of fierce Moroccan street fighting during the Algerian war; for the last four years, he has been involved with a brutal, wearying guerrilla war in Thailand, an offshoot of the Indochina conflict.

"The experiences I have had and the job I am now doing mean a great deal to me," he remarks. "I would rather be doing what I am today than be an ambassador. It goes back, again, to the questions Dwight Miner put to us — 'who are we and what is happening to us, how do institutions change and shape a society, what role can an individual play in this?' That is what my job is about.'"

Though working with the proud, sensitive Thais requires diplomatic skill, Stokes does not equate his responsibilities with a diplomat's. "A diplomat's primary concern often is with relations between the U.S. and the country in which he's serving," he explains. "I'm more concerned with assisting a nation in its institutional development. I'm trying to help turn American material assistance toward the permanent growth of Thai society. If it does not go toward this, our aid ultimately will turn out to be, in essence, a collection of hardware and piles of money." Is the job getting done? Stokes smiles; wise Westerners learn to whine in Thailand — it staves off ulcers. "We're making progress," he answers.

The point, though, is to have minimal American involvement in Thai affairs, particularly counter-insurgency. This is long-standing policy in Thailand. U.S. personnel here were under "low profile" guidelines years before President Nixon made the term fashionable with his Asian doctrine. Under those guidelines, American advisers and trainers are not allowed to accompany Thai troops on combat operations; they also must steer clear of low-security areas.

The difficulties of enforcing such policies were illustrated by an incident involving Stokes' predecessor, George Tanham. A former college instructor and author of a text on guerrilla warfare in Southeast Asia, Tanham arrived here in 1968 believing that the U.S. had blundered massively in Vietnam, where he had spent a year directing provincial operations for the Agency of International Development.

Tanham was acutely aware of Americans' tendencies to take over and "get the job done." He felt such actions for sake long-range goals for
short-term gains, and he was adamant about not repeating Vietnam’s mistakes in Thailand. He drove this point home repeatedly in regular meetings with top American and civilian authorities, on whom he clamped tight control.

Although backed by ambassadorial approval, Tanham’s policy grated on many nerves, Thai and American. Matters came to a head early in 1969, when a Thai helicopter was downed over rebel-held territory in the north-central section of the country. The Thais, wanting help, did what came naturally: they telephoned the American embassy. The first impulse in some U.S. quarters also was to do what came naturally: send out an American rescue team.

Tanham refused. That move, he argued, would put American personnel in a combat situation. Moreover, he said, it would set a precedent for similar incidents bound to follow. Predictably, Thai officials were outraged.

Tanham, now a Rand Corporation executive in Washington, recalled afterward: “They did express some concern. And we were concerned too. But we all finally agreed it was best for them to handle it themselves.”

It wasn’t quite that simple. A knowledgeable embassy source offered more details: “The Thais were screaming so loud they didn’t need a telephone,” he said. “And don’t think there weren’t people right here (in the U.S. embassy) also applying the screws to Tanham. It boiled down, in effect, to him taking personal responsibility for the damn chopper.”

The Thais ultimately managed to retrieve the craft with American assistance, and the low-profile policy has not been subjected to a stern challenge since then. Nevertheless, Stokes keeps the same tight rein on American counter-insurgency aid.

Ironically, the embassy counselor originally embarked on a military career after graduating from the College in June, 1943. Stokes had majored in chemistry as an undergraduate, and intended to pursue the sciences as an officer. After completing an officer’s training course, he served as a meteorologist, edited a military science publication, then enrolled—under military auspices—at the University of Chicago for post-graduate work in the physical sciences.

At that point, the then-Capt. Stokes came to a crucial decision: he felt foreign service work would prove more fulfilling than a military career. “I think my College courses were having their effect,” he says. “While still interested in science, I had come to be gripped by the implications of what science could do, rather than the pursuit of science itself.”

Born in Hartford, Conn., and reared on New York’s Staten Island, Stokes passed the Foreign Service exam, took Chinese language training, and in 1946 was assigned to the American consulate in Mukden, Manchuria. He spent three years there observing and reporting on the momentous struggle between Mao Tse-tung’s followers and Chiang Kai-shek’s. His tour ended abruptly when the consulate was surrounded by Communist troops; he and his superior were arrested, tried and expelled for spying.

Stokes subsequently served in Tokyo, Rabat, Washington and Tunis. Then, a year (1964) of senior seminar work in the Armed Forces Industrial College, at Ft. McNair, was followed by two in the Pentagon as deputy chief of the Air Force Office of International Affairs. He was assigned to Thailand in 1967.

The embassy counselor lives in Bangkok with his wife, four of his six children, and a pet gibbon named Sam. His Thai tour ends in June, his next post is still unassigned; but if it will mean dealing with social ferment and fundamental political issues, he will be satisfied. There is something to be said for continuing involvement in a real-life CC curriculum: it is interesting work.
Marcus Gheeraerts The Elder by Edward Hodnett '22 is the first full-length study of Marcus Gheeraerts the elder of Bruges, of his most remarkable personality as well as of the important part he played in the development of book-illustration. A pioneer in many respects, Marcus Gheeraerts was one of the first book illustrators to fill his designs with naturalistic detail, one of the first artists to use etching extensively for illustrating books, and one of the first to make speciality of animals and fowl drawn from life. (Hamletts Dekker & Gumbert, 63 guilders)

Christianity Through the Thirteenth Century by Marshall W. Baldwin '24 is a source book of relevant church documents and letters, with short explanatory introductions of some of the material by the author. (Harper & Row, $3.95)

Miss Thistlebottom's Hobgoblins: The Careful Writer's Book of Taboos, Bajtabors and Out-stroned Rules of English Usage by Theodore M. Bernstein '24 takes a refreshing look at our living language and topples. Otherwise, excepted material is used. Over 80 writers are represented. A good selective bibliography is included. (Houghton Mifflin Educational Division)

Is That Your Best Offer: A novel about Literary Lions, Money and Love by Arnold M. Auerbach '32 is a humorous novel about Claire Franklin, an alternate character of New York's chic publishing world, and Amy Larkin, an intense Bennington freshman who is spending her work period in New York. The clash between the two women, their tangled love lives and divergent attitudes, forms the springboard of the tale. (Doubleday & Company, Inc., $4.95)

Profliry & Passion: Sexuality in Victorian America by Milton Ruggles '33 is an entertaining and knowledgable survey of social and sexual mores in nineteenth-century America. The book contains much that should be of special interest to historians. Feminists will also find valuable information here, for in these pages it becomes clear that the stunted sexuality of the Victorian era rested on some rather perverse notions of womankind. This study should really be of interest to any general reader. Only porno fans will be disappointed. (Putnam, $8.95)

The Winds of War by Herman Wouk '34 is a novel about the beginnings of World War II, from the signing of the Soviet-Nazi Pact in August, 1939, to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Through the central figure, the author gives the reader a realistic amount of information about the war, and his narrative keeps the reader's attention. Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt and Hitler are all seen in detail. (Little, Brown & Co., $10.00)

The X-Craft Raid by Thomas Gallagher '41 is the true story of the World War II mission in which an expedition of British midget submarines attacked and disabled the German battleship Tirpitz. Winston Churchill felt that the Tirpitz, considered the mightiest naval vessel in all of Europe, was one of the two or three most crucial problems of the war. Gallagher relates the story with artistry and suspense. (Harcourt Brace Jovano- vich, $3.95)

Faking It or The Wrong Hungarian by Gerald Green '42 is a delicious and slashing satire of the American literary establishment, way-out political opinions, and international spy games. The specialties of all is Green's portrayal of Arno Frackman—a Mailersque character hung-up on machismo and food. Press freedom, journalism as a profession—writes about himself in the third person and is hailed as the United States' leading literary light. (Trident Press, $7.95)

Rhythms of Dialogue by Joseph Jaffe, M.D. '44 and Stanley Feldstein is the first psycholinguistically-oriented study of conversational rhythm to be performed by a completely automated system. Dealing with the language universal of the "switch" between the speaking and listening roles, the study integrates techniques and concepts from the disciplines of social psychology, communication engineering, mathematics, computer science, and psycholinguistics. (Academic Press, $8.50)

Power, Property, and History: Joseph Barmave's Introduction to the French Revolution and Other Writings translated and edited with an introductory essay by Emanuel Chill '49 is an expanded version of a seminar on Political and Social Thought delivered at Columbia University in 1969. Chill examines Barmave's role in the French Revolution and his relationship with Eighteenth-Century culture and the Bourgeois Revolution. (Harper & Row, $2.45)

Chinese Rhyme-Verse translated and with an introduction by Burton Watson '49 is a collection of poems in the fu form from the Han and Sui Dynasties periods. The introduction that explains the genesis of the piece, sometimes in the voice of the poet, sometimes in the form of an interchange between the poet and one or more other persons, is in prose, as may be any interlude the poet chooses to introduce; the more rhadical or emotional passages are in verse. (Columbia University Press, $6.00 Hardcover, $1.95 Paperback)

Media, Messages, and Men: New Perspectives in Communication by John C. Merrill and Ralph L. Fain. New approaches to the fields of sociology, psychology, philosophy and political science to make observations about the mass media. Press as a profession, propaganda, objective reporting, and the effects of media violence and pornography are all discussed, among other topics. (David McKay Company, Inc., $3.95)

Therapeutic Communication with Children: The Mutual Storytelling Technique by Richard A. Gardner, M.D. '52 describes how Dr. Gardner synthesizes cues from a child's stories, surmises how the child is trying to cope with his problems, and offers in his own therapeutic stories other avenues of behavior to the child. The cases and discussions cover the entire range of clinical practice in child psychiatry. (Science House, Inc., $25.00)

Boybird by Leo Skir '53 gives us a Portnoy with a new complaint. The Portnoy-like hero is a nice Jewish graduate student and homosexual named Leo Tsalis. His complaint consists of his inability to win and hold the affections of Boybird, a teen-age girl without emotions. Tsalis, being nice and Jewish and sincere is, of course, vulnerable. The book jacket states: "Boybird is a novel about those who have never grown up—but it is not for children." That is true. The hang-up in this novel is not homosexuality but immaturity. (Winter House, $5.95)

Making the Best of It: A Common-sense Guide to Negotiating a Divorce by Newton Frohlich '56 gives those men and women contemplating divorce the tools and basic skills of an experienced attorney without having to negotiate rather than litigate their divorces. Frohlich tells how to bargain on matters such as alimony, child support, custody, finances and planning for the future, and includes an appendix listing the most commonly used grounds for divorce and the residence requirements in all fifty states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Canada and Mexico. (Harper & Row, $4.95)

The Negro Question: From Slavery to Castle, 1863-1978 edited by Citro H. Olson '57 uses nineteenth and early twentieth centuries documents and comment to present a vivid panorama of white men's attitudes towards black men, and blacks' attitudes towards themselves. The selections represent the views of racists, equalitarians, and compromisers; and illustrate how well, or how badly, our society has or has not affected the race relations. (Ptinam Publishing Corporation paperback)

Samuel Johnson's Allegory by Bernard Lionel Ein- bond '58 examines the entire body of Johnson's allegorical writings in the light of Johnson's critical pronouncements on the nature of allegory and the role of art. Through an understanding of Johnson's allegorical technique, the reader is enabled to come to a critical appreciation of many of Johnson's most appealing works. (Mouton, $5.00)

Urban Bosses, Machines, and Progressive Reformers edited by Bruce M. Stave '59 is a collection of readings that considers the roles that bosses, machines, and reformers have played in the shaping of urban Am. ca. especially during the Progressive era. (D. C. Heath and Co.)

The Complication of Russian Literature: A Cento compiled by Andrew Field '60 is an original literary composition constructed of fragments of previous literary works. Here Field roots out characteristic examples of Russian literary criticism in their original and previously untranslated versions and weaves them into a "compilation" of rich but disparate material shaped into a stylistic whole. (Anthem, $8.95)

Housing Crisis U.S.A. by Joseph P. Fried '60 is a carefully elucidated study of one of the major failures of American society. The author asserts that at least 11 million families live in substandard housing—and despite common belief—more than half of these families are white. Mr. Fried tells clearly how cycles of depression and recovery and why current remedies fail. In light of the continuing failure of local governments to rescue old housing and construct enough new residences, he suggests that the only solution is for the federal government to directly build new housing. While Fried does not doubt that this course has the resources to solve the housing crisis, he has documented a lack of national will to do so. (Prager, $7.95)
Alumni Authors

(continued from preceding page)

King Arthur's Laureate: A Study of Tennison's Idylls of the King by Philip Eggers '62 pursues the social meaning of the epic from various literary perspectives: its relation to Arthurian romances, its competition with rival Arthurian poems, its growth as a series of installments, and its structure as a completed work of art. The author sees the epic, which he greatly admires, as a warning response to the failures of Victorian society rather than a panacea to its achievements. (New York: University Press, hardcover: $8.45; paperback: $3.50)

MacArthur (a volume in the Great Lives Observed series) edited by Lawrence S. Withrow '62 presents MacArthur's most famous speeches and letters to illustrate his superior self-confidence, military interests, and traditional values. It also includes statements by his coworkers, prominent political figures and the press, both supporting and damning MacArthur, as well as retrospective evaluations of his flamboyant career by historians and political scientists. (Prentice-Hall, Inc., 2.45)

A New Introduction to Philosophy by Steven M. Cahn '63 presents a new approach to introductory philosophy by combining a single-authored text with closely related readings. The text covers the nature and tools of philosophy, free will, philosophy of religion, ethics, and social philosophy. Selections from Plato, Anselm, Aquinas, Hobbes, Hume, Kant, Mill, and others are included. (Harper & Row, $8.95) Other books written or edited by the author, which have not been previously reviewed in Columbia College Today, include: Fate, Logic and Time; Philosophy of Art and Aesthetics; Philosophy of Religion; The Philosophical Foundations of Education.

Nat Turner (a volume in the Great Lives Observed series) edited by Eric Foner '63 is an exploration of the slave rebellion using Nat Turner's own words, and the views of his contemporaries. Foner's selections show how the image of Nat Turner has developed and trace Turner's legend as he emerged among both blacks and whites as either martyr or fiend. (Prentice-Hall, Inc., 2.45)

A Century of College Humor edited by Dan Carlinsky '63 is a survey course in college humor. It traces campus wit from the early years through the wild twenties, the depressed thirties, the confused forties, the nihilistic fifties and critical sixties. Columbia's Jester is well represented with works by Ted Bernstein, Bennett Cerf, Allen Ginsberg and Herman Wouk, among others. (Random House, Inc., $15.00)

Standard Operating Procedure: Notes of a Draft-age American by James Simon Kunen '70 covers the testimony given at the National Veterans' Inquiry which was held in Washington, D.C. in December 1970. Kunen, in his own words, "manipulates" the reader into reading the testimony by providing the background of the event, something about the witnesses who testified, and the impact the inquiry had on the press, politicians, the Pentagon, the American people, and on himself. (Avon, $1.50)

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1954 Frederick W. Haddad
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Robert T. Minkoff
July 25, 1971

1957 Donald A. Eliason
July 26, 1970

1971 Scott B. Perry
July 3, 1971

Julian C. Levi ’96, architect, water-colorist, artist-collector and philanthropist. After graduating from Columbia College in the 40th street campus, Mr. Levi studied architecture both at Columbia and in Paris. During the depression, he served as organizer for Architectural Emergency Service, which provided 7,400 jobs for architects and allied craftsmen over a ten-year period. He later served as President of the Architectural League, and as Chairman of the A.I.A. committee on foreign relations.

During his lifetime, Mr. Levi donated his artistic and architectural services to national and international causes, including a restoration of a 12th century French Cathedral and an international exposition of American architecture. Mr. Levi also endowed the Laura Boulton Collection of Traditional and Liturgical Music at Columbia. Upon his death, Mr. Levi, then the oldest living alumnus, bequested five million dollars to the University.

1931

Joseph M. Proskauer ’96, judge, political advisor, and philanthropist. Mr. Proskauer left the bench of the New York State Supreme Court to aid Al Smith in his unsuccessful candidacy for president in 1924, and coined the campaign slogan, "The Happy Warrior." A jew, he was an active lobbyist for the Vatican II resolution which abrobbed the Jews of blame for the death of Christ. Always active in civic affairs, Judge Proskauer agitated on behalf of the entry of the declaration of human rights into the first United Nations charter in 1945. September 11, 1971.

Michael M. Davis '00, medical economist, sociologist, public health pioneer. Dr. Davis, who earned a doctorate in sociology from Columbia, pioneered medical insurance and group medicine in this country. His first success came in 1910, when he transformed the Boston Dispensary to a clinic where patients paid physicians according to their means. Later, working under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, Dr. Davis was able to introduce his ideas to clinics throughout the United States. A pioneer in developing Blue Cross plans, Dr. Davis also assisted in writing of the first Social Security Act in 1934. August 19, 1971.

Charles W. Stoddard ’00, educator and administrator. Dr. Stoddard, who began his academic career at Ohio State, soon gravitated to Penn State University, where he served as professor of agricultural chemistry. In 1920, he was appointed Dean of the Liberal Arts College at Penn State, a position from which he reorganized the entire undergraduate system at the University, and established a successful University Senate. During World War II, he organized the Air Force programs at Penn State. August 2, 1971.

Mark R. Harrington ’07, anthropologist, archaeologist, and museum curator. An expert on American Indian culture, Dr. Harrington specialized in the Indians of the Southwest, although his Indian Studies carried him as far as New Jersey, Tennessee, and Cuba. Dr. Harrington, who served as curator of many museums, including the American Museum of Natural History and Harvard's Peabody Museum, published a book entitled “How to Build a California Adobe,” in addition to technical works and two juvenile novels on Indians. Dr. Harrington resided in an adobe in California which he had himself built. June 3, 1971.

Carl W. Suter ’17, educator. Mr. Suter, who served as a lieutenant during World War I, came to Leonia, New Jersey, as a history teacher in 1924. Ten years later, he was appointed principal of the high school, a post he held until his retirement in 1938. Active in New Jersey and state education associations, Mr. Suter was also extremely active in community affairs. July 21, 1971.

Samuel Spewack ’19, author and playwright. Mr. Spewack, who was a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1925, wrote "Boy Meets Girl," "Kiss Me Kate," and "My Three Angels," three of the great Broadway musicals of the 1940s. Mr. Spewack became a movie producer for the U.S. Government, filming a monumental retelling of the Bible. In 1942, his film "Kiss Me Kate," was written in collaboration with Cole Porter, astounded Broadway and garnered both a Tony award and the Pape One Award for 1940. Mr. Spewack also wrote a number of novels, stage plays, television adaptations, and films.

Bennett Cerf ’20, publisher, editor, and humorist. Mr. Cerf, who first entered the publishing business in 1925, on his twenty-seventh birthday, mixed his publishing with show business, and spiced both with his excellent sense of humor. As the publisher of Random House Books, Mr. Cerf continually expanded the size and range of his house to include such authors as William Faulkner, Sinclair Lewis, W. H. Auden, William Styron and Phillip Roth. It was also during Mr. Cerf's reign that the massive work on the Random House Dictionary of the English Language was begun and completed.

Although primarily occupied with the business of being a publisher, Mr. Cerf loved the limelight, and appeared not only as a regular on the T.V. show "What's My Line?" but also on an assortment of other T.V. shows and commercials. A great raconteur, Mr. Cerf published a number of volumes of his favorite jokes and stories. August 27, 1971.

Percy Uris, ’20 builder, philanthropist, Columbia Trustee. Upon graduation from Columbia, Mr. Uris joined his father's ornamental business, which, under the guidance of Percy and his brother Harold, soon became one of the largest construction firms in New York City. The firm specialized in large hotels and office buildings, usually designed under the guiding aesthetic ideal of durability and efficiency. As a member of the Columbia Board of Trustees, Mr. Uris served as chairman of the finance committee and as special presidential advisor on new building. Elected a life trustee in 1960, Mr. Uris frequently contributed large sums to the University, including three million dollars for the construction of the Graduate Business School, and a two million dollar contribution in 1967. In 1966, Mr. Uris received an alumni medal from the business school. November 21, 1971.

Gerard Tonachel ’23, publisher and investment analyst. While still an undergraduate, Mr. Tonachel began working for Poor's Publishing Company, a publisher of investment service newsletters. Later, after Poor's merged with Standard Statistics, Mr. Tonachel, who was serving as Director of Poor's, became vice president of the company. A concerned alumnus, Mr. Tonachel served as President of the Class of 1923 since 1950, and in 1964 received the Alumni Medal. A year later, he received the Lewis Award of the Columbia College Fund. September 29, 1971.

Nathan W. Ackerman ’29, physician and psychiatrist. Dr. Ackerman, who founded the Family Institute in 1960, believed that a psychiatric problem is family-wide and not confined to one individual. Not only did Dr. Ackerman believe that mental illnesses reflected throughout a family, but he also felt that a treating patient, psychiatrist was actually treating an entire family. Dr. Ackerman, who published many articles and served as Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia Physicians and Surgeons. June 12, 1971.
CLASS NOTES

Beginning with this issue of Columbia College Today, we are reviving the class notes department. We have asked representatives from each class to send us notes about their classmates on a monthly basis. Printed below are the names of class presidents and their addresses so that alumni may contact his class representative in the future.

05
Harold Harper, Esq.
60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005

06
Roderick Stephens, Sparkman & Stephens, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

07
Walter E. Kelley, Esq.
1328 Madison Avenue, Bronxville, New York 10708

08
George W. Jacques, Esq.
One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005

09
Herbert Lippmann
115 Central Park West, New York, New York 10023

The combined College and Science Class of '99 has been holding monthly luncheons for many years. The first of the 1971-72 season was held in November at the Columbia University Club. Those attending were: V. K. Wellington Koo, Ward Melville, Dr. Michael Heidelberger, Charles McEwan, H. H. Cohn, William G. Cane, Lewis Rovero, John Voscamp, Alexander Loewy and Herbert Lippmann.

10
V. Victor Zipris, Esq.
11 East 44th Street, New York, New York 10017
Representative Emmanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is waging a fight to prevent legislation from being enacted which would grant antitrust immunity to the New York Stock Exchange. In testimony before the House Commerce subcommittee, Mr. Celler said that the New York Stock Exchange had for too long been permitted to engage in anticompetitive practices “under a guise of necessary self-regulation which, in reality, is designed to preserve Wall Street for the Wall Streeters.”

11
Walter M. Weis, Esq.
36 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10006

12
Alburt L. Sill
130 West End Avenue, New York, New York 10023

13
Sol Pincus
370 Lee Avenue, Yonkers, New York 10705

George T. DeLaceras Jr., chairman of the board of Dell Publishing Company, Inc., attended the October dedication ceremonies of the iron gates he had donated to complete the entrances to the Broadway and Amsterdam ends of College Walk at the Columbia campus. President McGill presented Mr. DeLaceras with a citation saying in part: “The DeLaceras Gates are things of beauty, finely wrought, rare things in this time, in this urban setting. It is appropriate that they are found here at the entrances to this place of the mind.”

14
Maurice P. Van Buren
1220 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10006

15
Ray N. Spooner
Laurel Pine Road, Cresco, Pennsylvania 18326

16
Frederick A. Renard
80 Troy Drive, Springfield, New Jersey 07081

17
Charles A. Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583

18
Alburt C. Redpath
2 Broadway, New York, New York 10004

19
Dr. Harry Wechsler
737 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021

20
Ronald M. Craigmyle
110 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005

21
Nicholas M. McKnight
136 Ridge Road, Rutherford, New Jersey 07070

The class celebrated their 50th Anniversary Reunion in June in conjunction with 1971 Graduation Ceremonies at Columbia. A dinner was held at the Hotel Plaza, with Addison Bingham presiding, and William T. Taylor serving as toastmaster. Shepard Alexander, Class Fund Chairman, reported that 1921’s 50th Anniversary gift to the College amounted to something over $105,000, of which about $65,000 has been added to the principal of the Class of 1921 Scholarship, and the balance assigned to the Columbia College Fund. The following officers were elected to serve until 1976: President, Nicholas McKnight; Vice President, Michael Mullins; Secretary, Dr. Henry Gabe; Treasurer, Nathan Schwartz.

Dr. Harold Abramson, professor emeritus of pediatrics at New York Medical College, served as co-chairman of a symposium on sickle cell disease, an often fatal blood disorder that affects an estimated 10 per cent of American blacks. Two dozen physicians, investigators and researchers met at the Commodore Hotel in New York City to examine the medical and social implications of the disorder.

The New York Times called Paul Gallico’s “The Snow Goose” one of the most beautiful productions to be made for television. It appeared on the Hallmark Hall of Fame in November, without commercial interruptions. The story, which Gallico adapted for television from his own short story, concerned an embittered artist and a shy, lonely girl who find each other through their love for a wounded bird.

22
Malcom Spence
197 Webster Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583

23
George De Sola
355 Concord Drive, Maywood, New Jersey 07607

24
Frank A. Biba, Esq., Phillips & Avery
One Wall Street, New York, New York 10005

25
Julius P. Wiltmark
101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017

26
Kaleb E. Wiberg
25 Sherbrooke Parkway, Livingston, N. J. 07039

It was only one week after Murray Curfein was sworn in as a U.S. district judge, after being appointed by President Nixon, that he was assigned to handle the case in which the U.S. Justice Department attempted to prevent The New York Times from printing a secret study on Vietnam, now referred to as the Pentagon Papers. Before his appointment to the federal bench, Mr. Curfein was a partner in Goldstein, Judd and Curfein.

27
Robert S. Curtis, Ely-Cruikshank Company, Inc.
233 Broadway, New York, New York 10007

Bob Curtis has announced the appointment of R. C. “Rudy” Kopf as General Chairman of the Class 40th Reunion. Mr. Kopf is Chairman of the Board of Kobrand Corporation, importers of Beefeater Gin. The reunion will be held at Skypod Lodge in Pennsylvania from June 14-18, 1972 and detailed planning is under way.

Mr. Curtis has been elected president of the Board of Trustees of Centenary College for Women.

28
Lester J. Millich, Schenley Industries, Inc.
888 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019

Ronald Allwork has been named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architecture.

29
Harold A. Roussclot
104 East 68th Street, New York, New York 10021

30
Joseph L. Marx
45 West 10th Street, New York, New York 10011

31
Arthur V. Smith, Esq.
350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036
32
John W. Balquist, B-1 University Hall
Columbia University, New York, New York 10027

33
Macnee Sykes
44 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005
A project proposed by Robert D. Lilley, the
former president of New Jersey Bell, to build a
$3.5 million electronic switching office for the
New Jersey Bell Telephone Company using a
70 per cent black labor force has been completed.
Mr. Lilley headed the Governor's Select
Commission on Civil Disorders that investigated
the causes of the 1967 Newark riots, and is now
an executive vice president of American Telephone
and Telegraph Company in New York.

34
William W. Golub, Esq.
575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022

35
Alan L. Gornick, Esq.
P. O. Box J, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013

36
Herbert G. MacIntosh, Brooks Brothers
Madison Ave. & 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017

37
Everett A. Frolich, Esq.
19 East 70th Street, New York, New York 10021
Carl W. Desch has been elected an Alumni
Trustee of Columbia University. He becomes the
72nd Alumni Trustee in Columbia's 217 year
history. Mr. Desch is senior vice president and
cashier of First National City Bank and secretary
and treasurer of the First National City
Corporation.

38
Donald Schenk, Esq.
Prudential Plaza, Newark, New Jersey 07101

39
Everett K. Deane
207 East 69th Street, New York, New York 10021
Thomas M. Macioco has been elected to the board
of directors of Hercules Incorporated. He is
president and chief administrative officer of Allied
Stoves Corporation, and serves as a trustee of
Columbia University. In 1971 Mr. Macioco received
the "Brotherhood Award" of the National
Conference of Christians and Jews.

40
John H. Cox
98 Manor Road, Huntington, New York 11743
Herbert J. Kayden, M.D. has been promoted to
professor of medicine at the New York University
School of Medicine. He directs a lipid
metabolism laboratory at the NYU Medical Center.
Bernard J. Schuman has been appointed
Medical Director of the Port of New York
Authority.

41
Frederick F. Abdoo, Esq.
779 Schaefer Avenue, Oadell, New Jersey 07649

42
Edward C. Kalaidjian, Esq.
40 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005
Rabbi Bernard Mandelbaum, a professor of
homiletics, has been named chancellor of the
Jewish Theological Seminary. He had been
president of the seminary since 1966. In addition
to his administrative duties, Rabbi Mandelbaum
is now at work on a critical edition of the
Midrash Tanchuma (Scriptural interpretations)
and a popular volume of the writings of
Solomon Schechter, theologian and founder of
the Seminary.

43
Connie S. Maniatty
56 Salomon Bros., One New York Plaza
New York, New York 10004

44
Walter Wager
315 Central Park West, New York, New York 10025

45
John M. Khoury
9 Huguenot Court, Tenafly, New Jersey 07670
Preston K. Hunter has been appointed Chief
of Psychiatry for the Harvard University Health
Services.
Benjamin A. Rosenberg, M.D., has been
appointed to full Attending Physician in Medicine
at King's County Hospital Center.

46
Marvin Sinkoff
2 Schoolhouse Lane, Lake Success, New York 11020

47
Leonard S. Weber
305 East 72nd Street, New York, New York 10021
Charles L. Brieant, Jr., has been appointed by
President Nixon to serve on the United States
Court for the Southern District of New York in
Foley Square. Judge Brieant was nominated by
Senator James L. Buckley.
Edward N. Costikyan has been named by
Governor Nelson Rockefeller to the Temporary
State Commission to Study the Government
Operations of the City of New York. According to
Mr. Costikyan there should be an interim
report from the Commission in March and proposal
before the New York State Legislature this
spring. Before the end of 1972 New York voters
may be asked to approve the appointment of
a commission to write a new city charter.
Bryan Dobell has joined Time-Life Books
as an editor.
Professor Jack E. Oliver, former chairman of
the Columbia geology department, has been
appointed chairman of the geology department at
Cornell University. Professor Oliver is a specialist in
seismology and one of the originators of the
new theory of global tectonics, an
explanation for the origin of the ocean basins.

48
George Vogel
70 Parkway North, Yonkers, New York 10701
Richard Dougherty, for the last five years
chief of the New York bureau of the Los Angeles
Times and a former New York Herald Tribune
national correspondent, is resigning to become
Senator George McGovern's "national media
contact" for his Presidential campaign.
Allen Ginsberg and some of his friends took advantage of WNET-TV's "Free Time" in
November to take Channel 13's audience on a
90-minute trip, with poetry, music, the songs
of William Blake, a phantom poet, and discussions
on the C.I.A. and Benga Desh on live,
unrehearsed, spontaneous television.

49
William J. Lubic
139 West 94th Street, New York, New York 10025

50
John Dinnick
250 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017

51
Frank Tupper Smith, Jr.
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker
510 South Spring St., Los Angeles, California 90033

52
Stanley Garrett, Esq.
115 Central Park West, New York, New York 10023

53
Fred G. Ronai
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017
Richard A. Givens in his new position as regional
director of the Federal Trade Commission's
New York office, has recently taken the lead
in several investigations, pursuing his office into
a combined role as consumer-advocate and
business-protector. He hopes to begin hearings
soon on future service contracts in organizations
like health spas, computer-dating services
and dance and judo schools. "Without criticizing the
FTC in the past," Givens told a New York Post
reporter, "I could say that they would have had to
make innovations to deal with the circumstances
facing us today."
Since Clarence B. Jones became publisher of the
Amsterdam News last spring, the nation's
largest community-based black weekly newspaper,
the circulation has jumped from 82,000 to 90,000.
Before taking over as publisher of the paper,
Mr. Jones was a vice president with the Wall Street
firm of CBW/Hayden Stone, and was the
principal founder of Intra-America Life Corp.,
the first publicly owned multinational life insurance
enterprise. He has twice been named
"Businessman of the Month" in Fortune magazine.

54
Harry P. Pollitt
1 Farragut Place, Morristown, New Jersey 07960

55
John Burke, Jr.
508 West 112th Street, New York, New York 10025
Dr. Calvin B. T. Lee, who was recently named
chancellor of the University of Maryland
Baltimore County has co-authored a report titled
"The Invisible Colleges: A Profile of Small,
Private Colleges with Limited Resources." The
report, which was prepared for the Carnegie
Commission, warned that many of the nation's
small, private four-year colleges, which are
encountering stiffening competition from state
institutions, "are fighting desperately for survival."
Charles K. Sergis has been promoted from
assistant news director of Westinghouse
Broadcasting Company's all-news station WINS
in New York, to news director of the
company's station in Los Angeles, station KPWB.

56
Prof. Lee J. Seidler
37 Washington Square West, New York,
New York 10011
Dr. Kenneth M. Nelson has joined the faculty of
the University of New Mexico School of Medicine
as an assistant professor of surgery, specializing
in neurosurgery.

57
Anthony V. Barber, Jr.
1700 Mills Tower, San Francisco, California 94104

58
Marshall B. Front
390 Jackson, Glencoe, Illinois 60022
Morris J. Amity has been named Special
Assistant to Senator Abraham Ribicoff, Democrat of
Connecticut.
Ernest Brod has been promoted to vice president of Western Union International.

Barry N. Dickman, as Class Historian, has been preparing a class newsletter, including in it new babies, new houses and new jobs. In a rather unusual note he reports that Henry Shapiro had a notice in the New York Times Book Review asking for references to literary and scientific works of the 18th and 19th centuries dealing with worms or vermin, for a history of the worm.

Arthur L. Friedman has been appointed by President Nixon as an advisor to the State Department on international communications satellite policy.

Peter Millones, Jr., has been promoted to assistant to the managing editor of the New York Times, A. M. Rosenthal.

Brian M. Seltzer has become a partner in the law firm of Demov, Morris, Levin & Shein, in New York City.

Michael D. Martucci has become a partner in the law firm Yamada.

Robert K. Kraft
Rand Whitney
5 Strawberry Lane, Worcester, Massachusetts 01601

Robert C. Kolodny, M.D. has co-authored a report which appeared in the New England Journal of Medicine, which says that young men who are predominantly or exclusively homosexual generally have lower levels of the male sex hormone testosterone in their blood than do young heterosexual men. It could not be determined from the findings whether the hormone differences were a cause or an effect of homosexuality. Dr. Kolodny is on the staff of the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis, commonly known as the Masters and Johnson sex research institute.

Howard Hirsch
239 East 79th Street, New York, New York 10021

Michael Feingold is general editor of a new Off-Broadway series entitled “The Winter Repertory,” which is being published by Winterhouse, Ltd. It is a series of volumes collecting the works of America’s young playwrights.

Attorney Gary H. Sperling has been elected executive secretary of New York City’s Citizens Union. At top administrator of the Union, Mr. Sperling is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the organization which has worked for good government in New York since the consolidation of the five boroughs in 1898. One of his first tasks for the Union was to write a report on no-fault insurance, which he favors strongly.

Dr. Reed C. Moskowitz
445 East 14th Street, New York, New York 10009

Arthur Spector (VP)
24 Peabody Terrace, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

John Marwell
86 Morningide Drive, New York, New York 10027
Giuseppe De Ruggieri, as special assistant to Gian Carlo Menotti, is currently working on plans for next spring’s Festival dei Due Mondi, to be held at Spoleto, Italy.

David Bogosad
435 East 30th Street, New York, New York 10016
Frank Motley has interrupted his studies at Columbia Law School to become an admissions officer for the College. He is responsible for student recruitment from the Middle West.

Philip E. Zagarrelli has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) at the Advance Headquarters of Operation DEEP FREEZE in Christchurch, New Zealand. He is assigned as the Administrative Assistant in the Operations department of Task Force 43. He also serves as the visitors control officer for the staff of Rear Admiral Leo B. McCuddin, Commander of Task Force 43.

Howard V. Selinger
Huntington Lodge Apartments
Huntington Heights Lane, Storrs, Connecticut 06268

Francis Roudiez is serving as an assistant to Dean Andrew Cordier of the Columbia University School of International Affairs.

James E. Shaw is a Guest Scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.
College Fund News

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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V ictor F utter ’39
C hairman
J ohn R. R a ben ’36
C hairman
J ohn J ay A ssociates
J erry J. S peyer ’62
C o-Chairman
J ohn J ay A ssociates
H enry L. K ing ’48
V ice-Chairman
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S ecretary
K aleb E. W iberg ’26
T reasurer
C arl F. Hovde ’50
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G eorge W. B rehm ’49
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D ouglas H. M cCorkindale ’61
S tuart A. S chlang ’67
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F rederick A. G angemi
H erman W ouk ’34
E x O fficio
H arold A. R ousselot ’29
U niversity T rustee
J ohn H. M athis ’31
P resident
C ollege A lumni A ssoc.
J ohn F. S teeves ’48
C hairman
Columbia C ollege C ouncil
K. M ark L yons, IL ’49
D irector
U niversity D evelopment

Dr. William J. McGill, president of Columbia University said at the ceremony marking the beginning of the Twentieth Annual College Fund that only through greater support will Columbia remain a private institution, and continue to have one of the highest intellectual standards in the Western World.

The College Fund goal has been increased almost 50 per cent this year to a record breaking $1,500,000. The time period for raising the money has also been shortened from the usual one year to six months.

As Dean Carl F. Hovde has emphasized, the most important use for the College Fund is financial aid. Increased assistance helps to reduce the number of admit-deny students—those admitted to the College without financial aid despite demonstrated need.

Last year the Fund contributed $429,000 to financially assist students. This year the goal is a 100 per cent increase to $859,000. This money will help provide scholarships for 1,325 students and pay the total salaries for 83 student research assistants. It will also bolster the entire academic life of the College by providing a summer academic program for disadvantaged students and maintaining a supplemental program of academic assistance during the regular school year.

Besides directly aiding students, the Fund also will help maintain an atmosphere of academic excellence at Columbia. $67,037 will be used to endow Chamberlain fellowships for Humanities teachers, provide the salary for a College lecturer in architecture, and pay for the production of reading materials for the Contemporary Civilization Law course. This money also will help to maintain the program of faculty advisors to College students.

Extra-curricular activities will benefit from the College Fund. $56,445 will be used to subsidize Kings Crown Activities, provide a grant to manage the citizenship program, and make the Fund’s final payment for the Baker Field airdome. Part of this sum will provide an emergency fund to aid other extra-curricular activities, such as the hockey club.

$5,000 will be used for lectures, seminars, and films for residents of the dormitories, as well as token salaries for dorm counselors.

All general purpose contributions are used at the Dean’s discretion. In the Dean’s words, they serve to give the College its unique quality. Among other things, such funds are used to underwrite the costs of the College development offices.

$227,000 of such discretionary funds will be used to modernize eight classrooms in Hamilton Hall and equip Ferris Booth Hall, now entering its tenth year of service, with new furniture, typewriters and audio-visual machines. There are also plans for enlarging the much used and often crowded Hewitt lounge.

20TH ANNUAL FUND

FINANCIAL AID
Scholarships $ 784,000
Student Jobs 23,000
Summer Program 23,000
Tutorial Program 23,000
859,000

ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE
Chamberlain Fellowships 36,037
Architecture Lecturer 2,500
CC Law Materials 1,000
Faculty Advisors 27,500
67,037

STUDENT ACTIVITIES
Airdome 10,000
King’s Crown Activities 33,445
Emergency Fund 5,000
Citizenship Program 0,000
56,445

RESIDENCE HALLS
Dormitory Activities 5,000
5,000

RENOVATION
Hamilton Hall Classrooms 150,000
Fund Offices 2,000
Ferris Booth Hall Equipment 25,000
Ferris Booth Hall Lounge 50,000
227,000

OTHER DISCRETIONARY USES
Dean’s Discretionary Funds 285,518
285,518

GRAND TOTAL $1,500,000

The Columbia College Fund is honored to have Albert Parker ’19 serve as General Chairman of the Fund for the second consecutive year. Mr. Parker, who is a senior partner of the law firm of Parker, Chapin and Flattau, has long been an active alumnus of the College. In addition to his work for the Fund, Mr. Parker also serves as a member of the Committee of Sponsors of The John Jay Associates.
The Regional Program

For the first time in the history of the Columbia College Fund, area chairmen have been appointed to assist class chairmen in reaching alumni living in parts of the country outside of the New York metropolitan area. Charles L. O'Connor ’35, a member of the Board of Directors of the Columbia College Fund, is chairman of the program. Working with the area chairmen are nearly 300 regional volunteers from all sections of the country. Following is a list of the area chairmen and the states they are responsible for:

- William J. Hazan ’36
- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont
- Massachusetts
- Robert D. Chamas ’65
- Connecticut, Rhode Island
- Douglas H. McCorkindale, Esq. ’61
- New York State (excluding metropolitan area)
- Rabbi Laurence H. Rubinstein ’60
- Pennsylvania and Mercer County, N.J.
- Chairman to be announced
- Maryland, Delaware, Washington, D.C.
- Virginia, West Virginia
- Nyles C. Ayers ’57
- Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina
- Frederick Behr, Jr., Esq. ’41
- Florida, Alabama
- Michael D. Pybas ’55
- Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Mississippi
- Frank R. Pitt, Esq.’28
- Howard Falberg ’54
- Ohio
- Steven B. Leichter, M.D. ’66
- Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan
- John P. Northcott ’37
- Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana
- Frank Tupper Smith, Jr., Esq. ’51
- California
- J. Pierre Kolisch, Esq. ’39
- Oregon
- Edward C. Biele, Esq. ’39
- Washington, Idaho
- Frank Lewis, Esq. ’51
- Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico
- William F. Voelker, Esq. ’42
- Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Utah, Nebraska
- Rudi N. Engelbrecht ’56
- Missouri
- William R. Host, M.D. ’60
- Essex County, N.J., Union County, N.J., Bergen County, N.J.
- Robert F. Jacobs ’63
- Alaska
- Paul J. MacCutcheon
- Hawaii
- Anthony J. Vlahides ’57
- Puerto Rico
- Chairman to be announced
- Canada

20th Fund Drive

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<tr>
<th>Class</th>
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<td>’05</td>
<td>Harold W. Webb</td>
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<td>’06</td>
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<td>George W. Jaques</td>
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<td>’09</td>
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Parents

- Frederick A. Gangemi | 75,000
- Herman Wouk ’34

Friends, Corporations, Thrift Shop & Foundations | 295,000

*Major anniversary classes — goals to be determined.

Thrift Shop Note

The Columbia Committee, one of 12 groups in Everybody’s Thrift Shop, 330 East 59th Street, raises money for the Columbia College Scholarship Fund. Donations to the shop are needed; the better the article, the more money is made for Columbia College student needs. Books, jewelry, pictures, antiques, clothing, silver, glassware and china, housewares, golf clubs and sporting equipment, and furniture are welcome. Items marked for Columbia may be left at the shop Monday through Saturday between 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., or donors can arrange to have their contributions picked up by calling Mrs. Doris DuFiné, chairman of the Thrift Shop Committee, at (212) 355-9263 on Wednesdays from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Alumni and faculty wives are also needed to volunteer their time and energies to help run the Thrift Shop. All interested volunteers should contact Mrs. DuFiné at the Thrift Shop.
Matching Gift Program

If you are associated with one of the companies whose names appear in this listing, you can arrange to have a second gift sent to Columbia College, courtesy of your company. Once you have made your gift, you will receive a letter personally signed by the appropriate person at your company that you've done so. A matching gift will be sent to Columbia College immediately thereafter, indicating that your gift made the matching gift possible.

In effect, by matching your gift, your employer is recognizing the contribution which you, as an educated person, are making to your company. It's the boss's way of saying 'thank you' to the college which helped to provide your education.

Abbot Laboratories
A. D. Abbot Foundation Inc. Amoco Corp.
Armour & Co., Inc. A. F. B. Co., Inc.
Armstrong Cork Co. American Can Co.
American Electric Power Co. Ameriglas, Inc.
American Metal Cladding Co. American Optical Co.
American Potash & Chemical Co. American Smelting and Refining Co.
American Smelting Co. American States Insurance Co.
American Sugar Company Amphenol-DuMor Manufacturers Mutual Ins. Co.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Arrowhead Corp.
Armco Steel Corp. Armstrong Cork Co.
Arkansas & Oklahoma编织 Co. Arthur Young & Co.
Army Air Forces. Associated Box Co.
Associated Spring Corp. Atlantic Steel and Aluminum Co.
Barclays Bank Ltd. Barron & Co., Inc.
Bartholomew, Inc. Barron's Corp. Bartholomew, Inc.
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Trilling To Receive Hamilton Medal On Dean’s Day

For the twenty-seventh consecutive year, hundreds of College alumni will descend upon the campus on Saturday, March 25, for Dean’s Day. If you wish to be one of them, please mail in your reservations as early as possible because while the social and intellectual possibilities may be limitless, space requirements are not.

In addition to reliving the joys, triumphs and traumas of their undergraduate lives, alumni will as always be afforded the opportunity to partake of an intellectual smorgasbord of 26 lectures and symposia on the arts, education, history, politics and current affairs. Above all else, the College wants to keep the minds of its graduates as finely honed as possible.

Dean’s Day Program

This year, the Dean’s Day Committee, chaired by Lewis Goldenheim ’34, will offer a program which will range from an analysis of presidential diplomacy in Moscow and Peking, to a survey of the stylistic diversity of serial music, to a comparison of modern urban problems with those of the medieval city.

Pedagogic styles will run from the urbanity of University Professor Jacques Barzun to the dynamism of Art History Instructor Eugene Santomasso. For the ultra-conscientious, Assistant Professor of English Robert Egan, who will talk on Harold Pinter and The Comedy of Menace, has supplied a reading list: A Slight Ache, The Birthday Party, and The Homecoming.

Dean’s Day will culminate with the presentation of the Alumni Association’s Alexander Hamilton Medal to University Professor Lionel Trilling ’25 for his towering achievements in literary and social criticism.

An Honorary Committee of past Medal recipients will grace the dais, including: Ambassador V. K. Wellington Koo ’09; Columbia Nobel Laureates Polykarp Kusch, Joshua Lederberg ’44, John H. Northrop ’12, I. I. Rabi, and Harold C. Urey; Professors Jacques Barzun ’27, Dwight Miner ’26, and Meyer Schapiro ’24; also, Alfred A. Knopf ’12, Benjamin Buttenwieser ’19, Arthur Burns ’25, and many others.

Following the ceremonies, a reception will be held in Hewitt Lounge. All colleagues and former students of Professor Trilling are invited to attend as guests of the Alumni Association.

The Dean, the Faculty and the College Alumni Association cordially invite all alumni, their families and friends to attend the annual DEAN’S DAY SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1972 on the Columbia campus
A. PRESIDENT NIXON BETWEEN PEKING AND MOSCOW

HARRY SCHWARTZ, Member of the Editorial Board, The New York Times. B.A. Columbia (1940); M.A. (1941); Ph.D. (1944).

An analysis of American foreign problems, opportunities and dangers in dealing simultaneously with the two major Communist nations by the technique of Presidential personal diplomacy.

B. HAROLD PINTER AND THE COMEDY OF MENACE

ROBERT G. EGAN, Assistant Professor of English and Comparative Literature. B.A. Harvard (1966); Ph.D. Stanford (1972).

A discussion of the nature and relevance of Pinter's dramatic vision. Recommended preparation: read A Slight Ache, The Birthday Party and The Homecoming, and, if possible, see Old Times (now on Broadway).

C. IS DETECTIVE JACQUES BARZUN COLUMBIA (1927)?

From the outset detection highbrows. The genre and the cultivation of the ordinary sense of setting, of the same kind and these persons display it.

11:30 A.M.

G. SERIAL COMPOSITION AND STYLE: A HALF-CENTURY'S DEVELOPMENT

JOEL SACHS, Assistant Professor of Music. B.A. Harvard (1961); M.A. Columbia (1965); Ph.D. (1968).

Compositional procedures have never dictated stylistic realities. Nevertheless, the very presence of serial techniques has frequently deafened the listener to open-minded consideration of the music with which he is confronted. This lecture will survey the stylistic diversity of serial music, with reference to selected examples.

H. NOTES TOWARD THE BIOGRAPHY OF ZELDA FITZGERALD

NANCY MILFORD, Author of Zelda Fitzgerald.

In what way does nonfiction, how far can one write nonfiction, how far can one write nonfiction, and so forth, and so forth, and so forth. And, of course, the same is true of fiction.

LUNCH

2:30

K. WHAT NEXT FOR HUMPTY DUMPTY? OR A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN EDUCATION


L. HOLLYWOOD MOVIES AND THE DEATH OF DREAMS

MICHAEL G. WOOD, Associate Professor of English and Comparative Lit. B.A. Cambridge (1957); M.A. (1961); Ph.D. (1962).

All films, and all fiction, can be seen as an escape from life; but equally, such escapes have a way of doubling back on themselves, of leading us home to our prison. The talk will deal with some of the ways in which American movies, especially westerns and musicals, propose escapes and cancel them.

M. PHILOSOPHERS AND PHILOSOPHY

CHARLES FRANKEL, Philosophy and Psychology, 1937; Ph.D. (1968); Fellow of Arts and Sciences (Honorary).

Philosophers have often been interested in political affairs, and even more so, this is unfortunate. But the relationship of political affairs to philosophy, and to politics, has to come together?
M. — 11:15 A.M.

D. FROM THE PARTHENON TO "DROP CITY": A GLIMPSE AT THE EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE OF ARCHITECTURE

EUGENE A. SANTOMASSO, Instructor in Art History, B.A. Yale (1960); M.A. Columbia (1965); Ph.D. Candidate. (1972).

An examination of some trends in contemporary architecture and an assessment of these developments based on certain monuments from the past.

E. CHINA'S ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT: IDEOLOGICAL EXTREMISM OR RICEBOWL COMMUNISM?


China is faced with the necessity of achieving an industrial revolution while keeping 800 million people alive and healthy. Out of the chaos of the Cultural Revolution there have come some approaches to this unprecedented task which defy the conventional rubrics of the title and begin to define a uniquely Chinese path to development.

M. — 12:45 P.M.

H. TOWARD NON-FICTION

0, Author of Zelda, a biography.

Non-fiction use the same tools as fiction? Not! In the writing of biography, a non-fiction writer comes to the age of reality, the real, of fiction and of non-fiction.

I. URBAN PROBLEMS IN THE MIDDLE AGES AND THEIR PARALLELS WITH THOSE OF TODAY: A SLIDE LECTURE AND DISCUSSION

JOHN H. MUNDY, Professor of History. B.A. Columbia (1940); Ph.D. (1950).

Mr. Mundy will concentrate upon the social services offered in the medieval town, especially hospitals, on the sense of town planning and organization, and on the problem of minorities.

J. LOOKING FORWARD BY LOOKING BACKWARD

HENRY F. GRAFF, Professor of History. B.S. CCNY (1941); M.A. Columbia (1942); Ph.D. (1949).

A proposed bi-centennial birthday present for the Republic growing out of a comparison between the past that Americans believed they had and the one they now deserve and will require in order to reach 2076 safely.

1 P.M. — 2:15

P.M. — 3:45

OPHIS AND POLITICS

JL, Old Dominion Professor of Public Affairs. B.A. Columbia (1946); LL.D. (Honorary) Mercer College (1950).

What are the attitudes? What is philosophy to politics? What useful philosophy makes? What are the risks to politics, from an attempt to bring them.

N. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO B.F. SKINNER

ALEXANDER ALLAND, Jr., Associate Professor of Anthropology. B.S. Wisconsin (1954); M.S. Connecticut (1958); Ph.D. Yale (1963).

Man qua man is a synthesis of his heredity and his socialization. His full emergence however depends upon symboling and metaphor. This creates a paradox for human life. It makes truth relative, poetry possible, and freedom necessary.

O. MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND THE COUNTERCULTURE

JOHN A. MILICI, University Psychiatrist, Director of Psychiatric Division, University Health Service; Instructor in Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons. B.A. Yale (1947); M.D. Geneva (1957).

A clinician's view of student life and its conflicts over the last decade. Changing attitudes toward authority, education, sex, marriage and the family. Youth as a separate or “counterculture”: drugs, dress, manners and music.

4:00 P.M.

Hamilton Award Program

Dwight Miner '26, Chairman
Carl F. Howde '50, Dean of the College
William J. McGill, President of the University
John H. Mathis '31,
President of the Alumni Association
John Jay Contributors To The 20th Fund

(Number following each name signifies the category for each donor.) The categories are:

(1) Associate — $250
(2) Patron — $500
(3) Fellow — $1000
(4) Pacesetter — $2500
(5) Sponsor — $5,000
(6) Benefactor — $10,000

(Dec. — deceased)

1900
Melville H. Cane (1)
Edwin J. Walter (3)

1904
Abraham M. Davis (3) (Dec.)

1906
George G. Moore, Jr. (2)

1910
Sidney Born (1)
Euen Van Kleeck (1)
V. Victor Zipris (1)

1911
Peter Grimm (1)
Joseph Klinglestein (3)

1912
F. T. Armstrong (2)

1913
S. H. Scheuer (6)

1914
Lester D. Egbert (1)
Benjamin Graham (6)
Adolph Harvitt (1)
Douglas Newman (3)

1915
Benjamin H. Bartholow (2)
Paul H. Klinglestein (2)

1916
Ward R. Clark (1)
Harry H. Schwartz (1)
Robert W. Watt (1)

1917
George V. Cooper (1)
Alan H. Kemper (3)
George Jonas Lewin (1)
Jerome A. Newman (3)
Joseph Warshow (3)

1918
John Fairfield (1)
Jacob Fierstein (1)
Alexander C. Herman (3)
Hans W. Huber (4)
Loring W. Post (1)
Albert G. Redpath (3)
Sidney Mattison (1)
Byron E. Van Raalte (1)

1919
Barrett Brown (6)
Benjamin J. Buttenwieser (3)
Albert A. Clee (1)
George E. Jonas (5)
S. Marshall Kemper (1)
James L. McFadden (1)
Albert Parker (3)
Nathaniel Rose (3)
Victor Roudin (3)
Joseph Shapiro (3)
Mortimer J. Stammel (1)
Harry F. Wechsler (3)
FRIEND:
Eugene Farkas (3)
Adolph A. Kretzmann (3)

1920
Millard J. Bloomer, Jr. (1)
Sidney R. Diamond (1)
Robert N. West (1)

1921
Shepard L. Alexander (3)
George B. Biny (1)
L. Thomas Bryan (1)
J. Howard Carlson (1)
Laurence C. Kahn (1)
Lavori A. Krass (1)
Arthur Levitt (2)
Harold F. Linder (4)
Nicholas M. McKnight (1)
Frederick B. Monell, Jr. (1)
Michael G. Mulinos (1)
Howard B. Nichols (1)
Nathan L. Schwartz (2)
James DeC. Wise (1)
Saul J. Zuckler (1)

1922
Gustave M. Berne (3)
Albert F. Christal (1)
Benjamin Gerdy (1)
Solomon Lautman (1)
Albert E. Meder, Jr. (1)
Samuel M. Peck (1)
Malcolm C. Spence (1)
George Zellar (1)

1923
Alan J. Altheimer (1)
James A. Bermon (1)
George De Sola (1)
Walter F. Duggan (1)
Aaron A. Farbman (1)
Maurice B. Goodman (1)
James M. Grossman (2)
Max J. Lovell (1)
Robert M. Lovell (3)
George Medigovich (1)
Richard Rodgers (1)
Morris A. Schaprio (3)
Arthur H. Schwartz (1)
Joseph L. Weiner (1)
Jacob Weiss (3)

1924
David E. Ackermann (1)
Aaron W. Berg (1)
Frank A. Biya (3)
George F. Booss (1)
Ambrose Day (1)
Beril Edelman (1)
Theodore C. Garfinkel (1)
Stanley S. Goldfarb (2)
Frank S. Hogan (3)
John Ingalls (3)
George M. Jaffin (3)
Donald Lewis (1)
Seymour J. Phillips (3)
Adolf C. Robison (1)
Paul R. Shaw (1)
Morris W. Watkins (1)

1925
John W. Balet (1)
Charles K. Friedberg (2)
Herbert S. Herman (1)
Arthur Jansen (2)
William A. Kaufmann (2)
Vernon R. Y. Lynn (1)
Milton N. Mound (1)
Earle J. Starkey (3)
Willard C. Steinkamp (1)
Lincoln A. Werden (1)
Lawrence A. Weis (2)
Julius P. Witmark (1)

1926
Kenneth H. Bailey (1)
Anthony V. Barber, Sr. (1)
Douglas E. Brown (1)
Arnold J. Dume (1)
E. Alvin Fidance (1)
Abraham J. Gitlitz (2)
Hyman N. Glickstein (2)
Murray I. Gurfein (1)
Philip S. Harbinger (1)
Hugh J. Kelly (3)
Edward S. Lynch (1)
Bernard Marraffino (1)
Henry K. McCannery (1)
William C. Mueller (1)
Morden R. Nystrom (1)
Arden H. Raitkopf (1)
Robert W. Rowen (1)
Charles F. Teichmann (1)
Robert P. Thomas (1)
Winthrop A. Toan (1)
Kaleb E. Wiberg (2)

1927
Taylor F. Affelder (1)
Lester Blum (1)
Charles K. Bullard (1)
Arthur J. Crowley (1)
Robert S. Curtis (1)
Charles F. Detmar, Jr. (1)
Benjamin Esterman (1)
Booth Hubbell (1)
Herbert J. Jacoby (1)
T. Embury Jones (2)
Harold Keller (1)
Rudolph C. Kop (1)
Charles Looker (1)
John T. Lorch (1)
Harold F. McGuire (2)
Abraham Penner (1)
William E. Petersen (3)
Otto K. Rosahn (3)
Robert E. Rosenberg (1)
Archibald Sargent (3) (Dec.)
Myron F. Sest (1)
Howard S. Spingarn (1)
Louis A. Tepper (3)
William F. Treiber III (2)

1928
Herbert B. Altschul (1)
Sidney Deschamps (1)
Emil J. John Di Rienzo (1)
Arthur H. Fribourg (1)
Charles S. Glassman (1)
Maximilian I. Greenberg (1)
Richard Ince (1)
Frederick E. Lane (1)
E. Philip Lifander (1)
Leon Litman (1)
Mark S. Matthews (1)
Lester J. Milich (1)
Maurice Mound (1)
Carl Muschenheim (1)
Frank R. Pitt (2)
Leonard Price (1)
Hillery C. Thorne (1)
Joseph Shawder, Jr. (3)
Samuel J. Silverman (1)
Louis H. Taxin (1)
Ivan B. Veit (1)
Oswald Vischi (3)
Alexander Wolf (1)

1929
Nathan S. Ancell (1)
Edward R. Aranow (1)
Arthur A. Arsham (1)
Joseph W. Burns (2)
Robert Lee Coshland (1)
Horace E. Davenport (1)
Berton J. Delorme (1)
Harry R. Doremus (1)
Robert E. Farlow (1)
Monroe I. Katcher (2)
Jacob N. Kliegman (1)
Arthur E. Lynch (1)
John L. Olpp (1)
Einar B. Paust (1)
Samuel R. Walker (3)
Ira D. Wallach (5)

1930
John Adriani (1)
Charles Ballon (1)
James L. Campbell (1)
Thomas L. Casey (1)
Arthur B. Krim (5)
Sidney R. Nusseneifeld (1)
Alexander W. Torniel (1)
Felix H. Vann (1)
George E. Weigl (1)
L. Gard Wiggins (1)

1931
Sylvan Bloomfield (1)
Leo A. Flexser (1)
Eliz Elginberg (1)
Myron P. Gordon (1)
Henry A. Godin (3)
Daniel H. Manfredi (1)
Charles M. Metzner (2)
Leslie Mills (3)
Arthur V. Smith (1)
Leslie D. Taggart (1)
Bronson Trevor (1)
John B. Trevor, Jr. (1)

1932
Harry Ageloff (1)
Arnold M. Auerbach (3)
Bernard L. Bermant (1)
Jeff J. Coletti (1)
Stephen H. Fletcher (2)
Henry J. Goldschmidt (3)
Alva K. Gregory (1)
Gavin K. MacBain (1)
Mortimer A. Rosenfeld (1)
Leonard T. Scully (2)
Robert Simons (1)
Alphonse E. Timpanelli (1)

1933
Clarence S. Barash (1)
Lawrence R. Enos (1)
George C. Escher (1)
William P. Hammond (1)
Robert D. Lilley (2)
William K. Love, Jr. (1)
John J. Morrisroe (3)
Martin U. Rudoy (1)
Macrae Sykes (5)

1934
Norman E. Alexander (3)
Frederick Blumers (1)
Stanley I. Fishel (1)
William W. Golub (2)
Harold K. Hughes (1)
Murray L. Jones (1)
Leon Malman (1)
Stephen M. McCoy (1)
Myron L. Michelman (1)
Millard L. Midonick (1)
Philip R. Roen (1)
George B. Ticktin (1)
Jerome A. Urban (1)
Herman Wouk (2)

1935
John E. Dumasreq (3)
John K. Latimer (1)
Charles L. O'Connor (1)
Emmanuel M. Pappas (1)
Julius J. Rosen (1)
FRIEND:
Arnold K. Davis (1)

1936
Nelson Buhler (1)
Richard T. Davies (2)  
Donald J. Fennelly (2)  
Leonard I. Garth (1)  
Maurice Goodgold (1)  
Gerald Green (1)  
Seymour L. Halpern (1)  
Charles F. Hoelder, Jr. (1)  
Edward C. Kalajadian (2)  
R. Stewart Mckivenian (1)  
Myron E. Steinberg (1)  
William F. Voelker (1)  
Thornley B. Wood, Jr. (1)  

1939

Richard T. Apfield (1)  
Edward C. Biele (1)  
Ellinu Bond (1)  
James H. Carscadden III (1)  
Everett K. Deane (1)  
Anthony J. Dimino (1)  
Richard C. Frenon (1)  
Victor Futter (2)  
Roy Glickman (1)  
David B. Hertz (1)  
J. Pierre Kolisch (1)  
Howard K. Kornahrens (1)  
Thomas Macioce (2)  
Julian P. Muller (1)  
Howard M. Pack (3)  
Robert L. Pelz (2)  
Robert J. Senkier (2)  
Irwin Weiner (1)  
James B. Welles, Jr. (3)  
Victor Wouk (1)  
Lawrence Zoller (1)  

1940

Richard T. Baum (3)  
Daniel J. Berkoldt (1)  
Harold R. F. Dietz (1)  
Adam F. Downer (1)  
Seymour Epstein (1)  
Wilfred Feinberg (1)  
William H. Goodwin, Jr. (2)  
Franklin N. Gould (1)  
Herbert J. Kayden (2)  
Donald Kusch (1)  
Abbott L. Lambert (1)  
J. Robert Loy (1)  
Robert Lubar (1)  
Herbert H. Segerman (1)  
Mark E. Senigo (2)  
Stanley L. Temko (1)  
Charles A. Webster (1)  

1941

Frederick Behr, Jr. (1)  
R. Semmes Clarke (1)  
James J. Finney (3)  
Donald B. Hirsch (1)  
Robert T. Quittmeyer (2)  
Edward H. Weinberg (1)  
Robert D. Zucker (1)  

1942

Joseph E. Canning (2)  

1948

Frank J. Amabile (1)  
Anthony S. Arace (1)  
Jay Bernstein (1)  

1957

Alvin N. Eden (1)  
Harry E. Eckblom (1)  
Edwied M. Frey (1)  
Donald A. Hohenberg (1)  
Benjamin J. Immerman (1)  
Henry L. King (1)  
Harold Obstler (1)  
Daniel R. Schimmel (1)  
Raymond S. Shapiro (1)  
John F. Steeves (1)  
Norman S. Wilder (2)  
Paul W. Woolard (1)  

1949

George W. Brehm (1)  
Victor O'Neill (1)  
Joseph B. Russell (1)  
Victor J. Weil (1)  

1950

Richard M. Briggs (1)  
John C. Dinnack (1)  
James L. Garofalo (1)  
Leonard Kleigman (1)  
Michael A. Loeb (3)  
Warner Pyne, Jr. (1)  
Ricardo C. Varwood (1)  

1951

Joseph Brouillard (1)  
Archie L. Hewitt (1)  
Mark N. Kaplan (1)  
Harvey M. Krueger (3)  
Donald J. Rapson (1)  
Arthor O. Sulzberger (1)  

1952

Attilio L. Bisio (1)  
Vernon S. Flowers (1)  
Eric M. Javits (1)  
Robert N. Landes (1)  
Robert J. Muscat (1)  
Alan L. Stein (2)  

1953

John J. Chiarenza (1)  
Charles N. Goldman (1)  
Gedale B. Horowitz (2)  
Edwin Robbins (1)  
William W. T. Won (2)  

1954

Robert F. Ambrose (1)  
Joseph E. Arleo (1)  
Kamel S. Bahary (1)  
Jerome A. Cristina (1)  
Dale E. Hopp (1)  
Arnold I. Kisch (2)  
David Shainberg (1)  
Thomas E. Sinton, Jr. (1)  

1955

John Burke, Jr. (1)  
Thomas L. Christle (2)  
Martin S. Dubner (1)  
John P. Duffy (1)  
Alfred Lerner (1)  
John N. Orcutt (2)  
Barry F. Sullivan (1)  

1956

Frederic H. Brooks (1)  
Martin W. Cohen (1)  
William A. Schaffer (1)  
Elliot A. Taieff (1)  

1957

James R. Barker (1)  
Alan M. Frommer (1)  
Gary L. Greer (1)  
Carlos R. Munoz (1)  
John Wellington (1)  

1958

Jerome B. Blumenthal (1)  
N. Barry Dickman (1)  
Thomas P. Ettinger (1)  
Marshall B. Front (1)  
Horton M. Halperin (1)  
David J. Londoner (1)  
Bernard W. Nussbaum (1)  
Howard J. Orlin (1)  
Barrie R. Owen (1)  
Arthur J. Radin (1)  
Sanford A. Shukat (1)  
Howard Winell (1)  

1959

Michael L. Allen (1)  
Richard T. Laccoss (1)  

1960

Richard D. Friedleander (3)  

1961

Burrt R. Ehrlich (2)  

1962

Stephen L. Berkman (1)  
Alan M. Bermostein (1)  
Kenneth Lipper (1)  
Loren D. Ross (1)  
Leopold Swergold (1)  
Jerry I. Speyer (3)  

1963

Robert K. Kraft (1)  

1964

Thomas C. Bolton (1)  
William D. Schwartz (1)  

1967

Jonathan E. Krantz (1)  
Alan M. Meckler (1)  
Stuart A. Schlanger (1)  
David M. Schulz (1)  

1970

Charles I. Silberman (1)  

PARENTS:
Shepard L. Alexander (1)  
Robert H. Berkley (1)  
Dr. & Mrs. H. George DeCherny (1)  

James D. Ireland (3)  
Seymour S. Kane (1)  
Arthur T. Lyman, Jr. (1)  
Mrs. Gussie A. Mutnick (1)  
M/M Hart Perry (1)  

FRIENDS:
M/M Frank Greenwall (3)  
Natalie J. Thibaut (1)  

ESTATES:
Francis D. Huber (4)  
Herman K. Neuhaus (6)
Benjamin B. Strang
Wills College $1 Million

A quiet mathematics teacher who studiously invested in railroads in the 1930's has left more than $1 million to Columbia College.

Benjamin Bergen Strang, who lived modestly and never married, died in 1963 at the age of 74 and left his estate in trust to his sister, Ruth M. Strang. His will stipulated that the trust be transferred to Columbia upon her death, which occurred January 3, 1971. The College has now received the estate, valued at $1,017,641.

Mr. Strang received his A.B. from Columbia College in 1912, and received his master's degree in 1915 from Teachers College, a Columbia affiliate. His sister, author of many books on child education, had been a faculty member at Teachers College for 37 years.

According to a close friend, Mr. Strang built his fortune through railroad investments, in which he became interested in the 1920s. Long study led to a comprehensive knowledge of the nation's railroads and an astute ability to evaluate their potential. He is said to have been most successful in investing during the reorganization of the railroads in the 1930's.

A friend who had known him since boyhood said of him, "Ben was a shy boy and a reserved man. He wasn't gregarious but was friendly and good company when his natural reticence was overcome."

Mr. Strang spent weeks at a time alone at his house at Amityville, L.I. The 1912 "Columbian," the Columbia College yearbook, used these lines of Cowper to describe him: "O Solitude! where are the charms? That sages have seen in thy face?"

After completing his studies at Columbia, Mr. Strang taught mathematics at Georgia Institute of Technology for two years. He also taught at Newark High School before he retired from teaching. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy.

For information on any aspect of the Columbia College bequest program, you or your attorney may contact Victor Zipris '10. Communications may be addressed to:

Columbia College Fund
116 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Regional Program Initiated in December, Decentralization of Fund Forecast

Twenty-one area chairmen and over 300 regional volunteers are at work around the country in a new program designed to decentralize the annual Columbia College Fund. Under the direction of Charles L. O'Connor '35, the regional program volunteers will help in the solicitation of $1,500,000 for this year's campaign. According to Mr. O'Connor, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Fund, the program should begin to show some results this month.

An all-day meeting was held at Columbia in December to acquaint the area chairmen with the specific needs of the College, and to give them needed information about alumni in their areas. After an early morning breakfast with President McGill, the chairmen assembled in Ferris Booth Hall for discussions about the College: the curriculum, faculty, dormitories, gym, and students; and the organization of the Fund, including the regional organization and the John Jay program.

Afternoon meetings included discussions about academic and athletic recruiting of students, the alumni program and fund raising techniques.

As soon as the regional program is working smoothly, it is hoped that its function will broaden to include alumni affairs as well as fund raising. Such activities as the establishment of regional clubs and regional recruiting programs will be planned.

Victor Futter '39, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fund, in his latest report said that the end of January figures put the fund at $600,000.00 a substantial increase over last year at this time.

Several classes are well on their way to meeting, or in some cases, exceeding their goals. Leading is Doug Newman's Class of 1914 with 225%. The others over 67% are:

1943 — John Walsh 105%
1919 — Ned Rose 91%
1919 — Harry Wechsler 90%
1960 — Al Chernoff 69%
1960 — Bill Goodstein 68%
1966 — Johnathan Blank 67%
1966 — Mark Levine 67%

The Class of 1919 is leading in the dollar category with $109,565. Following are:


Charles L. O'Connor '35
Columbia College Today

SPRING 1972

PETER POUNCEY:
COLUMBIA'S NEW DEAN
...And what rough beast,
its hour come round at last...

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL ’72

SCHEDULE

VARSITY FOOTBALL — 1972
Coach: Frank Navarro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>Fordham</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 7</td>
<td>Princeton</td>
<td>Away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 14</td>
<td>*Harvard</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21</td>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>Away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 28</td>
<td>Rutgers</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 4</td>
<td>Cornell</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 11</td>
<td>Dartmouth</td>
<td>Away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 18</td>
<td>Penn</td>
<td>Away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 25</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Homecoming game

Ticket information available from
James J. Farrell
400 John Jay Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027
(212) 280-2546
Within the Family

At the end of the past academic year, Carl Hovde '50, stepped down as Dean of Columbia College. In 1973 he will return as a Professor of English. Until then he will spend a year in the Berkshire Mountains where he will study Thoreau, attempt to install electrical wiring in his house, and try once again to give up smoking. There have been times during the past four years when he was up to three packs a day. Before his appointment as Dean, it has been said that he had not had a cigarette for eight years.

The one undeniable point about his tenure is that he was asked to become Dean because it was felt that he was the only man around in the aftermath of 1968 willing to take the job who had a chance to re-establish the legitimacy of Columbia College and the legitimacy of his own office. He did that job, and he did it almost immediately.

In the fall of 1969, he addressed the freshman class and not surprisingly was greeted with the obscene rudeness which only those with a monopoly on truth can bring to public discourse. Some SDS members insulted him personally and interrupted his speech.

Hovde is a quiet and unassuming man, but he has always had a sense of his own dignity and the worth of his institution. He did not raise his voice or attempt to argue or turn his welcoming address into a lecture on good manners. That would only have given his opposition an importance they did not deserve.

Softly, but loudly enough for everyone to hear, he merely said, "Your behavior disgraces us all."

Tentative applause quickly grew into an ovation. Hovde was able to finish his address. The lesson is clear. When you try to insult Carl Hovde, you succeed only at insulting yourself.

Four years later, Hovde attended a student anti-war strike meeting at Barnard's McIntosh Center. Bella Abzug in speaking to the group supported a strike against the University, but her speech rapidly degenerated into an exercise in self-congratulation and she was shouted down.

President McGillic attempted, predictably, to convince the crowd not to go on strike but was severely heckled. When Hovde got up to speak, everyone there knew what he was going to say and the heckling began even before he opened his mouth. But almost immediately the crowd began to shout, "Let him speak! Let him speak!"

Hovde spoke against a strike. A strike was voted anyway, but he had received an impressive personal courtesy.

"He's a dean," a striker said. "He's reactionary. There were times he should have stood up for things and didn't. But he deserves to be listened to. He's a decent man, and even though he has this job he hasn't lost his soul."

* * * * *

In this issue you will find a number of references, scattered in different stories, to the disturbances which occurred on this campus a few months ago. In the next issue, a feature will be devoted to a more complete account of those events.

S.D.S.

Editor's addition: The initials above refer to the editor's name, not to a political group. While the editor finds much to be admired in the Port Huron Statement, he is compelled to make clear that his own political philosophy is based more on the order of a loose synthesis of the lives and works of Etheldreda the Unready, Pierre Proudhon, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Kerensky, and Carmine De Sapio.
Santomasso: In Perspective

To the Editor:
I have just finished reading, "Eugene Santomasso: One of the Best of a New Breed of College Teachers," and I am gratified to see that the Department of Art History continues to attract extremely able teachers.

Two items in the article disturb me, however. The first is the assumption that this is, in fact, a "new breed" of college teacher, and the qualities of dedication and personal interest in students belong only to the struggling instructor. Among my most vivid experiences at the college, for example, were the frequent museum trips my class enjoyed with Professor Dustin Rice of the same department, as well as the various other expeditions, and the relaxed dinners at his home. Such experiences suggest to me that, among all teachers of any age, some will be more dedicated and skillful than others.

Finally, the article states that Eugene Santomasso will be forced to leave Columbia if he has not completed his Ph.D. before this summer. While this issue has been debated around academic communities for ages, Santomasso's case dramatically underlines the fact that there is yet no adequate explanation to the question, "Why?"

Sincerely,
John Wyne Lombardo '69
P & S '73

To the Editor:
The apparent commitment of the editorial staff of Columbia College Today to a vision of the "new" University will explain your recent cover characterization of Eugene Santomasso as "one of the best of a new breed of college teachers." One of the best he is without doubt, but not of a new breed. Columbia College has had many like him, and the details of his style and of his person will sound familiar to alumni of many classes: thin, intense, deeply committed to the process teaching, surrounded by undergraduates who see that he is one of the real ones, that he burns with the flame of imagination and insight. Does he also carry the talismanic thermos of milk against the recurrence of ulcers? The Santomassos have been the pride of the College, and the College has used them up and thrown them out.

Does the dissertation get finished? Do the articles get written? When the scholarly credentials on which promotion is based and post-doctoral grants awarded never appear, it is because there is no time for them to appear. After all, the work of Columbia College must be done by those who can do it best. And all the while those without the imagination, without the brilliance, without the "hordes" following along and stuffing the mailbox with term papers and waiting for the advice which someone must give, can sit back and smile; for the popularity of the Santomassos they know does not win points in the big race to see who will have the last laugh. And anyway there are other Santomassos coming along to take his place, to do the work because they love the work. Columbia College gets a lot of Santomassos. It's a cheap way to provide a quality education. It stinks.

Yours sincerely,
Henry D. Shapiro, '58
Charles Warren Center
for Students in American History
Harvard University

To the Editor:
I was amazed to read, in the article about what a brilliant teacher Eugene Santomasso is, that he is "worried about his Ph.D., which must be completed by the summer or he will be forced to leave Columbia."

Surely that vitreous and self-defeating policy is not in the best interest of Columbia students! Surely even so hidebound an administration as Columbia's must have learned something over the past few years about what makes a University worthwhile to its students.

If he is such a good teacher, if he does all the good things for the students that the article attributes to him, doesn't the university think he might be a good guy to have around?

I remember very well at least two exceptional young teachers, James Zito in English and Julian Franklin in government, who were forced out by that same silly rule when I was an undergraduate. I also remember sitting through classes taught by zombies who had all the degrees in the world but couldn't teach a horse to eat hay. I remember feeling grateful that the University was big-hearted enough to let Frederick Dupree stay around, even though the catalog listed no doctorate for him.

He was an adornment to the faculty for many years. Maybe there's a lesson there somewhere.

What is the purpose of the seven-year rule?
To make sure that a high percentage of the faculty will have doctorates so the University's statistics will look good? If so, that's a pity. I thought the university's duty was to its students, to the advancement of scholarship, to the fellowship of the mind, not to some paper batting average.

Perhaps the administration will let us know what school Mr. Santomasso goes to, if he is forced out at Columbia. Perhaps our children—to say nothing of our dollars—would be more at home there.

Very truly yours,
Thomas W. Lippman '61
Assistant Foreign Editor
The Washington Post

Has Anyone Else Been Left Out?
To the Editor:
The notion of a lounge for homosexuals provided by the university is a gay one.

I am against it however, on the grounds that it is discriminatory and unfair to make no provision for other groups equally deserving of lounge space. After all, if Furnald has a lounge for homosexuals, then why not one in John Jay for transvestites, in Hamilton for fetishists, and perhaps in the future a man might be able to earn his gold crown in the de Sade society.

Yours,
Sheldon Wolf, '55, M.D.

Praise for Gerald Green
To the Editor:
As an author who dedicated a book to Joseph Wood Krutch, I would like to say that I found Gerald Green's eulogy of him beautiful and deeply moving.

Yours,
Thomas Gallagher '41

Reply to D. Keith Mano
To the Editor:
I don't know how D. Keith Mano usually responds to appreciative comments about his work, but anyone who read my article on Columbia College writers must have been astonished, as I was, by his letter in your last issue. It has the tone of one maligned, while I would have thought that my admiration for his novels could scarcely have been more apparent.

We did, obviously, misunderstand each other about at least one point during the conversation he refers to, which was not exactly "brief" but lasted almost two hours. I apologize for interchangeing the names of two of Mr. Mano's characters. But I doubt that anyone familiar with any of the writers discussed will take seriously his charges that my article was unresearched and inaccurate.

My point, I hope, has not been obscured: that here are writers well worth reading.

Sincerely,
Michael Willis '64
BLOWING IN THE WIND

On March 14, 1970, Columbia University dedicated its spanking new air dome to Dick Mason, the highly respected track coach who was leaving Columbia after 17 years. On January 26, 1972, the air dome also left Columbia, blown away by seventy mile per hour winds.

The dome, which is a football-field sized structure of nylon-coated vinyl supported by interior air pressure was a coach's dream. The new dome at Baker Field immediately aided new coach Irv Kintisch in his attempts to revitalize the Columbia track program.

Although some other Ivy schools have permanent indoor facilities which range from adequate (Brown) to luxurious (Princeton), Columbia was among the schools which preferred a temporary dome, for, as the Office of Sports Information press release explained, "Baker Field was an ideal site, except that a permanent structure would take up too much land used for other athletic activities. So the Columbia track coaches and members of the Alumni Track Advisory Committee proposed the erection of an air dome at Baker Field that could be erected in the fall and deflated in the spring. Not only would this give Columbia the best indoor track facility in the New York area, but also it would solve the pressing space problem."

On that windy January day, when air domes all over the East Coast were toppling (Penn's air dome fell within minutes of Columbia's, and Seton Hall's also had problems), the space problem at Columbia took on an unexpected dimension.

Al Paul, Assistant Director of Athletics, happened coincidentally to be on the scene, involved in a routine inspection of the facilities at Baker Field. According to Paul, the strong winds whipped off the Harlem river and pummeled the walls of the dome until there was a pressure differential similar to the one produced when an inflated balloon is squeezed. The result: too much air in one place and not enough in another until, finally, something gives. In this case, it was an emergency pressurization door which blew off and acting like a valve, allowed the extra pressure to dissipate.

When the dome was being compressed by the extra force of the wind, the danger was that it would burst. Now that the pressure was released, a new and ultimately more serious danger appeared. With the loss of pressure, the dome also lost its rigidity, and as a result, was ruffled by the winds as a flag flying from a pole on a windy day might be. Eventually, the dome blew away from the ducts which had provided it with compressed air, and finally two of the six sections were shredded beyond recovery.

Unfortunately, once this process had begun, there was nothing that could be done to stop it. As soon as the door blew out, an emergency blower was automatically activated to try to maintain the correct pressure, but that effort was futile. The damage was minimized however, by the fact that the smaller domes covering the tennis courts were relatively untouched, partly because Paul ordered the light poles in them to be dismantled as soon as the winds began blowing. The only human casualty was a Buildings and Grounds employee
who was injured while checking to be sure that the track dome had been vacated.

The immediate damage to the track team is incalculable. Even while the remains of the dome were being packed for possible shipment and repair, the track team was forced back into the cruel January weather. A number of international and national meets scheduled to be held in the air dome were transferred, and the four other New York colleges which had rented time in the dome at extremely lucrative rates were reimbursed on a pro rata basis. In addition, a developmental track program conducted by Columbia for the Morningside Community had to be abandoned.

Besides the obvious differences between running indoors and out, the track team has suffered in other ways as well. "Hanging a dome during the winter season means that you have a controlled environment," Coach Kintisch explains. "It's possible to set up a program that follows a routine." The dome was especially beneficial for training in those track events which require a highly refined technique, such as hurling and high jumping.

Since the collapse of the dome, a few runners who might not have quit the team under other circumstances have left, and others who would have participated during the second semester have elected not to brave the biting winds, slippery running tracks, and cold, damp, high-jump pits.

Whether the dome will reappear is still problematical. Kintisch expects to see the dome again by early fall. Al Paul says the athletic department is "keeping its fingers crossed that a repair job will be adequate." The original estimates for repair skyrocketed to beyond the $100,000 mark, but those estimates were based on replacement of the entire dome. A less extensive patch-up job will run to $25,000 and the University Treasurer's office is now combing the many university insurance policies in hopes that repairs for the dome are covered by some clause in an existing policy, since the dome itself was not specifically covered.

Although there is a strong possibility that the necessary funds to repair the dome will be difficult to find, Paul maintains that "at this point, we are hopeful of recovering enough money to repair the damage." Nevertheless, Paul asserts, "We're going to do everything possible to get it fixed. We have every intention of putting the air dome back up."

If the air dome is reconstructed, the question would then be: how long will it stay this time around? The problem with the winds stems from the fact that the only practical location for the dome is the football practice field situated on an elevated stretch of flat land—completely open to the winds in all directions. One reason that the tennis bubble survived the winds which destroyed the large dome is that the smaller facilities are protected from the winds by the very hill which exposes the track facility.

One possibility would be to inflate the dome inside the walls of the football stadium itself, but that solution is impractical, because the presence of the dome would prevent grass from growing, and the result would be a mud football field in September.

"These types of buildings are not supposed to collapse," laments Kintisch, "there are buildings like this in Antarctica and Greenland which stand up." Both Al Paul and Athletic Director, Ken Germann, are convinced that their Manhattan dome did not tumble due to negligence by Columbia or Columbia employees. Jack Gardner, Director of Buildings and Grounds, who in a guarded conversation declared that "I.L.C. Products (the Dover, Delaware based firm which manufactured the dome) implied that it wouldn't blow down."

Then why did it?

The most convincing answer could come from I.L.C. Products directly, but the only word forthcoming from them was, "We have no comment beyond that we're currently involved with in delicate negotiations with Columbia. We're trying to get paid for work we've already done for Columbia."

HOUSE MEN

In January of 1972, Spectator reported the efforts of fraternity Alpha Phi Alpha to obtain a fraternity house on campus. For many readers, the articles were the first inkling that a fraternity named Alpha Phi Alpha even existed on campus. Many others knew little more about the fraternity than that it was relatively new and drew its brothers from the black Columbia community. Not only are neither of these suppositions entirely true, but there is also much more to the story of this unusual fraternity.

To set the record straight, Alpha Phi Alpha is a "predominantly" black fraternity, which means that there are no separatist doctrines in any of the fraternity's chapters. Nationally, Alpha Phi Alpha claims a number of white brothers, although none are currently associated with the Columbia chapter. Furthermore, Columbia housed an Alpha chapter early in the twentieth century. The current chapter, Zeta Eta, is actually continuing the tradition of the first Columbia chapter, Eta, which disintegrated a few years after World War Two.

As if to identify Alpha Phi Alpha to Spectator readers, the campus daily usually ends its story about the fraternity with the tag line, "Prominent members of the fraternity include Los Angeles Laker Jim McMillian and Rhodes scholar Heyward Dotson." This is true, but superficial. Of the seven Columbia blacks who founded the Zeta Eta chapter in 1968, all but one have continued their education in graduate schools, and that one is Jim McMillian, who went on to a different kind of graduate work. Of the seventeen brothers who have graduated from the Columbia chapter since its reincarnation, ten have gone on to advanced study, many to such prestigious institutions as Harvard medical school, Harvard law, Yale med, and Columbia law.

In an era of egalitarianism and relaxation of formal standards, many fraternities have completely abandoned their old exclusive rituals. But Alpha still maintains a rigid series of interviews and screenings for prospective brothers, and a difficult pledge period of variable duration. And when many fraternities are begging for pledges, Alpha, despite its demanding criteria, can boast of a sixteen man pledge class, the largest since its founding, and the prospect of obtaining a permanent fraternity house can only add to the strength of the fraternity.

Greg Tillman '72, currently President of the chapter and a letter winner in basketball who has already been
accepted at Harvard Law School, attributes Alpha's success (while other fraternities are dropping) to "the assumption that black fraternities and white fraternities don't go along the same trends." One obvious factor that renders a black fraternity particularly appealing is that although black enrollment has increased tremendously at Columbia in the last few years, the blacks are still a small minority. "I have to try pretty damn hard to feel comfortable on the campus," says one black student, active in the fraternity and a varsity football player. Another brother explains, "Race is going to be a factor. Everyone is aware of the distinctions. It's easier to introduce yourself to other blacks, hang around with them, and not become part of the wider university social structure."

Despite the racial consciousness of the fraternity, the brothers all feel that more is gained from Alpha than merely a sense of respite from a alien environment. Many consider the long and grueling pledge period as a time when firm and reliable friendships are cemented. "It comes down to plain old brotherhood and trust," says George Van Amson, President of the Sophomore Class at Columbia, varsity football player, and Alpha's parliamentarian. "You look for more than someone saying, 'How you doing brother?' The implication is that these deeper relationships can be found in a fraternity. Tillman corroborates these sentiments by defining his fraternity as "A group of people you can rely on if you have a serious problem." Charlie Johnson, '72, an all-ivy defensive back and captain of the football team, also active in the fraternity, puts it this way: "If you're not together when you have to be, you just get blown away."

The pledges, all freshmen, are also acutely aware of the possibilities of brotherhood and support to be found in their fraternity, and can evaluate their pledge period as a time of increased understanding of themselves and others, as well as a time of increased sense of responsibility and interdependence among friends. But while the older brothers, who already have made their marks on the white Columbia campus emphasize the individualistic aspects of a fraternity, the younger brothers and pledges regard the black experiences as central to the fraternity experience. Many look upon the discipline and experience of being in a fraternity as "an education to help my people," and since Martin Luther King, Whitney Young, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Thurgood Marshall were all Alphas, there is some historical precedent for this feeling. "Just because you're in a fraternity doesn't take away the fact that you feel you're a black person above all," says George Van Amson who then cites fund-raising programs for sickle cell anemia research, ghetto tutoring programs, and a big-brother-type "Saturday program," all offered by the Columbia chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha.

Although the ideal of service to the black community has always at least theoretically buttressed the Alpha Phi Alpha ethic, many blacks on campus have regarded the fraternity as a basically white institution populated by blacks, and not central to the black experience. Charlie Johnson recognizes this feeling and allows that the brothers of Alpha, many of whom also participate in varsity athletics, are "tradition oriented." But both Johnson and Greg Tillman perceive that the situation is now changing. Tillman notes that the stereotyping the fraternity as bourgeois and the needs of a black community ignores the basic fact that "The people in a chapter make it what it is. Individuals still do what they want." A pledge echoes Tillman by declaring, "It's what I want to do, and if the name is fraternity, it's still what I want to do." Most brothers feel, however, that the imminent acquisition of a fraternity house will mollify some of the divisive effects of Alpha Phi Alpha, and reinforce its place in the black community of Columbia.

Although the Zeta Eta chapter had been deliberating about a house since 1969, the first real possibility occurred in 1971 with the collapse of Alpha Epsilon Pi, a fraternity which had occupied the university owned house at 534 W. 114 St. The brothers of Alpha had received vague rumblings that pamphatria, the interfraternity council might allow them to occupy the house, but first other Columbia organizations, such as the University Office of Development, had their opportunity to obtain the house. Finally, Tillman and Johnson, who were coincidentally invited to President McGill's house for other reasons, personally broached the subject to the president. The result was an appraisal of the damages to the house, which was practically in shambles, and an estimate for repairs. Phillip Benson, the Director of Student Interests, was instrumental in arranging for the University to pay most of the $20,000 refurbishing bill, and for the drawing of a new model lease.

The new lease, which is much more favorable to the lessee than past university leases, requires more maintenance responsibility on the part of the University, and therefore a smaller financial drain on the fraternity renting the house. Benson envisions better, cheaper, and more liveable fraternities as a means of alleviating the dismal housing squeeze in Morning-side heights, and feels that the lease with Alpha may be the first step towards a revitalization of the entire fraternity housing scene.

Assistant Dean Michael Ross, official advisor to fraternities, feels that the new lease, and McGill's general cooperation with Alpha are indicative of new university policy towards fraternities, and that after ten years of apathy towards the fraternity system, the university has finally decided to rescue it.

Despite all the brave new fraternity talk on campus, Alpha still has not signed the lease nor occupied their new house, and in fact, the necessary renovations had not yet begun in the first week of March. Some brothers attribute the delay merely to typical bureaucratic red tape. Others feel that the procrastination indicates at worst racist and at best antifraternity overtones. The delay seems to revolve around the office of William Bloor, University Treasurer, but despite two articles in Spectator describing the situation of the Alpha Phi Alpha brothers, Bloor disclaims any knowledge of the affair.

Bloor's assistant, Ronald Golden, maintained that the delay was caused by lack of funds for the renovation, and that as soon as the funds were available renovation would begin. Thanks to a considerable boost from private funds arranged by McGill and Benson, plus a swift kick in the bureaucracy from McGill, plans for Alpha to occupy the house by June are now seem realistic.
PETER POUNCEY:
Carrying the Can for Columbia College

Photographs by Nancy H. Kreisler '71J

AT FIVE O’CLOCK in the afternoon on a Friday late last March, Peter Pouncey was looking out of a window in his sixth floor apartment on 116th Street and Riverside Drive when he saw Professor Fritz Stern, the eminent historian, turn the corner on Claremont Avenue. He was going to walk his dog in Riverside Park.

“Fritz!” Pouncey shouted down, “I’m taking it!”

Stern looked up and shouted back across the street, “That’s great! That’s unbelievable! That’s great!”

Peter R. Pouncey, Licentiate Phil.,
Heythrop; Honour Moderations and Final Honour School, Oxford; Ph.D., Columbia, can do a perfect Cockney dialect, and a perfect accent out of the French resistance. He can develop a story and deliver a punchline with the precision and timing, if not the coarseness, of a pro working one of the big rooms in Las Vegas. He began to "do Greek" at the age of ten. He was the youngest man in his class to study philosophy with the great Frederick Copleston. He can quote, verbatim, pages and pages from books he has read months before. He can remember, verbatim, conversations and debates his friends and colleagues have long forgotten. He is currently reading, "in a fairly systematic way," the seven volumes of Proust's Remembrance of Things Past. He predicted, correctly, that Yogi Berra would take over the Mets after Hodges died. He likes Brahms, Vaughn Williams, and Oldies But Goodies. He likes the omelettes at Cote Basque, and the potato pancakes at the Green Tree. He is also an expert in Roman agriculture.

According to his friend Seth Schein, Pouncey is gifted with "ironic self-awareness," which means that he is able to laugh at himself. It is a quality that has made him many friends, and it is one that he will need in the next four years. Late last March President William McGill announced that, as of July 1, 1972, Pouncey would become the youngest Dean in the history of Columbia College.

Since the middle 1960s, whenever there has been an opening in the Dean's office discreet feelers have been put out to men with distinguished academic reputations, like Fritz Stern. But Stern (who this year headed the Search Committee of faculty, students and alumni which submitted Pouncey's name, the only name out of many candidates, to President McGill) and all of the others, with the exception of Carl Hovde, politely turned them aside. They were interested in scholarship, not administration, they usually said. But there were other reasons. The job has come to make exhausting demands on a man's personal and professional life with no promise of comparable rewards. A man's career and well-being, they thought, could be wrecked by events and conditions beyond his control. It is a job with great opportunities, prestige and notoriety. But the job's greatest promise seems to be that of merely surviving in it.

Being Dean of Columbia College
means that Pouncey will be in the middle of delicate organizational and curricular negotiations with Barnard and General Studies, both of which feel they are having problems of identity preservation more severe than the College’s. It means that Pouncey will have to face the demands of groups of suspicious, militant undergraduates who, merely because he is Dean, will not trust him. It means dealing with the grievances of Blacks, Asians, Latins and Gays, who feel that they have been cheated by society, and are being cheated by Columbia College. It means contending with faculty members, some of whom would rather not devote their time to the teaching of undergraduates. It means dealing with administrators in Low Library, some of whom have strong differences with College administrators and faculty over the issue of how and where undergraduate liberal arts education fits in to the University structure. And more and more, it means fighting for money. Money that is scarce in the University treasury; money that administrators in other University divisions want and need; money, that alumni, who have problems of their own, are not always anxious to contribute.

Last January, a professor who did not wish to be quoted said that if the College is to improve its bargaining position within the University, it would have to build up the College Fund from outside it. Only money, it seems, breeds money.

Pouncey is the first Dean in the history of Columbia College who is not an American citizen. He was born in China, where his father was a customs commissioner.

For a short time the family lived in Canada. After World War II, they moved to England. Pouncey did not come to America until 1964, after he had received his Bachelor’s Degree from Oxford. He took an instructor’s job in the Classics Department at Fordham where, he says, “I found my level and decided to get a Ph.D.”

He came to Columbia in 1967, where, two years later, he received his Ph.D., and was promoted to Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin. During the past year, Pouncey served as Associate Dean, for Academic Affairs, the second highest administrative post in the College.

It has been reported, somewhat erroneously, that the last Dean of Columbia who was not a citizen was Myles Cooper. Cooper was last seen here during the American Revolution. He was not, however, Dean of the College. He was the President. According to the best available historical sources, he severed his association with Columbia by scaling a fence in the face of a student rebellion led by an undergraduate named Alexander Hamilton.

This spring Pouncey had a chance to take out citizenship papers and passed it up. Each summer, since he has been in this country, he has returned to England.

“I was sort of brought up in England,” he has said, “I talk funny, and a substantial part of me is English. I don’t want to give that up. Also, I don’t like this war and I would prefer not to be a citizen at this time in history.”

This past spring, after the North Vietnamese invaded the south, and President Nixon escalated the air war, and students occupied, among other buildings, Hamilton Hall, Pouncey accompanied Dean Carl Hovde to Washington to lobby the Congress in protest of American actions.

Pouncey’s doctoral dissertation was written on “Thucydides and Pericles.” Thucydides was the Greek historian who described the process by which Periclean Athens, in an age of unparalleled cultural creativity, proceeded to destroy itself by becoming involved in an imperialistic war. In the midst of that war, Pericles, Athens’ great leader, warned his fellow citizens not to be misled by impulses to pity, free discussion, and fair dealing. These were, he said, the enemies of empire. In the 5th Century B.C., Thucydides noted that when Athens was at war, the very meaning of words became perverted: deceit was praised as shrewdness, recklessness was viewed as courage; and moderation and generosity were derided as indications of weakness.

Peter Pouncey is tall and rangy. He usually slouches around the Co-
lumbia campus in a blue blazer, light slacks and loafers. His tie more often than not is flapping in the wind, and if his hands are not stuffed in their pockets they are usually trying to brush his sandy hair out of his eyes.

Last April, a Barnard student watched him very carefully as he loped across College Walk.

"Hm," she said. "No bad. The, ah, Pounce is pretty cute."

A radical student, a male, was not as impressed.

"Looks too cool."

When Pouncey was informed of the young woman's evaluation, he smiled. Wickedly. When he was told of the young man's judgement, he sighed. "Well, I can't change the way I appear. I suppose I am just (smile) a victim of may past."

"Peter was trained to emulate the Etonian ideal," a friend of his has explained. "You know. Effortless superiority. Of course, he really isn't like that."

Peter Pouncey did not attend Eton. He attended Jesuit schools. He spent two years in a novitiate—where most of the day would be devoted to prayer, meditation, gardening, cleaning vegetables and scrubbing floors. Talking to other people was allowed only during recreation periods. He spent part of one summer vacation at a retreat in the Black Forest, writing and running seven miles every day, "over fabulous undulating hills. I've never been so fit in my life. I wrote a damn-near book about my state of mind in eight days."

"I was nauseatingly given to the apotheosis of clean living—incredibly physically fit, writing incredibly sensitive things. I seemed to myself a perfect young man, although I don't think Ignatious would have thought I was so perfect."

In his last year at Oxford, when he was 26 years old, Pouncey left the Order. He was not alone. Eleven of his 24 contemporaries, within a period of two years, left with him. He admired the intelligence and dedication of his superiors but the life was too confining.

"The system and the dogma seemed too tight. It was too intellectually arrogant, with no room for complexity and qualifications. What I wanted to be was a brilliant scholar.
and a good, healthy jock.” He ran middle distances and sprints, and played rugby and squash.

These days, Pouncey plays tennis. Once or twice a week he will skip lunch and spend an hour or two, depending on his schedule, either at the one court on the campus or at the Columbia Tennis Club at Baker Field. He usually plays with Mike Lacopo, the Director of Admissions, Bill Oliver, the Associate Director, and, until he left this summer for a teaching position at Pomona, California, Jim Armantage of the Religion Department.

Here is Jim Armantage on Peter Pouncey’s tennis game: ‘He’s tough. Very competitive. He has a good, strong serve and goes to the net whenever he can. Very aggressive. Tenacious as hell."

Here is Lacopo on Peter Pouncey’s tennis game (following approximately 15 seconds of nearly hysterical laughter): "Well, er, he’s very vocal on the court. He is very fond of talking on the court. His game! His game is nearly as good as mine."

Peter Pouncey: ‘I don’t know how Lacopo talks about our matches, but I shall say that if he breaks even, I am bing very generous. I hope that my moral ascendancy as Dean will be so complete that he will be cowed into abject humility. You may say that I regard our matches as cathartic for the whole man, punctuated with ritual obscenities, disdaining by standers and distracting to players on neighboring courts. You may further say that we play with a lithe, panther-like grace and power."

Columbia varsity tennis Coach Butch Seewagen: ‘They’re pretty good B-Club players.’ Butch Seewagen shakes his head. ‘But they are a bunch of wild men."

Armantage, a bright, young teacher, was being considered by Pouncey for his old job of Associate Dean before he took the Pomona offer.

‘Did you get tenure there?’ Pouncey asked him.

‘Not right away. I’m assistant professor the first year. Associate the second.’

‘That brings tenure with it.’

‘Yeah.’

‘That’s the one to go for. Anything for a permanent slot.’

A permanent slot is what Peter Pouncey does not have. Because he became Associate Dean only two years after getting his Ph.D., Pouncey has not had the time to publish enough to get tenure from the Greek and Latin department. He is the only man ever asked to take the Dean’s job without it. He accepted—for four years. After that he will be granted a year’s leave of absence to allow him to do research.

‘It means,’ says Pouncey, ‘that I will have been on the shelf academically for five years. When I leave this job I shall be competing for tenure with people ten years younger than I am. I have not given up on myself as a scholar. I have not committed myself to a permanently administrative career. As an ex-Dean of Columbia College you would look to many people like a kangaroo in a dinner jacket, but it wouldn’t help you if you wanted a job as a professor of classics.’

When his acceptance was announced, President McGill and a number of the members of the search committee praised Pouncey for his ‘courage.’

‘I think,’ said Peter Pouncey, with a small smile, ‘that suicidal would be a better description of my behavior.’

He took the job anyway. ‘I have an enthusiasm for my turf,’ he says. ‘And my turf is Columbia College. There are bloody good battles to be fought for Columbia College and I wanted to fight them. You may call it a outgrowth of the youngest child syndrome. I want to be where the action is. I want to get in there and mix it.’

Because of his relative youth and lack of tenure, there have been some rumors that some faculty and administrators would either try to browbeat Pouncey with their eminence, or try to manipulate him by buttering him up.

‘I don’t think there’s much chance of that happening,’ says someone who has seen Pouncey work on a number of administrative and academic committees. ‘He’s too intellectually tough. He doesn’t take much nonsense or put up with obfuscation. He doesn’t give in on an issue unless there are very good reasons.’

‘He’s young,’ says Michael Lacopo, ‘but he has a tough personal-

ity, and this is a time when toughness is at a premium.’

There is a virtual unanimity of opinion that Pouncey knows the requirements of the Dean’s job as well as anyone who has ever taken the position. As Associate Dean, he was responsible for the control of the College’s academic curriculum, dealing with the needs and the problems of all 28 departments. There is complete unanimity that he knew each department cold: the faculty rosters, salary schedules, the personal problems, the teaching loads, the number and quality of the Ph.D. candidates, the quality—and sometimes the lack of quality—of each course that the College offered. Richard Kuhns of the Philosophy Department says, ‘It was very unusual to be with somebody who knew so much about the department without being a member. And he was not only knowledgeable, he was sympathetic.’

It has also been reliably reported that on the few occasions when a department would evince a lack of willingness to pull its own teaching or course weight within the College, Pouncey was not so sympathetic.

Carl Hovde had him sit in on budget meetings of the Arts and Sciences division of the University, and watched him master financial details. He brought him to alumni meetings and watched him work successfully with fund raisers.

‘Alumni are, of course, absolutely crucial,’ Pouncey says. ‘You can’t overstate how much we will be leaning on them . . . .

‘I’m going to get students working with alumni to raise money. I am absolutely convinced that there are a substantial number of students who would be more than willing to further the cause of their own education . . . .’

Hovde had Pouncey do research projects, and manage crises which ranged from setting up a kosher kitchen for Jewish students to College real estate problems. ‘I was continually impressed with the rapidity with which he learned,’ says Hovde.

‘What impresses me so much about Pouncey is his real grasp of the present problems of the College,’ says Professor Fritz Stern, ‘he has a sense of what the problems are.’

Another senior professor added
that "despite the fact that he has been here only a relatively short time, he seems to have a mature understanding and imagination of what the best elements of Columbia College are."

"He's not an ideologue," says Jerry Lynch. "He won't be afraid to innovate, but he won't do it just for the sake of innovation. How can you be a classicist and not believe in the CC and Humanities requirements?"

Pouncey, who specialized at age 10, believes. "I'm a recent convert to general education," he says. "You can really see the force of it here. There is nothing trivial offered in CC."

Jerry Lynch is a student, and it is with students that Pouncey's youth should bring the greatest dividends. "What is really good about him," says Jerry Lynch, "is that he looks at you as a person, not as an abstract member of the student constituency. I really was impressed the way he spoke with my parents at my induction to Phi Bete. He was very sensitive to their needs. He was extremely kind to them."

"If you don't have an accessible young dean, you don't have anything," says Peter Pouncey, who will keep his advisees and each spring will try to teach a course in the Greek and Latin department. He will also be teaching classical Greek at his own apartment to Leon Wieseltier, a College sophomore. In return, Wieseltier will teach Hebrew to Peter Pouncey.

"What kind of a classical scholar doesn't know Hebrew?" asks Leon Wieseltier.

Shortly after his appointment was announced, Pouncey attended a Board of Managers reception for students in the John Jay Lounge. John Eckel, the Chairman of Pamphletia, came over to him and said, "You promised to come to our cocktail party. Are you ready to keep that promise?"

"When is it?"

"April 27, 5:30"

Pouncey checked his calendar. "Five-thirty. I can only stay till seven. Then I have to go to another meeting. Well, at least I can keep half promises."

Then Pouncey bit into a cookie and announced, "There will be many battles to be fought on behalf of Columbia College. The first bloody battle will be fought on better cookies. At Mount Holyoke it is rumored that there will be a Dean of Graham Crackers and Saltines. But I want to assure you all that we are going to go slow on that one."

An advisee thrust his face at Pouncey and demanded: "All right. Justify your existence."

Pouncey smiled, and, almost tenderly, said, "When I look at you it seems all too easy."

"Actually, the only reason I came to this thing was to get your signature."

Pouncey signed the slip and sighed, "I knew there had to be an ulterior motive."

Then Pouncey discussed the future of private higher education with a College junior, comparative faculty salary schedules at state and private universities with a freshman, problems in co-educational living with a Barnard student who has a room in Livingston Hall, Henry James, and his own academic future.

John Russo, a junior, said, "He saw me just standing around, and he came over to talk to me. I didn't expect that. You need a lot of that around here. I hope that he's going to be as conspicuous as possible."

Pouncey was very conspicuous during the disturbances this spring: "I wasn't going to let Carl Hovey carry the can alone."

When the Majority Coalition tried to force its way into Pupin Hall, Pouncey ran down there to try to prevent violence and got yelled at by some militant students. He spent most of his evenings rushing between Low Library and the dormitories, where students spoke with him and gave him orange juice.

"Those people represented the vast middle of Columbia College—the ones you never see, extraordinarily pleasant people who are only too happy to talk about what's on their minds without any belligerence. There is nothing invidious about anyone with legitimate complaints, but these people expect so little. It's quite moving . . . ."

". . . We have to guarantee that when people have moral concerns they must be listened to. At the same time we must have a hard line on the closing of buildings. We're not a garrison and we can't keep our doors closed. The university is a sitting duck. We have to find a new way . . . ."

On the afternoon that the police came on the campus and rushed a large group of students from Hamilton Hall, Pouncey stood in front of the building with McGill and Hovey as bottles and rocks were thrown by students and clubs were swung by the police. After the police had gone, Pouncey found himself inside Hamilton with the two men and a number of reporters. One of them, a student from Spectator, described what happened:

"For a second, no one said anything. Then the first guy to open his mouth was Pouncey. He said, 'Why don't I go over to St. Luke's to see how many people were hurt.' I'm not sure whether I'm a Pouncey fan or not, but that was a good thing to see. His first response was the human one."

A few days later with Hamilton Hall occupied, a blackboard was set up in front of Hartley Hall. On it was written alternate classroom sites. Henry Coleman, the Dean of Students, usually stood in front of the board with a bullhorn and announced the changes. One morning, at 8:30, Peter Pouncey came up to the blackboard and took the bullhorn. He was smiling as he announced:

"Rich intellectual fare at Columbia College! This morning in Art Humanities, the whole of Western Civilization will take shape before your poor, bedraggled minds."

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY
Of This Time, Of This Place

THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN a very good year for Lionel Trilling. His Charles Eliot Norton Lectures on authenticity and sincerity, delivered last year at Harvard, will be published in book form. Early this Spring the Alumni Association of Columbia College, in recognition of his more than 50 years here as a student and teacher (he is a member of the class of 1925), and his 40 years of brilliant literary criticism, awarded him its most prestigious honor, the Alexander Hamilton Medal. And late last spring, Trilling went to Washington, D. C. to deliver the first of what will be an annual series of Thomas Jefferson Lectures in the Humanities.

The series was created to enable “thinkers of international reputation to bring their wisdom, knowledge and experience to bear on contemporary concerns.” The National Endowment for the Humanities, which sponsors it, chose Trilling from more than 200 nominees representing the cream of western culture and awarded him a prize of $10,000.

That Trilling was given such an honor could not be considered a surprise. He has been one of the few literary critics of his time able to elevate an essay to the level of literature. He has influenced not only other critics, but sociologists, psychoanalysts, historians and philosophers. Not only aspiring novelists, essayists and poets, but pre-laws and pre-meds have come to Columbia to “take Trilling.” As much because of him as any intellectual, the newsmagazines began to subscribe to the “little magazines.” His
pieces have been greeted as “cultural events.” The New York Times goes to him to put cultural upheavals in perspective.

The reason is simply that Lionel Trilling is more intelligent than other human beings. Whether he has discussed Wordsworth, Freud, the Kinsey Report, or the liberal idea in American history, there has been an elegance and power, a subtlety and tension in his work which virtually none of his contemporaries have been able to match.

Lionel Trilling, in the words of Dean Carl Hovde, a former student of his and a professor of English himself, “represents not only what the mind can achieve but what the mind should look like when undertaking its tasks. He is . . . of an intellectual importance even more important than the substantive content of his work. . . . It is a tribute to him that despite his influence he has never founded a ‘school’ of criticism, for such cliques are usually a function of narrow dedication to one or two ideas, whose very limitations do violence to the truth. With him, nothing has been more marked than the multiplicity of his perceptions—a willingness to entertain all sorts of possibilities in the belief that large assertions must be applicable to large bodies of evidence.”

Alfred Kazin, a fellow critic, has written that Trilling’s work “comes out of a deep personal drive to set in order the underlying conflict that must possess a radical mind that has seen so many radical values abandoned, misused and converted to the very opposite of those values. . . . Any critic who is any good is going to write out of a profound inner struggle between what has been and what must be, the values he is used to and those which presently exists, between the past and the present out of which the future must be born.”

Lionel Trilling, according to Leon Edel the Jamesean scholar, “is our one literary critic who, in a philosophical manner, unceasingly criticizes the categories and values of our culture. His originality resides in the way he has allied his close study of Freud with the Amoldian dictum that literature is a criticism of life.”

There you have it. Lionel Trilling has become a great critic because he doesn’t write about books as much as he writes about aspects of the human condition:

“The primary function of art and thought is to liberate the individual from the tyranny of his culture in the environmental sense and to permit him to stand beyond it in an autonomy of perception and judgement.”

“. . . The particular concern of the literature of the last two centuries has been with the self in its standing quarrel with culture. We cannot mention the name of any great writer of the modern period whose work has not . . . insisted on this quarrel, who has not expressed the bitterness of his discontent with civilization, who has not said that the self made greater legitimate demands than any culture could hope to satisfy. . . .”

At some point in the past twenty years, Trilling’s reputation assumed the proportions of myth and while that situation holds obvious advantages for him, he also has to pay a price for it.

“What my students might reveal of their true feelings to a younger teacher they will not reveal to me,” he has written, “they will give me what they conceive to be the proper response to the official version of terror I have given them.”

Somewhere along the line people came to believe that Lionel Trilling emerged from the womb reading Culture and Anarchy, and it may be necessary for one’s own sense of sympathy to point out that like a lot of other children, Lionel Trilling grew up in Queens and did not like his Hebrew lessons. The literary life was always foremost on his mind, but there were those times when he thought of becoming a doctor. “ . . . But I was a terrible student in math and science though . . . . I sometimes still think romantically about physicians. . . .”

He says that when he came to Columbia, “I wasn’t that exceptional.” There were many undergraduates, Jacques Barzun, Clifton Fadiman, and Meyer Shapiro among them, who had read “infinitely more than I had.” He once said that as a college student he, “protested everything that there was.”

It took Lionel Trilling, like a lot of other people, a long time to get tenure at Columbia. In the 1930s he was thought of as an insurgent.

Brilliant as they are, Trilling’s essays do not spring full-blown. He must, like a lot of other people, suffer and agonize, work and rework. For him writing came easily only in the 1940s, the era of the flowering of the Partisan Review when Trilling produced not only essays but an important novel and two short stories, Of This Time, Of That Place and The Other Margaret, which are still considered minor classics:

“I enjoyed writing more then than at any other time. . . . The audience was small. We knew each others’ assumptions. . . . We (Trilling, the Partisan Review critics, his audience of about 10,000) were like a family. . . .”

Ever since he can remember, he has read bad novels—and liked them. He doesn’t read them any more because he is 67 years old and it takes more time and energy to read for his classes and his essays than it took in the past. Today, for relaxation, Lionel Trilling, occasionally, watches television.

Although it shouldn’t have, it came as a surprise to Keith Addis, a College senior who served with Trilling this year on the search committee for a new College dean, that Lionel Trilling was “aware of all the issues, knew all the personalities involved, knew what was going on, and he could drink the rest of the committee under the table and still keep his head together.”

At about three o’clock in the morning sometime in 1963, Arnold Nelson, an A/A- English major from Queens who has since gone on to the practice of medicine in Arizona, sat in the lobby of Furman Hall and considered Lionel Trilling’s essays, his dictum, the way he stood in front of a class, the way he held a cigarette; and Arnold Nelson said: “Lionel Trilling might be the most civilized man in the world.” From the time that Lionel Trilling first came to Columbia College until some point in the middle sixties, that stood for a great deal.

But this is an epoch of scruffiness, and talk of classical civility seems a bit out of place in Furman Hall. Trilling grew up in an era of great children’s literature. He came here in a legendary age of literary scholarship and voracious undergraduate readers. He became a great teacher of literature.
when anyone with the slightest inclination to creativity wanted nothing more than to write great novels. Those who couldn't wanted to write about them. Now the game seems to be changing. Books are giving way to movies, and thought is giving way to impulse and action.

"It causes me to wonder," Lionel Trilling said recently, "but I don't think I feel passed by. . . . I think there is enough play in our culture such that the influence of intelligence can make itself felt. . . . I think of it in terms of a natural movement of generations. . . . I don't feel anything very extreme. I feel a little wary about it. . . . There seem to be two ways to be—in the establishment or pushing against it. Both ways are good."

But about a month after saying this, push had once more come to shove. While Lionel Trilling was in Washington delivering the first annual Thomas Jefferson Lecture in the new auditorium of the National Academy of Sciences, student activists were occupying Hamilton Hall.

Trilling spoke about a crisis of confidence in the American academic community about its goals, its standards and its historic belief in rational thought. He warned of the trend on college campuses that "rejects and seeks to discredit the very concept of mind." Among students and teachers alike, he said, there is a substitute celebration of an "ideology of irrationalism," in which knowledge is obtained through "intuition, inspiration, revelation," and even violence.

He said that the esteem in which universities were once held, in part because of their supposed ability to further equality, is vanishing. The poor and minority groups, because of inadequate early education, have been unable, in large numbers, to use universities to advance themselves.

He said that the "redress of this state of affairs is imperative." But, noting recent HEW directives on university hiring procedures, he also said that simply placing people in universities who were not "actually qualified but only qualifiable," could have "serious consequences for the academic profession" if it is required to surrender its belief that only standards of professional excellence should be considered.

Meanwhile, Trilling went on, "the academic profession does not debate" the issue so vital to its future: "Surely it says much about the status of mind in our society that the profession which is consecrated to its protection and furtherance stands silent under this assault, as if divested of all right to use the powers of mind in its own defense."

To an activist, this kind of talk makes Trilling part of the problem. He is on the wrong side, just as he was in 1968 when he questioned the motives of the student radicals. He may be great on D. H. Lawrence, but what has he ever said about Pablo Neruda, or black culture? He may never have been in the War Room, but he never marched on the Pentagon either. So when some students began to break into the offices on the fourth floor of Hamilton Hall this spring, no one doubted for a minute that Trilling's would be passed up. They wrote graffiti on his walls and they took his picture of Sigmund Freud.

They may consider him a reactionary, they may revile him as a cultural imperialist, they may even consign him to the dustbin of history, but what they must admit is that he is true to himself. In 1968, while the buildings were being occupied for the first time, Trilling, Carl Hovde, and psychology professor Eugene Galanter went to Grayson Kirk's office in Low Library. But Kirk was busy and the three were told that they would have to wait about 45 minutes for their audience.

As Hovde remembers it, they were so depressed that they sat there in total silence. A secretary came out with a tray of pastries which were far too rich and elaborate for the occasion. Still, Hovde and Galanter each took one.

Lionel Trilling, however, is a man of whole cloth, and even if everything you stand for is being treated with contempt, and even if you are in the president's office, if you are a man of heightened sensibility, you respond with heightened sensibility.

"How vulgar," Carl Hovde heard Lionel Trilling say when the tray was put in front of him. "No, thank you."
Roar Lion Roar

Three in a Row
For Bruce Soriano

It is not that Bruce Soriano has never wished to snarl at an opponent. It is not that Bruce Soriano has never whipped off his mask in anger thinking very nasty thoughts about an official who happened to call a close one the other way. And it is certainly not that the competitive fires that have burned in the chests of champions ever since Athens first edged Sparta in the Mediterranean regions have not raged deep inside Bruce Soriano’s slight but wiry frame. It is just that they have not raged that often, and they haven’t had to.

Bruce Soriano, Columbia varsity sabreman for the past three years, above all else is a very nice person, and nicely, nicely, this past spring he completed his career by becoming the first fencer ever to win three consecutive NCAA championships.

In his three seasons, Soriano went 73-10 in the Ivy League; 48-4 in the Easterns; and 66-3 in the Nationals. (For those of you who are strong in set theory but weak in addition, that’s an overall record of 187-17.)

Besides being nice, Soriano is also very talented, very quick, gifted with exceptional depth perception, remarkable hand-eye coordination, and, lest we forget Columbia’s raison d’être in these troubled times, brains.

Most intercollegiate sabre matches have one outstanding characteristic: relentless, disorganized aggression. Either the first sabreman charges the second sabreman and chases him off the strip; or the second sabreman charges the first sabreman and chases him off the strip. Or, both fencers charge each other and collide somewhere near mid-strip, producing a great deal of clanging, yelling and glaring.

Soriano’s bouts, on the other hand, were different. In the first place, he did not get angry when his opponent opened the bout by charging him off the strip. In fact, he liked it and planned it that way because, in the second place, it gave him the opportunity to judge his opponent’s speed and reactions, time his thrusts and feints and prepare his own game plan.

“I don’t like to go blindly into attack the way many of the others do,” says Soriano. “You have to think. You can never know what you’re going to do beforehand, but after about 30 seconds I can usually tell what they’re able to do.”

After that it was usually a matter of time—a very short time—until the bout was over. More often than not, this was how Soriano won championshipships: His opponent charged. Feinted once. Twice. Three times. Four—well, not quite that often because in the middle of one of the feints, Soriano had moved in and with great swiftness, classical grace and exquisite delicacy, tapped his blade gently upon the head of his opponent. Fencing cognoscenti refer to this tactic as a stop cut. Opponents refer to it as an extremely embarrassing moment. The official referred to it as a touch for Soriano.

This was not, however, the way Soriano had always fenced. When he first arrived at Columbia he charged and slashed almost as much as most of the opposition. He still had enough talent and finesse to win an NCAA title as a sophomore, but that summer he went to Russia to compete in an international tournament for junior champions where, he says, “I got creamed.”

When he returned to Columbia that fall, he began to work in earnest with coach Louis Bankuti on the subtleties of technique and strategy, and the work paid off to say the least. In the Easterns that spring, Soriano had 17 bouts, and won 17. In the Nationals that spring he had 23, and won 23.

“Shows you what practice can do,” said the mechanists.

“... And clear thinking,” said the cerebral types.

“... And a good disposition,” said the morally inclined.

“I have only seen Bruce lose his temper twice,” says his friend Greg Gall, Columbia foilman. “He lost both times.”

One of those times came in a playoff last spring, and it cost Soriano a third consecutive Eastern title. The winner was Jeff Tishman of NYU, with whom Soriano has had an intense and sometimes acrimonious rivalry. “He’s got a lot more desire to win than I have,” Soriano says. “But he’s not a good fencer. As far as style and technique are concerned, Jeff doesn’t have any of that.”

But Tishman didn’t need all that much style or technique at Annapolis last March. He defeated Soriano by doing something few fencers ever do, he broke his concentration. Tishman repeatedly stopped the bout to clean his glasses, flex his sabre, and adjust his pants. The more he did it, the angrier—and less effective—Soriano became. Tishman won 5-3.
But Soriano got even in the finals. "I broke his concentration," he says. "This time I would stop the bout, and take off my mask, and fix my uniform." This time it was Soriano who was on the winning end of a 5-3 score.

Soriano won his unprecedented third straight title with more of a sense of relief than exultation. "It got to the point this year that fencing wasn't nearly as much fun for me as it used to be. There was too much internal pressure to keep winning. There is more to my life than just fencing. Now, I'm just glad it's over," he says.

"I didn't like the NCAA's at all this year. You wake up at six in the morning, get into your uniform and go down to breakfast — in your uniform. Then you get in the car and go fence. By the time you get back to your room it's four. Then you shower and change and it's five. At six you go to eat, and you don't get back to the room until nine. You talk till ten, go to sleep, wake up and start fencing again. Three whole days of nothing but fencing is not what I want to devote my life to."

What Soriano wants to devote his life to is medicine, and it will mean a fifth undergraduate year for him at Columbia. He entered Columbia as an engineering student and will not have enough credits in his recently declared major — biology. Last fall he took 19 points. This spring, while fencing three hours a day, not including bouts and tournaments, he took 22: microbiology, developmental biology, organic chemistry, the structure and function of animals, urban ecology and, "an education course in personality. I need one gut," says Bruce Soriano.
In May of last year Clarence Benjamin Jones became publisher, board chairman and chief executive officer of the New York Amsterdam News, one of the oldest and largest (in terms of net paid circulation) black weeklies in America. He has emerged since then as a spokesman for the black community, with government officials seeking his opinions, businessmen his executive talents, and community organizations the use of his name for fund raising purposes.

Jones owns the controlling share of stock in the Amnews Corporation, which bought the Amsterdam News, the Harlem-based radio station WLIB, AM, and the New York Courier. The second major stockholder is Percy Sutton, Manhattan Borough President. The Rev. H. Carl McCall, Wilbert Tatum and John B. Edmonds own the remaining stock. These five men purchased the Amsterdam News for $2 million, when the employees of the newspaper could not raise the necessary funds to purchase the paper from its previous owner. (When Jones took control, however, he said that a stock purchasing plan would possibly be offered to the employees in the future.)

Jones, 6'1", has slimmed down in recent years, after a conscious effort which included jogging an average distance of five miles at least three times a week. Sporting an Afro haircut, mustache and sideburns, he presents a rather stylish figure at 41 years old.

If one were to compare Clarence Jones with other black leaders, it would be Roy Wilkens that first comes to mind. He listens to people attentively, but one has the feeling that while he is listening, he is also formulating, remembering, expanding on what is being said. He does, in fact, support Wilkens' approach of working within the system, of dealing with President Nixon, rather than militating against him.

But there is no doubt that Jones is also a calculating executive. He tries constantly to eliminate what he calls "mickey mouse" facts — figures on paper which don't hold up under careful scrutiny. And his day-by-day administration of the paper focuses on whether it is "demonstrating on the numbers" — whether it is successful in terms of size of readership and net returns.

His head is filled with statistics which pertain to his business: the number of blacks in New York City, the number in the separate boroughs, the census projections for five and ten years from now, the average age of his readers. He watches closely what the black community is reading other than his own newspaper too, such as the Daily News.

In an early meeting with his editorial board, Jones made clear his goals for the Amsterdam. He wants to make it the most widely read paper servicing the black community in New York, and he wants to develop and win as many readers — have as large a circulation base — as possible. To accomplish these goals he equates reporting with part of the production of a consumer product. His response to an article is largely in terms of marketing and production. How effectively does it sell? How does it reach the market? Does the writer know what the market is? Does the article produce a broad-based marketing response?

Almost as if the paper were an Ebony model, Jones shows a good deal of concern with the way his paper looks. One of his first acts as publisher was to call in Edmond C. Arnold, an expert in newspaper design, to advise him on the layout of the paper, with the hope that a more attractive wrapping around his consumer product would result in better merchandizing. The changes made from Arnold's suggestions were not radical. The Amsterdam switched from eight to six columns, the logo was expanded, a consistent library of type faces was chosen. The changes produce a more airy appearance.

More radical changes in layout will follow. Already a couple of editorials have started on the front page, and continued on the editorial page. One of these warned against intimidation by any persons. Jones made clear that he would not permit groups "by force, to influence what the Amsterdam prints." And another welcomed Shirley Chisolm's Presidential candidacy, without endorsing it.

The editorials will be put on the back page of the first section in the future, and there will be a community forum page, in addition to the "op ed" page now running. A monthly magazine section called "The People" has been initiated, absorbing the old New
York Courier which the Amnews corporation bought. It will concentrate on travel, fashions, food and book, film and music reviews. Old standards like Sara Slack's society column and "Mr. 125th Street" will continue to draw in the readers of the past.

Jones is concerned with upgrading the editorial quality of the paper and enlarging the coverage, but these improvements will come slowly. He speaks frankly about his position as editor. He writes 90 per cent of the editorials, after the subjects are discussed with the editorial board members, and drafts are circulated among them. But he states bluntly that "there is no possibility for there to be conflict between the person who owns the paper and the staff." He is not immune to the opinions of others however, and says that he does change his opinions on the basis of other's comments. His editorial objective is to reach and build what he refers to as a "coalition readership base" consisting of just about everyone from the hard core black militant strutting the streets of Harlem to the white conservative businessman living in Westchester.

Jones left his job on Wall Street with the conviction that the best way to affect public opinion was by building up a communications enterprise. He is now in control of the Amsterdam News with a Brooklyn edition and a separate New Jersey edition (which is published in New Jersey, although runs the same editorials and op ed page, and carries the same logo). He would like to either acquire other papers or expand the Amsterdam — perhaps in terms of a national circulation, perhaps in terms of making it a daily. And he sees the development of the broadcast media as an integral part of this communications network. Having gotten the Amsterdam going in the directions he wants now, his efforts during the next few months will be directed at the radio station WLIR-AM, primarily an ethnic music station catering to the tastes of the Harlem resident. Advertising comes almost exclusively from the community.

Jones, an only child, was born in Philadelphia in 1931. His father was a gardener and chauffeur, and his mother was a maid. He attended high school in New Jersey, and graduated from Columbia College in 1953. Beneath his picture in the Columbian there are no activities listed. He was not an athlete like some of the other nine blacks in his class. He didn't work on the Spectator or WKCR, nor in the student government. His time at Columbia was devoted to the study of science when Barzun and Trilling, Krutch and Van Doren were the favorite teachers with the undergraduates.

But while Jones was what might be termed an invisible student at Columbia during the early fifties, he couldn't have been unaffected by the life around him. The issues confronting the world pressed in hard at the University.

Just five years after the end of World War II, students were once again faced with a combat situation upon graduation, this time in Korea. Naval and Air Force units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps were extremely visible on campus. Risking a bad press at home, Truman recalled General MacArthur from the battle field, and when the war was still going on in 1952, announced that he would not run for re-election. While General Hershay was asking for a reduction in the draft age, General Eisenhower, referred to by students as Columbia's "perennial president-on-leave" announced that he would run for the nation's highest office against the Governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson. The Spectator, in an editorial, endorsed Stevenson, and the faculty, outraged, placed an ad in the New York Times endorsing Ike.

The Korean War had prompted Truman to declare a national emergency. The civilian economy was severely restricted, and inflation soared. The federal government seized the railroads after a turbulent labor situation, and then later seized the steel mills to avert a strike by the CIO Steelworkers Union. At Columbia the Transport Workers Union tried to gain representation of the dining hall workers, and when the University's administration tried to block it, the workers went out on strike.

The groundwork for the Cold War was laid with both the United States and the Soviet Union working on the hydrogen bomb. Senator Joseph McCarthy began his fanatical investigations in search of Communists in the military establishment, defense industries, teaching profession and other fields. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were executed as spies for the Soviet Union. The Columbia Trustees announced that they would not countenance the presence of an avowed Communist on the teaching staff, while two teachers were called to Washington to testify in the McCarthy hearings, although more than half of the Class of 1953 indicated in the senior poll that they thought Communists should be allowed to teach at Columbia. Columbia College announced that scholastic records and personnel files would be made available to government inspectors. Roy Cohn, a graduate of the College and the Law School, in speaking to the Pre-Law Society, exulted the government for partially losing the battle against the Reds.

Polio outbreaks reached epidemic proportions, hitting among others the Columbia College summer football training camp, hospitalizing two of the players. Gamma globulin, doctors discovered, could be used as a temporary, limited protection against the disease.

Eisenhower made the change from president of Columbia to President of the United States. Stalin died and Elizabeth became Queen. The Governor of California; Earl Warren, was named Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Robert F. Wagner was elected Mayor of the City of New York. Grayson Kirk, with his hair parted down the middle and sporting
a small mustache in the manner of Governor Dewey, took the reins at Columbia. Chaplin James A. Pike left to become dean at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, William Warren took over at the Law School as Dean, and Frank Hogan was named "Alumnus of the Year" by the Class of 1953. The Pulitzer Prize for Literature went to another alumnus, Herman Wouk, for his novel Caine Mutiny.

The 1952-53 academic year saw Hamilton pushed from his pedestal, the junior class primping for the prom with singer Johnny Ray in attendance, Lou Little’s football team tying Army (perhaps in deference to the General who sported both Columbia and Army flags at the game). It was the year that the fraternities, of which 42 per cent of Jones class belonged, came into question because of their segregationists policies. When Kefauver was investigating nation-wide crime, and the New York State Commission on Crime was busting up the waterfront, Columbia was complaining about the parking problem, and acquired 116th Street between Amsterdam and Broadway to eliminate cars from the middle of the campus.

Jones, onionskin in hand, was drafted into the Army. But filled with disgust over McCarthy’s witch hunting and the disruption of his life caused by the draft, he refused to sign the loyalty oath required of every recruit. With the Korean War over, he spent his 21 months in the Army at Ft. Dix, New Jersey, finally discharged as an "undesirable." (He later challenged the decision, and received an honorable discharge.)

Equipped with a law degree he earned from Boston University Law School in 1957, Jones became actively involved in the then emerging civil rights movement. He met lawyers working on Martin Luther King’s perjury indictment in Alabama, and was soon drawn into the activities of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

By 1961 the civil rights movement was beginning to gain momentum, and the “Freedom Riders” were a front page item. The interracial group put to the test the segregationists rules at interstate bus terminal restaurants and other facilities. A year later there were racial integration riots at the University of Mississippi when James Meredith tried to enroll as the first black student. By this time Jones had become an attorney for James Baldwin, the author of The Fire Next Time, and legal counsel to Dr. King.

The civil rights struggle continued to intensify, and resulted in a bitter struggle between Governor George Wallace and the federal government. At issue was the token integration of the University of Alabama and the state’s public schools. President Kennedy offered far-reaching legislation to assure Negroes’ rights, and was supported by the historic mass march on Washington.

In a letter to the New York Times refuting a column written by James Reston in June of 1963, Jones wrote; “The Attorney General and Burke Marshall have been more vigorous in their prosecution of actions in behalf of civil rights than any previous administration. Our complaint, however, is that this admittedly increased vigorous activity is incommensurate with the enormity of the racial crisis confronting our country.”

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was preceded by riots in New York and other northern cities, as well as the bloody violence in Florida, Mississippi and other sections of the South. Baldwin continued to be a strong spokesman for the black community, and Jesse Gray, also one of Jones’ clients, organized rent strikes to protest inadequate and poor housing in the ghettos of New York City.

Jones, who became a partner in the law firm of Lubell, Lubell & Jones, was serving as executive director of the Ghandi Society for Human Rights and coordinator of legal research and writing for the SCLC. In 1965 Jones founded the Intrameican Life Insurance Company to provide insurance for families in the lower-middle to middle income bracket. He discarded, in his multiracial concept, the underwriting policies that tended to label the poor minority groups as bad insurance risks. Carter, Berlind & Weill, a banking firm, underwrote the stock offering for the company.

Two years later Jones became a vice president and stockholder of Carter, Berlind & Weill, and in so doing became the first black to become an allied member of the New York Stock Exchange. He held responsibilities in both the investment banking and brokerage fields, as well as in corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions.

Harlem investors and the Hotel Corporation of America announced plans in 1968 to build a motor hotel near 125th Street and Third Avenue in New York City. The project was expected to cost $4.5 million and was believed to be the largest private commercial venture ever undertaken in Harlem. Jones, through Carter, Berlind & Weill, was to handle the financial arrangements. According to William G. Pegg, President of the Harlem Development Corporation, Carter, Berlind & Weill “was unable to make satisfactory financial arrangements” for the project, and the Harlem Development Corporation has now assumed responsibility for building the hotel. Construction is expected to begin before the end of 1972.

That same year Jones served as a pro-McCarthy delegate to the 1968 Democratic National Convention, but a year later he signed a statement of support for the then Republican John Lindsay, who was running for a second term of Mayor of New York.

By 1970 Jones was officer director of the investment banking firm —by then named Cogan, Berlind, Weill & Levitt, and was elected to the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

When Jones took over the Amsterdam in May 1971, he switched from being a public person in the financial sense, and became a public person in the world of journalism. Clearly Jones has now the vehicle with which to influence a good number of people, both black and white. If he is able to orchestrate a captive audience he could in the foreseeable future become the most important spokesman of New York City politics.

New York’s drug problem has been a major concern to Jones during the past year. He is against the legalization of heroin, and supports legislation which would keep drug addicts in the Army until they are cured, or at least for 42 months. He has also endorsed President Nixon’s $155 million program for drug abuse. Through “The Association for a Better New York” he is trying to raise several hundred thousand dollars to put together a private
narcotics program. The association, whose other members include Howard Samuels of Off-Track Betting, Laurence Tisch, chairman of Loews Corporation, and Rexford Tompkins, chairman of the Real Estate Board, is trying to combat the adverse effect addicts, and the fear of addicts, have on New York’s economy.

Housing, unemployment and education are also common topics for Jones’ editorials. He is against the Supreme Court ruling which upheld the constitutionality of State laws that enable voters to approve or veto low income housing projects in their communities, and favors the Forest Hills Housing Project. He thought that the decontrol of rents would cause havoc in the city. On the other hand, he supported the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) fair housing campaign. Jones has urged the President to convene a national emergency conference on unemployment, as well as providing more jobs for youth. He has also supported the bill guaranteeing minimum hourly wages to all domestic workers except part time baby sitters.

One of his first editorials supported school busing to insure quality education for all children, and during a momentary lull in the controversy over the flying of the Black Liberation flag in Newark’s public schools, Jones supported the flying of the flag.

His editorials about crime have been rather run-of-the-mill, coming out in favor of the Knapp Commission investigations, and against the slaying of New York City policeman. Perhaps his association with Howard Samuels will give him some leverage in his drive to make Harlem’s numbers game legal.

Jones has damned the New York State legislature as repressive and predicted that there would be a militant reaction to it. And he has condemned Agnew’s attack on black American leaders as responsible for the negative image the Nixon administration has among blacks.

Last summer he supported the Supreme Court decision which overturned Muhammad Ali’s 1967 draft evasion conviction, and more recently said on a television program that history may show that those men who did not support the war in Vietnam and those who left the country to avoid the draft may be the true heroes.

As owner of a major black paper, Jones was asked by the prisoners at Attica to serve on the Committee of Observers during the prison revolt last fall. He has since then been appointed to the New York State Commission to investigate the problems at Attica.

Up until now Clarence Jones has served in the shadows of other black leaders. The time might be drawing near for him to step out and become a leader in his own right.
A World in Revolution by Herbert L. Matthews '22, a prominent correspondent of The New York Times, is the story of Matthew's career, provides a view of the Times, its virtues and vices, and politics, and the dramatic courses of change in the world of the twentieth century. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $12.50)

The Great Ideas Today 1971 edited by Robert M. Hutchins and Mortimer J. Adler '23, the latest in a series of Encyclopaedia Britannica Great Books, contains essays on the question of whether a world community actually exists or might exist in the future, the roles of the scientific enterprise, government, and the arts. (National Council of Citizens, $12.50)

All About Investing in Real Estate Securities by Ira U. Colbergh '23 points out the current advantages of real-estate security investing. Colbergh discusses the enormous demand for new housing; currently lower interest rates; the fact that future construction costs seem certain to increase the value of any standing building because the price of replacing it will be so high. (Weebright and Talley, $4.95)

On Writing, Editing, and Publishing by Jacques Barzun '27 is a collection of essays by the author, one of the outstanding masters of English prose in our time, which give his ideas of what good writing is and how it can be achieved. In addition, he reflects upon some of the problems of the sister professions of editing and publishing. (The University of Chicago Press, $1.35)

Stranger In My Arms by Eugene Raskin '30, a professor of architecture at Columbia University, is a story of the theme of Giotto's fresco in a mystery which unwindsr on the island of Mallorca among a man who is trying to write a book which will reveal his career, his wife, and an old acquaintance and secret lover who has acquired wealth and power on the half-primitive isle. (Dell Book, $9.95)

Manpower for Development by Eli Ginzburg '31 draws on recent field studies in twenty-seven countries on five continents to demonstrate that the key to development is raising the skill level of the population. Ginzburg notes that developing countries share a tendency to overvalue formal education, neglect on-the-job training, discrimination against women in training and employment, overload the hierarchy, and fail to train foremen. (Prager Publishers, $10.00)

Urban Health Services: The Case for New York by Eli Ginzburg '31 and the Conservation of Human Resources Staff of Columbia University is the first study in depth of the complex issues involved in transforming health services to meet the needs of a rapidly changing metropolitan population. (Columbia University Press, $10.00)

Integrating America's Heritage: A Congressional Hearing to Establish a National Commission on Negro History and Culture by Howard N. Meyer '34 is the substance of the Hearing on HR 1296, on which the writer, James Baldwin, CORE director Roy Innis and Jackie Robinson, among others, gave testimony supporting the establishment of a commission to create a better understanding and knowledge of Negro history and culture. Also presented were prepared statements of the forms of letters and supplemental material. (McGrath Publishing Company, $5.95)

In a Darkness by James A. Wechsler '35 is an account of the mental disintegration and eventual suicide of an author's son. He had undergone treatment for nine years before he committed suicide with barbiturates, during which time his parents, in some manner, unable to help him. (Norton, $3.95)

A Systematic Introduction to the Psychology of Thinking by Donald O. Hebb '36, a professor of psychology at Michigan State University, pulls together the significant trends in the psychology of thinking into an imaginative and comprehensive book. (Holt, $6.95)

Ralph Linton by Adeline Linton and Charles Wagley '36 is an engaging account of the personality of one of the foremost leaders of modern anthropology and assessment of his contributions both to that field and, more generally, to social science. The description and evaluation of Ralph Linton's life and work is complemented by excerpts from books and other writings. (Columbia University Press, $2.95)

The Closing Circle by Barry Commoner '37 is a description of ecology and its laws, with illustrations on how those laws have been broken with disastrous consequences. The population explosion and the high consumption of natural resources are examined, and suggestions are made for revising our economic thinking to cope with these problems. (Alfred Knopf, $6.95)

The White Mercenaries by Frank Harvey '37 is a novel about one last brutal stand of white mercenaries against the new leaders of the Congo. The characters are the outcasts of the world, bastard sons of war and death. They kill for money and rape is the only kind of love they know. (Bantam Books, $3.95)

Who Pulled Hungry Dumpy by Donald Bart '41, headmaster of The Dalton School in New York City and an outspoken foe of permissiveness in and out of the classroom deals with: 1 parents and their consequences; 2 educational strategies and structures; 3 the technology of education; and 4 the languages of competence. (Athenaeum, $10.00)

Italians in the United States: A Bibliography of Reports, Texts, Critical Studies and Related Materials by Francesco Cordasco '42 is a massive record (1402 annotated entries) on the Italian experience in the U.S., dealing with all facets of the sociology of Italian American life, and with particular notice of conflict and acculturation in one of the largest American minority subcommunities. (Oriole Editions, $20.00)

Open Marriage by Nina and George O'Neill '44 presents a new and flexible concept allowing each couple to draw upon their particular qualities as individuals in developing a relationship that is uniquely suited to them. The structure of an open marriage is an expanding spiral which centers on the Importance of Self, then climbs through the elements of Living for Now, Realistic Expectations, Privacy, Open and Honest Communication, Flexibility in Role, Open Companionism, Equality, Identity, Trust, Love and Sex Without Jealousy, building finally to the unlimited Potential of the Dynamic Couple. (M. Evans and Company, $4.95)

How to Overcome Your Fear of Flying by Dr. Martin L. Ammons '46 is a do-it-yourself program of psychological exercises that help you identify, understand and overcome your anxieties about flying written by the director of the Group Therapy Department at the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health and a practicing psychotherapist in New York City. (Harper & Row, $6.95)

American Civilization in the First Machine Age 1850-1940 by Gilmore M. Ostrander '48 presents a description of American culture in terms of its preindustrial part; the main developments in American thought which accompanied the industrial revolution and the rise of the city; the main changes in social organization and patterns of conduct in response to the changing technological environment; and the impact of immigration upon American national character in the machine-age America. (Harper & Row, $10.00)

Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe Poe by Daniel Hoffman '47 is the exploration of a distinguished American critic and poet of his own lifelong fascination with the work of Edgar Allan Poe. Hoffman gives the clues to Poe's achievement — as poet, as aesthete, as inventor of science fiction and the mystery tale, as explorer of the human soul — Hoffman builds a sympathetic yet discriminating case for this tormented author. (Doubldeley & Company, $7.95)

The Senator's Ransom by Ken Bernstein '48, a former NBC News Correspondent, is a contemporary thriller about a U.S. Senator, an unannounced candidate for the Presidency, who is kidnapped by a small band of revolutionaries in South America. It is a tense, action-packed adventure story built on the realities of today's politics and tomorrow's headlines. (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., $5.95)

The Fatal Friendship by Stanley Loomis '48 is the story of the intimacy that developed between a Swedish nobleman, Count Axel Fersen, and the young princess Marie Antoinette, soon to be queen of France. Loomis examines the French revolution, and reveals that the follies of the queen grew out of the very qualities that made her a fascinating woman. Because of the meticulous nature of his research Loomis is able to present the story, and the colossal events it parallels, in a fresh light. (Doubleday & Company, Inc., $9.95)

An Old-Fashioned Darling by Charles Simmons '48 is a story about sex and marriage, and about a man finally meet amid the Byzantine office politics of a famous national girls magazine. It is a story of a young man addicted to women, who gives up sex, until a girl appears who presents a truly unique challenge. (Charles Simmons, $5.95)

The Sculpture of Henri Matisse by Albert E. Eilen '49 is a comprehensive study of Matisse as a sculptor rather than a painter, placing his work within a historical context and in relation to the artist's painted oeuvre. He relates Matisse's sculpture to the modalities, the shapes and the figure, and the working premises of Matisse's paintings. The book has 283 black and white illustrations. (Alfreds, $15.00)

The Pollution Solution Revolution by Jack Pearl '50 is a novel about a corrupt newspaper publisher who's destroying the local rivers, a group of well-meaning hippies, a prize broker and a young female news editor who come together when politics and pollution threaten to destroy a beautiful midwestern town. (Willow Books, $1.75)

Civilized Religion by Herbert Wallace Schneider '50 is an account of what it means to be religious, not in any particular religion, but in many religions, both established and rebellious. It is intended for the layman who would like to acquire some perspective of the outer forms of religion and their cultural significance. (Exposition Press, $5.00)

African Art & Leadership edited by Douglas Fraser '51 and Herbert M. Cole of a collection of fourteen essays by art historians, anthropologists and historians who analyze the relationships between art and leadership in specific cultures in the broad area watered by the Niger and Congo rivers in Africa. (The University of Wisconsin Press, $17.50)

Democracy Under Pressure by Milton C. Cummings '51 and David Wise '51 is a new type of textbook on American politics and government by focusing not only on the very considerable achievements of the American public and private sectors in government on its shortcomings as well, on the reality as well as the rhetoric of American democracy. (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., $8.95)
Urethane Foams - Technology and Applications by Yale L. Meltzer '54 is a comprehensive and detailed examination of one of the fastest-growing areas of technology. In addition to dealing with the chemistry, engineering and other technical aspects of the field, the book covers the numerous applications of this technology, which include low-cost textiles, footwear, refrigerators and furniture. (Noyes Data Corporation, $36.00)

Aesthetics and Problems of Education edited by Ralph A. Smith '54 is a collection of articles pertaining to the historic ideas of aesthetic education, aims, curriculum design and validation, and teaching-learning in aesthetic education. (The University of Illinois Press, $4.95)

The Book of Skulls by Robert Silverberg '56 is a novel about four college students who begin a quest for immortality knowing that two of them must die. Their search takes them across the United States, from New England to Phoenix, where they hope to find a long-forgotten medieval manuscript which contains the secrets of eternal life. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $5.95)

The Realm of Prester John by Robert Silverberg '56 is a story which begins in 1165 with the circulation of a letter from a monarch called Prester John, King and high priest of India, to Manuel Comnenus, the Emperor of Byzantium, and it ends with the revelation of a hoax. In between is the tale of a romantic quest for a kingdom that stretched from Asia to Africa, where Christianity had been practiced for centuries, where crime and sickness were unknown, and where a wise, benign ruler had brought limitless wealth to his subjects. (Douglas & Company, $8.95)

Bringing Down the House by Richard B. Bricker '37 is a novel which centers on the construction and opening of a huge cultural complex, and which brings together a cast of bizarre characters including a billionaire, a famous actress, and a choreographer. It satirizes the contemporary abuses of art by both artists and the art-consuming American public. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $6.95)

Mary Barnes: Two Accounts of a Journey Through Madness by Mary Barnes and Joseph Berke '50 is the story, told in alternating sections by Barnes and Berke, of how Mary Barnes recovers from her prolonged schizophrenia after joining Kington Hall, R. D. Laing's experimental community in London. With Joe Berke's help she emerges from her madness to discover her ability as an artist. (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, $7.50)

Beginning Chemistry: A Programmed Instruction Textbook by Max H. Cohen '61, teaches chemistry through the technique of programmed instruction, based on B. F. Skinner's description of the advantages of teaching by small positively reinforced steps. The program consists of a series of short statements and questions, or "frames," each of which has been designed to help the student give an appropriate answer. (Educators Publishing Service, Inc., $3.40)

Sir John Brunner: Radical Plutocrat 1842-1919 by Stephen E. Koss '62 deals with the son of a Swiss school-master who settled in England, was co-founder of Brunner, Mond and Company, one of the great English chemical firms of the nineteenth century and the predecessor of ICI. Brunner entered Parliament after his industrial activities had already won him a reputation as the "Chemical Crouseus." Koss' study is based on a wide range of research, including extensive use of letters and other papers in the possession of the Brunner family. (Cambridge University Press, $13.50)

The Proselytizer by D. Keith Mano '61 is a novel about a man who was struck by lightning after seeing the Lord, and uses his vast wealth to support the church, and seduce neurotic girls whom he then lures on to baptism. This is a Christian novel filled with hideous people. (Alfred A. Knopf, $6.95)

A Man Holding an Acoustic Panel by David Shapiro '68 is a collection of Shapiro's poems. Poetry says Shapiro has "an incredible mastery of the language and an ear sensitive to every nuance of idiom and rhythm." (E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., $2.95)

03
Rudolph Schroeder
51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey

05
Leo Pollak
465 Park Avenue, New York, New York

06
Roderick Stephens, Sparkman & Stephens, Inc.
79 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

07
Walter E. Kelley
1328 Midland Avenue, Bronxville, New York 10708

08
George W. Jacques
One Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York, New York 10005

09
Herbert M. Lippman
115 Central Park West New York, New York 10023
Retired composer and musicologist Burnt C. Tuthill's "Three Mood for Solo Flute" has been issued by Sheridan Records of Chicago. Two older records of Mr. Tuthill's are listed in the Schwan Catalog: "Sonata for Alto Saxophones" and "Piano on an Enclave." Of his 80 compositions, 44 have now been published.

10
V. Victor Zipris
11 East 44th Street, New York, New York 10017

11
Walter M. Wells
36 West 44th Street, New York, New York 10006

12
Albert L. Sill
130 West End Avenue, New York, New York 10023

13
Sel Pinces
270 Lee Avenue, Tonkens, New York 10765
E. Michael Bluestone, M.D. was honored on the occasion of his eightieth birthday with the establishment of the "Dr. E. M. Bluestone Scholarship Fund" at Columbia's School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine. Dr. Bluestone was a member of the original faculty of the Graduate Program in Hospital Administration, and a Charter Fellow of the American College of Hospital Administrators.

14
Maurice P. Van Buren
1220 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10006

15
Ray N. Spooner
Laurel Pine Road, Cresco, Pennsylvania 18326
Class president Ray Spooner reports that three members of the class had the reward of watching Columbia beat Yale at Homecoming last fall: Paul King, Jerome, Julian Newman and Irving Millman.

16
Frederick A. Renard
41 Summit Hill, Springfield, New Jersey 07081

17
Charles A. Hammarstrom
18 Secor Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583

18
Alexander C. Herman
22 East 88th Street, New York, New York 10028
Charlie Johnson '72 All-ivy co-captain of the football team, and Ted Gregory '74, both defensive backs and both Hans Huber Scholarship students, were guests of honor at a Class of 1911 Reunion in December. Alexander Herman reports that "they enchanted their elders with their guile, wisdom and respect." Among those attending were: Dr. John P. Baker, retired; Charles S. Ascher, educator and author; John Fairfield, still very active in Cannon Mills, and alumni affairs; Byron Van Raalte, now Class Treasurer, and a busy industrialist; Matt Shevlin, Dave Rosenblum, Harry Steiner, Sidney Mattison and Ben Kirsh, all practicing law; Max Ornstein, former business executive, now involved in philanthropic activities; Walter Adams; Samuel D. Pass; Dr. Sidney H. Barovick; Ding Hrana, new Class Secretary; Dr. Jack Eistein, busy with his camera all evening; Hal Thatcher, who came up from Forty-Fort, Pennsylvania, and Alexander Herman.

19
Dr. Harry Wechsler
737 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021
Dr. Armand Hammer, the West Coast industrialist, who with associates recently purchased the Knodelor Art Galleries in New York City, has bequeathed a multimillion dollar art collection to two museums: the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and the National Gallery of Art in Washington. Dr. Hammer, a nonpracticing physician, is chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Company. Abraham H. Saxier reports that he discovered an "Israel Association of Columbia Alumni" on a recent trip to the Middle East. There are over a hundred men and women in the group, more than half of them scientists at the Weizmann Institute and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The Association is headed by Mrs. Ida Schleifer.

20
Ronald M. Craigmyre
110 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005

21
Nicholas M. McKnight
156 Ridge Road, Rutherford, New Jersey 07070
Robert S. Curtiss, Ely-Cruikshank Company, Inc. 233 Broadway, New York, New York 10007
Jacques Barzun, University Professor at Columbia University, has been elected president of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. A noted biographer, historian and critic, he has been a member of the Institute since 1952. Founded in 1898, the Institute is the highest honor society of the arts in the country. Its membership is limited to 250 and it carries out a broad program of furthering literature and the arts in the United States. Professor Barzun teaches two courses on modern cultural history and directs the work of candidates for the Ph.D. at Columbia.

28

Lester J. Millich, Scheeleby Industries, Inc. 88 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019
Charles Keppl has had a limited printing prepared of some of his modern haiku and tanka poems. One, entitled "Horror in the Nursery" reads: "The orificous Gooey judging-lunanoe kissing Of wet baby-lips ..." Samuel Rutherford Ollphant and his wife have announced the birth of their son Hugo on December 24th. The demonstratively vigorous Mr. Ollphant is with the Searsvky Electronon Corporation, which combats air pollution.

29

Berton J. Delmehort P.O. Box 325, Stonington, Connecticut 06376
M. Jordan Price has moved his law offices to 26 Linden Avenue, Springfield, New Jersey. Bert Delmehort reports that he spotted about 20 classmates at the Fall Homecoming at Baker Field. One of the topics for discussion was President McGill's appeal for $1,700 to refurbish the 1929 gates which flank Butler Library. The class officers promptly dispatched a check, and the needed work will be completed this spring. In the meantime, an appeal is being made to replenish class coffers.

30

Joseph I. Marx 45 West 10th Street, New York, New York 10011
Arthur V. Smith 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036

32

MARK YOUR CALENDAR 40TH REUNION June 2-4, 1972 Arden House New York (Details to be announced)

33

Macrae Sykes 44 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005
Robert D. Liley, a Trustee of Columbia University, has been elected president of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Reporting to Mr. Liley will be three departments responsible for financial and regulatory activities and the conduct of relationships with the public and employees.

34

William W. Golub 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022
Norman E. Alexander, president and chief executive officer of the Sun Chemical Corporation, has been elected to the board of the Dictaphone Corporation.

William W. Golub is serving as the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and has been appointed Trustee to liquidate the New York City brokerage firm of J. R. Radin & Co., Inc. The appointment was made by United States District Judge Milton Pollack. 27 at the request of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

Judge Harold Leventhal of the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, is serving as a member of the Advisory Council for Appellate Justice, which was created by a group of the nation's judges, lawyers and law professors to help solve "the increasing crisis of an overwhelm- ing inundation of cases" in the appellate courts.

Millard L. Midonick has taken office as a Surrogate of New York County with a promise to replace "patronage" with "merit" in handling Manhattan's vast estate business and to urge changes in the state laws for the protection of orphans and widows. Just before taking office, Judge Midonick delivered an opinion in Family Court which denounced the law requiring corroboration of the victim's complaint in the case of rape.

35

Alan L. Gornick P.O. Box J, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48013
Charles L. O'Connor has been elected vice president and secretary of the Knott Hotels Corporation.

Arthur Rothschild has been named editor of Infinity Magazine, Columbia, is serving as a member of the American Society of Magazine Photographers — The Society of Photographers in Communications. In addition to its presentation of fine photography, the magazine surveys books, and reviews and appraises creative and technical developments in photographic equipment, camera technique, films and TV. Mr. Rothschild was formerly Director of Photography at Look Magazine and was instrumental in arranging for a valuable collection of 70,000 historic photographs gathered by Look Magazine and covering more than a century of world news events to be turned over to the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism.

36

Herbert G. Macintosh, Brooks Brothers Madison Ave. & 44th Street New York, New York 10017

37

Everett A. Frohlich 19 East 70th Street, New York, New York 10021

38

Donald Schenk Prudential Insurance Co. of America Prudential Plaza, Newark, New Jersey 07101

39

Everett K. Deane 201 East 69th Street, New York, New York 10021

THOMAS M. MACK, a Trustee of Columbia University, has been elected president of the Allied Stores Corporation, the country's second largest department store chain. The New York-based company, which operates Gertz Long Island, Gertz Brothers and a total of 147 stores around the country, has annual sales of about $1.3 billion.
Howard Stephen Shanet, Professor of Music and Conductor for the New York City Orchestra, Columbia, has been elected to the National Council of the College Music Society. During the current academic year he has also served as chairman of the National Screening Committee for Fulbright Awards in Conducting.

40
John H. Cox
98 Manor Road, Huntington, New York 11743
Federal Judge Wilfred Feinberg is serving as a member of the Advisory Council for Appellate Juries, which was created by a group of the nation’s judges, lawyers and law professors to help solve “the increasing crisis of an overwhelming inundation of cases” in the appellate courts.

41
Richard Greenwald
111 Valentine Lane, Yonkers, New York 10705
Dr. William Theodore Bary, Executive Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost at Columbia University, has prepared a paper with Deputy Vice President James Young entitled “University Directions: An Opening Statement.” The report, which is a broad evaluation of Columbia’s academic future, says that “the institutional immunity of private education from public policy has come to an end.”

42
Edward C. Kalaidjian
40 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005
Theodore W. Tomovski of the Oyes and Chemicals Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company in Deepwater, New Jersey, has been elected 1972 President to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

43
George Vogel
70 Parkway North, Yonkers, New York 10701
The Society of Young Graduates of Columbia College has presented its Great Teacher Awards for 1972 to Richard Skalak, professor of civil engineering, and Dwight Mining '26, the Moore Collegiate Professor of History, Professor Skalak, who has been a member of the Columbia faculty since 1945, was cited in part for the “great care with which he nurtured generations of budding professionals and teachers and your deep belief that in every student there is the capacity to learn more than he or she may know.”

44
Walter Wagner
315 Central Park West, New York, New York 10025
Edward J. Lorenze, M.D., Medical Director of the Burke Rehabilitation Center in White Plains, New York, has been appointed recently to: (1) the Legislative Co-Chair of the American Congress of Rehabilitation Medicine for the 1971-72 term; (2) the Medical and Scientific Advisory Board of the Will Rogers Memorial Fund; and (3) Liaison Representative between the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and the American Geriatrics Society for 1971-72.

45
John M. Xhouri
9 Huguenot Court, Tenafly, New Jersey 07670

46
Marvin Sinkoff
2 Schoolhouse Lane, Lake Success, New York 11020

47
Leonard S. Wiser
360 East 72nd Street, New York, New York 10021

48
George Vogel
70 Parkway North, Yonkers, New York 10701
Thomas J. Colven, Jr. has transferred from E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company’s Richmond, Va. plant to the Kinston “Daron” plant as Process Superintendent.

49
William J. Lubic
139 West 94th Street, New York, New York 10025
Richard T. Fitcher has been appointed Dean of Administration of the recently organized York College of the City University of New York. James D. Jost has been appointed Assistant Principal of the 139th High School in New York City.

50
John C. Dimmick
420 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, New York 11753
Constantine J. Balios has been appointed sales manager, paper and paperboard, in the Fine Paper and Forest Products group of American Can Company.

51
Frank Tappier Smith, Jr.
Paul Hastings, Janowsky & Walker
510 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90013
Willard Block has been named president of the Viacom Enterprises division of Viacom International, Inc.

52
Dr. Myron Winick, a leading researcher on the effect of undernutrition on brain development and infant growth, has been named director of Columbia University’s Institute of Human Nutrition. He has also been appointed professor of pediatrics at Columbia’s College of Physicians and Surgeons.

53
Stanley Garrett
115 Central Park West
New York, New York 10023
Daniel E. Chafetz has been admitted as a general partner of Loeb, Rhoades & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

54
Fred G. Ronai
J. Walter Thompson Co.
420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10023
David R. Edwards has been advanced to counsel, law department, at Aetna Life & Casualty.

55
Harry P. Politi
1 Farragut Place, Morristown, New Jersey 07960
Leonard H. Moché has become a member of the firm of Otterburn, Steindler, Houston & Rosen, P.C., in New York City.

56
John Burke, Jr.
508 West 112th Street, New York, New York 10025
James Parker was represented in the annual Whitney Museum of American Art’s survey of contemporary American art with his painting “Red Oxide,” an acrylic on canvas, 90” x 132”.

57
Lee J. Seidler
37 Washington Square West
New York, New York 10011
Roy Berkeley is currently teaching a course entitled “Folk Music: Mirror and Lamp to American History” at the New School for Social Research and at the State University of New York at New Paltz.

58
Frank A. Thomas, a Trustee of Columbia University, served as a member of the Knapp Commission in New York City which investigated police corruption.

59
Anthony V. Barber, Jr.
35th Floor, Crocker Plaza
Post at Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California 94104
Lt. Col. Carl Richard Guiton, assistant chief of the pulmonary disease service at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, has been appointed an assistant clinical professor of medicine on the volunteer faculty of the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Dr. Guiton has been on active service with the U.S. Army Medical Corps since 1960.

The distinctive style of Edward Benjamin Koren adorns a recent full page newspaper advertisement for TV Guide. A six engine super jet with five captains at the helm flies over the body of copy,
while a single, slightly frightened looking pilot zooms under the cop-y in a single engine monoplane.

Peter Spaulder has been promoted to the position of Vice President/Advertising of the Labelle Extension University, which is owned by Crowell, Collier and Macmillan. With offices located in Chicago, Mr. Spaulder is responsible for the direction, administration and planning of all marketing services activities for the CCM Home Study Division.

58 Barry Dickman 401 Jefferson Street, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07450 George Quester is currently teaching political science at Cornell.

Federal narcotics agent Dick Dreiwitz played a key role in the successful New York magazine piece entitled "Doctor Feelgood Goes to Jail." Dick, described as "a pale, slim man of 36 with a disarmingly clean-cut look," has made an astounding case against a doctor accused of running a "supermarket for drug dealers." Morris Amstoy is now Legislative Assistant to Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (Dem., Conn.).

Steve Jonas is an Assistant Professor of Community Medicine and Coordinator of Ambulatory Hospitals, at the Health Sciences Center of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, and also a lecturer in community medicine at Mount Sinai Medical School.

Dick Catti, who is doing research in immunology at the University of Minnesota, recently received a five year U. S. Public Health Service Research Career Development Award and will spend two years at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm studying the relationship of immunology and cancer. Elliott Gross has opened his office for the practice of neurology in Manhattan.

Broyd Seidenberg is practicing ophthalmology in Ridgewood, New Jersey, and teaching at NYU. Dick Pataki is an associate director of the Department of Pathology, St. Joseph Infirmary, Louisville, Kentucky, and Assistant Clinical Professor of Pathology at the University of Louisville Medical School.

George Stern is now regional sales manager of the Illinois Central Railroad in New York City. Rick Brown has been appointed executive vice president of Sam Gordon's Appliance Supermarkets, Inc., an independent chain of ten appliances retail stores in New Jersey.

Steve Jonas is an Assistant Professor of Community Medicine and Coordinator of Ambulatory Hospitals, at the Health Sciences Center of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, and also a lecturer in community medicine at Mount Sinai Medical School.

Dick Catti, who is doing research in immunology at the University of Minnesota, recently received a five year U. S. Public Health Service Research Career Development Award and will spend two years at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm studying the relationship of immunology and cancer. Elliott Gross has opened his office for the practice of neurology in Manhattan.

59 Edward Mendrycki 2400 Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York 10468

Robert K. Kraft 60 Graylyn Road Newton Center, Massachusetts 02159

Edward Mendrycki 2400 Webb Avenue, Bronx, New York 10468

Allan Chernoff 405 East 54th Street, New York, New York 10022

Brom Borough President, Robert Abrams has been thinking locally and ethnically recently. He has made an appeal before a New York State panel for a new system of neighborhood government.

He's seeking legislation in Albany to replace five neighborhood officials now on the board of directors of the city hospital system with five "health consumers," one from each borough. He has persuaded the construction of an Italian-American library in the Bronx to serve as a storehouse for books, artifacts and other materials that would highlight contributions of Italian-Americans to the city. He also has made a stand on public transportation, writing that "mass transportation is a fundamental public necessity and we should be prepaying its costs as we do other services, such as police and sanitation, from general tax revenues."

Eldon Clingan, Manhattan's Councilman-at-large, has led the opposition to Columbia's application for a Municipal Loan to renovate one of the buildings on the Pharmacy Site at the University. Columbia plans to renovate one building at the site, and demolish the other buildings to make way for a 140-hour unit.

Juris M. Medinis has been elected a vice president-of The Bank of New York. He is head of the trust planning and coordination department in the Trust Division.

Alvin Schirle 1446 18th Avenue San Francisco, California 94122

Max Cohen, M.D., a research associate at the National Institutes of Health, has used his spare time since 1967 to develop a programmed-learning chemistry course, and is now making the first general use of his course at a tuition-free "Saturday College," at New City College, New York University, where he serves, on a volunteer basis, as chairman of the Chemistry Department. The college enrolls over 900 students on a tuition-free basis with students predominantly from ghetto backgrounds attending weekend classes on four campuses. The teachers in the program are scientists and other professionals who have volunteered to teach without pay in areas of their academic or professional expertise.

Michael Stone 67 Rockledge Road, Hartsdale, New York 10530 John W. McLean has been named supervisor, underwriting department, personal accounts division, at the Los Angeles Casualty and Surety Division Office of Aetna Life & Casualty.

Robert S. Stone, a member of the Legal Department of the IBM Corporation, has relocated to Princeton, New Jersey, with new responsibilities for IBM legal affairs throughout the southeast United States.

Robert K. Kraft 60 Graylyn Road

Newton Center, Massachusetts 02159

Gerald Berkowitz, presently Assistant Professor of English at Northern Illinois University, has been named Associate Editor of Players, The Journal of American Theatre.

Frederick W. Krag 537 Park Road, Waterbury, Connecticut 06708

Lewis Gardner has written the book and the lyrics and Daniel Paget has composed the music to the musical play called "Hadesburg," which was performed by the Bamard College Theatre Company.

Paul R. Kalkut, M.D. is currently doing an ophthalmology residency at Albert Einstein Medical Center.

Jeffrey Last served as the co-arranger and musical director for the off-Broadway musical "Two If By Sea."

Robert H. Yunich 305 East 40th Street, New York, New York 10016

David R. Halperin, after spending eight months during 1971 as an assistant to Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger, has started law school at Harvard.

Harry Levy, M.D., presented his film, "Intermed," to an American audience at the Film Forum in February. The film, which pictures a hospital from the inside and makes the point that a hospital is really a factory where a patient's death becomes a commonplace thing, was shown last summer in Finland, where it received a very favorable response.

Jay R. Pollack, Ph.D., has joined the Norwich Pharmacal Company's research and development department as a senior research scientist in the medical microbiology section of the chemotherapy division.

Howard Hirsch 239 East 79th Street, New York, New York 10021

Paul J. Nyden, author of articles in The Nation and Science & Society on coal miners in West Virginia and Kentucky spoke to The Student Assembly at Columbia about the Logan, West Virginia flood disaster, to which he had been an eyewitness.

Mack Schleifer was musical director for the Broadway play "The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window," written by Lorraine Hansberry.

Reed C. Moskowitz, M.D. 445 East 114th Street, New York, New York 10009

John Wells Wilder has been appointed an advertising account executive by Creameer, Trowbridge, Case & Basford, Inc., a Coordinated Communications, Inc., company in Providence, Rhode Island.

Arthur Spector 24 Peabody Terrace

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Peter J. Benitez, who graduated from Columbia Law School in 1971 where he was a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar, is now Assistant D.A. in the New York County Office.

Jim Furman was appointed Honorary Mayor by the City Council of Drain, Oregon.

Lowell Gordon Harris is serving as a law clerk for Judge Paul R. Hays, U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

David B. Maiselam has been released from the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut, where he had been serving time as a draft resister. He is a doctoral candidate at Rockefeller University.

Stephan Mamikian is finishing up his Navy obligation as a Presidential translator on the Washington-Moscow "Hotline."

Larry Suskind received the Goodwin Award last summer, which is awarded annually at MIT to the outstanding young investigator for "con- spicuously effective teaching." Arthur Spector, having received his M.B.A. at Harvard Business School last June, is now a Management Consultant with Management Analysis Center, Inc., in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Leslie A. Jackson is serving as Assistant Director/Program for PRO-COM (Professionals for the Community), a non-profit organization which assists the Black community in Boston in professional and business skill building and community development.

John Marwell 88 Morningside Drive, New York, New York 10027

Jan Brauer is now involved in the production of "Movie of the Week" for the American Broadcasting Company in Los Angeles, California.

Edward A. Scribner is working as a staff accountant in the Boston office of the C.P.A. and Consulting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Howard V. Selinger Huntington Heights Lane, Storrs, Connecticut 06268

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY
Obituaries

Arthur B. Spingarn, '07, lawyer, author, egalitarian. Mr. Spingarn and his brother, Joel, were among the founders of the N.A.A.C.P. in 1909. Although his practice suffered as a result of his activities in the Association, Mr. Spingam fought tirelessly and intelligently, never stopping to rest on past achievements. Among the black lawyers who rose to prominence under Mr. Spingam's tutelage is Thurgood Marshall, now a U.S. Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Spingam was also noted as a collector of art and rare books, a philanthropist, and as the author of two legal texts. December 1, 1971.

Harold Harper, '05, lawyer and former Federal attorney. Mr. Harper was chairman of the committee that drafted unified rules for the Federal courts of the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York and also was chairman of the standing committee on rules for the Southern District. He served as the public member of the joint Industry Board of the Electrical Contracting Industry and was a member of the Columbia College Alumni Association and the Columbia Law School Alumni Association. December 31, 1971.

Norman S. Goetz, '06, lawyer and philanthropist. A senior partner in the firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz, and Mendelson, Mr. Goetz practiced law in New York City for more than sixty years. During that time he served as Vice President and member of the Executive Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. In addition, Mr. Goetz was extremely active as a member of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, and served as President from 1945 to 1948, and as Chairman of the Board from 1961 through 1963. Mr. Goetz was also active in establishing and maintaining Y.M.H.A.s in New York, and served as Director of the United Hospital Fund, the New York Adult Education Council, the Welfare Council of the City of New York, and as a trustee of the State University of New York. March 6, 1972.

James D. McCallum, '14, teacher and scholar. After serving in the Navy reserve during World War I, Dr. McCallum received a doctorate from Princeton and then began teaching at Dartmouth, where he remained until his retirement in 1960. Although his specialty was Anglo-Saxon, Dr. McCallum also published general anthologies, numerous articles, and biographies. December 30, 1971.

Howard R. Marraro, '19, teacher, author, cultural advisor. Dr. Marraro, who was born in Reghiltu, Italy, taught Italian at Columbia from 1925 to 1965. In addition to his many works on Italian literature, culture, and history, Dr. Marraro also wrote on Italian-American relations, and served as educational advisor to the Italian consul general in New York. In 1955, Dr. Marraro was awarded the rank of Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, the second highest award the president of Italy can bestow upon a civilian. January 27, 1972.

1904 Abraham M. Davis
November 13, 1971
Don E. Hughes
February 26, 1972
1906 Sidney Forsch
January 18, 1972
1907 Adolph Banger
1909 Roger F. Criado
November 21, 1971
1910 R. Thomas Alexander
October 16, 1971
Edward P. Marilley
August 31, 1971
Henry L. Mellen
Norman Selzage
January 9, 1972
1914 Philip Bongiorno
1919 Francis W. Rogers
December 4, 1971
Nicolas D. DiSessa
October 26, 1971
Erik L. Jensen
1920 Frank Eriell
January 8, 1972
November 23, 1971
Israel Koral
Philip Shor
January 31, 1972
1921 James E. Brice, Jr.
January 31, 1972
1922 William R. Minnich
December 4, 1971
James F. B. Zweighaft
December 15, 1971
1923 James K. Vise
June 28, 1971
1924 Freeland P. Hobart
November 3, 1971
Philip T. More was incorrectly listed in our necrology in the winter issue of Columbia College Today.
1925 Royal J. Cooney
February 11, 1972
1926 Julian D. Bernstein
December 4, 1971
Marcus A. Feinstein
November 20, 1971
Stephen A. Kallis
1927 John A. Czerwinski
February 4, 1971
Richard L. Kilstein
December 16, 1971
1928 Simon L. Miller
December 18, 1971
Frank G. Youhash
1970
1929 George N. Demas
July 11, 1970
Frederick C. Heckel
December 24, 1971
Pedro L. Perez
December 9, 1971
Harry G. Sperling
November 15, 1971
Theodore S. Sally
William H. Warden
October 30, 1971
Kenneth R. Williams
November 8, 1971
1930 Robert E. Byron
1931 John Hastings
Louis A. Rosenblum
December 14, 1971
Charles F. Schumpf
August 9, 1971
1932 Edward J. Mallin
July 10, 1971
John L. McDowell
July 31, 1971
1933 Charles L. Cook
November 15, 1969
1935 James E. Dunn
December 17, 1971
Alwin D. Foster
December 17, 1971
George H. Williams, Jr.
September 1971
1936 Louis M. Stark
September 23, 1971
1938 Joseph W. Roberts
January 28, 1972
1939 Robert B. Nickerson
December 13, 1971
1940 H. Edwin Gilbert
February 15, 1972
1941 Edwin G. Wilken
December 27, 1971
1942 Jacob L. Isaac
November 21, 1971
1943 Hernan F. Porras
October 1971
1946 Jules E. Rudolph
October 1, 1971
1947 Peter J. Caswell
May 6, 1971
1948 George G. Herck
June 30, 1971
1957 John B. Lutz
July 2, 1971
Kenneth A. Nardell
July 1970
1960 John A. Triska
December 22, 1971
1962 Fred S. Sherrow
November 26, 1971
1969 Daniel S. Kaplowitz
July 31, 1971
Filmmakers

Columbia Filmmakers, a Kings Crown Activity, is in critical need of film equipment. After completing a movie for the College Admissions Office last summer, the Filmmakers’ office was broken into, and all of the equipment was stolen. Insurance payments paid for the cheapest and simplest equipment with which to operate this year, but it has not been sufficient.

Columbia Filmmakers provides facilities for shooting, editing and producing serious 16mm sound films. The experienced members hold classes in all phases of film production, and show their films to the public at bi-weekly screenings. The new members learn to work in 8mm before moving into the more versatile and professional medium of 16mm.

Established in the spring of 1968, the organization has had two films receive prizes at the Chicago International Film Festival, and another two shown at Lincoln Center. Some of their documentary footage has been aired on NET Television. And the organization produced the Columbia College promotional film used by the Admissions Office.

Although film is gaining its belated recognition as the most vital art form of the century, and student interest in it is thus high, the university provides no access to the tools of the art on an undergraduate level. Columbia Filmmakers is the only Kings Crown Activity which earns most of the money which is needed to keep the club going: to own and maintain equipment, to purchase film stock, to process and print the films, and to run such non-profit educational ventures as showing and discussing old or unusual movies.

Anyone interested in helping with equipment should contact co-presidents David Weinstein and Mark Tannen, 206 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University. The phone number is (212) 280-3611.

Tuition

Columbia College’s tradition of selective excellence will meet its strongest challenge next year when the tuition reaches an unprecedented $3,000. Although the college suffers from competition from other prestigious institutions, and a deteriorating city environment, the expense of going to Columbia is recognized as one of its most important problems.

Although the College has always maintained a policy of accepting the best applicants without regard to financial background, two situations have arisen which put a strain on this policy. Tuition has been raised each year for the past four years without a corresponding rise in financial aid from the University. And federal funding has been lost for all but term-time employment opportunities.

President McGill is firmly committed to a deferred tuition payment plan in which a student would defer payment of part of his tuition expenses until after graduation, and then make payments over a twenty year period. But such a plan is not likely to be implemented for another year, and then it will first be tested in the graduate schools.

The primary source for increasing funds to the College for scholarship aid to students will have to be the alumni in the years to come. Tuition cannot be raised again without altering the composition of the student body, and federal funds are not likely to be increased until the economy improves.

The most intellectual and talented applicants must not be neglected at Columbia simply because of a lack of adequate funding with which to attract them. As students they will contribute to a healthy and progressive atmosphere of excellence in education.

Support for the College Fund is crucial to Columbia’s policy of selective excellence.

College Fund News

Pacesetter

Perhaps one of the most interesting and innovative aspects of The Twentieth Annual Columbia College Fund has been the Pacesetter Dinners, two of which have been held this winter, with another one planned for the spring.

The dinners have been sponsored (and completely underwritten) by a small group of members of the Board of Directors of the College Fund. Their purpose has been to bring a group of alumni up-to-date with the activities on campus and the reasons for increasing this year’s fund goal to $1,500,000.

Hosted by Albert Parker ’19, General Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fund, and attended by Dean Carl F. Hovde ’50, the dinners have given alumni the opportunity to ask questions about the direction the College is moving in and more specific information about financial aid and student activities which are supported by the College Fund.

According to Marvin L. Diller, Director of Alumni Affairs and Development, the Pacesetter Dinners have proven to be one of the most important means of communicating with small groups of alumni. And the alumni attending the dinners have substantially increased their giving to the College Fund.

Dwight C. Miner, Moore Collegiate Professor of History addresses a group of alumni during the March Pacesetter Dinner.
Bequests

For many individuals a bequest may well be the best means of fulfilling their hopes of sharing with Columbia College its dedication to the constant improvement of higher education in this country. A bequest in support of the general purposes of Columbia’s program, or restricted to any phase of it, will be welcomed and honored.

Some of the forms of bequests are illustrated below which might be used by those friends of Columbia College who wish to include a gift to the College in their wills. The forms state the correct corporate designation of the University which should be used, and indicate a few kinds of devises and bequests which could be considered by the maker of the will in consultation with the attorney who should prepare it.

Further information may be obtained from Virginius Victor Zipris, Esq., ’10 Columbia College Committee on Wills, 116 Hamilton Hall, and Marvin L. Diller, Director of Alumni Affairs and Development, 201 Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

I GIVE* AND BEQUEATH TO
The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York…

the sum of ________________ Dollars
or ________________ shares of the capital stock of ______________________ Corporation,
or the following described property** ________________

and

IF YOU WISH:
to make the bequest general, add: to be used for the general purposes of Columbia College.

but

... to express a preference with respect to the gift, then instead add:

Without imposing any restrictions upon this bequest, I request it be used (e.g.) to assist worthy students in Columbia College.

but

... to actually restrict the use of the gift***, add either:

... to be used (e.g.) to aid worthy students in Columbia College.

or

... words to express such other specific purposes as may be desired, such as:

... to be used to buy books for Columbia College.

but

... to require that the principal of the bequest remain intact, restricting use of the fund to income alone, then add:

... to be held, invested, and reinvested and the net income therefrom used (e.g.) to aid worthy students in Columbia College.

*If any of the property is real estate, include the word DEVISE after GIVE.
**All donations or gifts from estates to the Columbia College Thrift Shop should include the following provision: “To the extent my widow or children do not desire any or all of my personal belongings and household effects, then it is my wish but not my command that such belongings or effects be given to Columbia College, a part of Columbia University in the City of New York.”
***All restricted bequests should include the following provision: “The principal of this bequest, for the purposes of investment, may be combined and mingled with other funds of Columbia University or Columbia College.”
There is a human being at the other end of your check.

SUPPORT THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE FUND
116 Hamilton Hall
New York, N. Y. 10027
280-5533
A LETTER FROM DEAN HENRY COLEMAN
My family and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the alumni, students, parents, faculty, staff and friends who sent messages of encouragement during my recent unfortunate experience. Ideally, I would like to answer personally the hundreds of cards, telegrams, letters and phone calls which I received, but I fear this will not be possible. However, I assure all of you that the many expressions of support, prayers and love were all greatly appreciated and added immeasurably to my speedy and complete recovery. It’s a wonderful feeling to be part of the Columbia College family.
HENRY S. COLEMAN
Dean of Students

Editor's Note: Dean Henry S. Coleman has made a remarkable recovery from the shooting incident which hospitalized him this summer. He will be back at his desk full time when Freshman Week begins on September 1.
Around the Quads

BUCCOLIC DREAM

In the Winter, it was an icy tundra rivaling the Russian Steppes for ruggedness and treachery. By summer, it was an arid desert of choking sandstorms inspiring memories of the Sahara. Where is this wasteland which would test the mettle of the hardest explorer? Why, right on the College campus. However, the rugged terrain known familiarly as South Field may be about to become a mild meadow, suitable for lounging and warm-weather festivities.

The problem has been grass. Not the illegal kind; the green variety. In the middle sixties, the Columbia campus was something of a bucolic showpiece, with manicured lawns, dense hedges and beautifully colored tulips gently wagging in the breeze. However, there also existed an equally forgotten set of circumstances which included fences and a strictly enforced “Keep off the Grass” policy. Then everything seemed to disappear at once, and the result was a scruffy South Field, suitable for dust-choked touch football games and wild dog exhibitions, but little else.

Now, after Spectator editorials and countless complaints and exhortations by students, faculty, and even the Director of Buildings and Grounds, there is a real movement underfoot to restore the lawn.

John Gardener, the Director of Buildings and Grounds, and James Beckley, his subordinate directly concerned with plant life on campus, have tentatively installed an underground sprinkler system under the west (or Ferris Booth) side of South Field. Last spring, the area was planted with Athletic Mix, a tough combination of Kentucky Bluegrasses, Creeping Red Fescue, and Perennial Rye. The embryonic lawn was partially protected by flimsy fences, and lo and behold, by commencement time, there was actually a perceptible green covering South Field West.

Although the underground sprinkler system was not the sole cause of this miracle, Gardener was enthusiastic about its effectiveness. The sprinkler system, a “pop-up” type, is, according to Gardener, “a tremendous labor-saving device.” Not only does the sprinkler reduce the labor required to drag out hoses, position them, and then return them at the end of each day, but it also minimizes the theft and vandalism which was unavoidable under the old system of conventional sprinklers. Furthermore, the installation itself is so unobtrusive that the lawns can be mowed without fear of damage to the mower or to the sprinkler heads, which are set flush to the ground.

Meanwhile, Alexander Stoia, assistant university vice-president, had already been working with publisher and philanthropist George T. Delacorte, ’33C, on a plan to beautify the campus. Among Delacorte’s contributions have been the imposing gates at the Amsterdam and Broadway entrances to College Walk, and an ambitious plan to fill the College Walk malls and parts of South Field with flowering cherry trees, shrubbery, and vines for ground cover. Since Mr. Delacorte had already contributed $40,000 towards the completion of these plans, an additional $8,000 for an underground sprinkler system evidently didn’t seem extreme. Early this summer, a matching sprinkler system was installed under the east, or Hartley, Livingston, Hamilton side of South Field, and in early autumn, after the killing summer heat has subsided, this area will also be planted.
The planting and the sprinkler systems do not insure a lawn, however, and indeed, there is still some doubt whether Columbia will ever return to that foggy memory of pristine verdure.

It seems that for every individual on campus, there exists a different conception of what a lawn should be and as a result, South Field may not emerge from its desert-like state. To John Gardner, a lawn is like a picture. "Lawns are to look at and enjoy, but not for frisbee and shortcuts," he explains. Although he allows that "lawns are for lounging," the impression is that he would be happier if his lawns never suffered the indignities of human feet.

For many Columbia students, the lawns are arenas for dreams and fantasies, where touch football becomes the Super Bowl, and where lazy frisbees may dip and glide on a spring afternoon. Obviously, there is some conflict in the ultimate disposition of the lawn, but the official University policy seems to dictate obtaining the most use possible. Stoia, who is responsible for much of the beautification project, proclaims, "The lawn should be used absolutely," and adds that, "the president plays football and baseball on South Field. I can't imagine the official University policy would be to keep off the grass." Although Stoia is aware of the damage possible from an entire fall schedule being played on the lawn, he feels that this damage could be minimized by using the new sprinkler systems to control access to the lawn at those times when the traffic becomes too heavy.

Philip Benson, Director of Student Activities, seems to be caught in the conflict between the need for "a more aesthetically satisfying environment," and the obvious allure of a grassy field to University students: "I would hope that we're all pragmatic enough to understand that people are going to get out there and use the lawn." Benson also feels that recreational use of the lawn is not damaging. The real damage comes from the heavy traffic which soon overwhelms all the established shortcuts. The obvious solution to this problem, adequate and efficient walkways, is already being examined. Meanwhile Benson firmly believes, "There's nothing wrong with playing frisbee or touch football. This will not kill the lawn."

To James Beckley, the man on campus directly responsible for lawn maintenance, a lawn is neither a static aesthetic concept, nor a proving ground for athletic feats. Beckley came to Columbia from Sterling Forest of Tuxedo, New York, State Park, and he is a man who knows what he is doing and cares about it. Beckley proudly reminisces about his accomplishments at Columbia, including the beautiful South Field of distant memory, over two miles of healthy hedges, and the two-hundred foot flower bed in front of Butler Library. Beckley, however, is not lost in his triumphant past. He understands the difference between the past and the present.

As is the case throughout the University, Beckley's budget has been cut, and he can barely afford the labor force and equipment necessary to even begin to restore the campus to its earlier station. Fences, which would protect the seedling lawns and flower beds are out of the question, not only for financial and philosophical reasons, but for practical reasons as well. The fence posts are too available as weapons for use in campus skirmishes.

The increase in the number of dogs in the Columbia area, and the complete laxity with which they are allowed to perform on campus, also
are confounding Beckley’s efforts. Not only do the dogs chemically damage the soil and the lawn and hamper lawn maintenance, but they also require a draining diversion of labor for clean-up purposes.

Beckley realizes that as a horticulturist, he exercises little control over University policy, but he states unequivocally, “If you wanted a nice field out there, I wouldn’t recommend using it for a playfield.”

By the end of the summer, the west side of South Field, almost luxurious in early Spring, was already beginning to show the wear and tear of a summer of frisbee, football, baseball, lounging, and walking. There were obvious bald spots, and a general thinness. Under the circumstances, however, Beckley can do little more than plan to replant the lawn once again, and lament, “I can’t get people to think they should respect what we're doing.”

FRESHMAN CLASS: RATE IT “A”

Each year in early autumn or late summer, sociologists, journalists, psychologists and admissions officers issue ambitious profiles, potentials, and predilections of entering freshman classes. For Columbia’s class of ’76, however, there is genuine justification to believe that although this class may not be radically different from those that have come before, it is at the very least different in some interesting ways, and an unusually bright group of individuals.

One of the factors accounting for the uniqueness of the class of ’76 is the Scholarship Enrichment Fund, a special scholarship program initiated this year. William Host, ’60, a New Jersey physician active in many alumni affairs, realized from his experience on the Undergraduate Secondary Schools Committee that spiraling tuition costs had combined with diminishing scholarship sources to dilute the strength of the College financial aid program. Many desirable applicants were forced to resort to student loans in order to meet the financial strains of attending Columbia. As a result, many excellent prospects, or A-rated applicants were lost not to academically competing institutions, but to less expensive public schools or private schools with less prestige but more money. In order to attract more of these A-rated students to Columbia, Dr. Host amassed new pledges totalling $80,000. As a result, the class of ’76 can boast 250 or 35% of these most desirable A-rated applicants, as opposed to 100 or 20% in last year’s class. In addition, the number of John Jay Scholars in the entering class has risen to 21, the highest total since the inception of the program three years ago.

Another factor which tends to make the class of ’76 unique is that since this year’s spring uprising coincided with the candidate’s reply date, many accepted applicants delayed replying until the resolution of the problems on campus. Rather than take the chance of an under-enrolled class, the admissions office decided to admit 80 students from the waiting list. When the usual number of candidates replied affirmatively anyway, the class of ’76 had enlarged itself to accommodate 770 of the 3700 applicants. Since the difference in academic quality between the waiting list and many of the original acceptances this year is negligible, the result is not only a larger class, but also a greater number of outstanding students attending Columbia.

Perhaps as a result of the scholarship enrichment program and the larger classes, or perhaps entirely coincidentally, the class of ’76 is, according to Admissions Director Michael Lacopo, “more serious and more professionally oriented than in the past.” The current economic situation, may also be an influential factor, since more students than in the past are setting their sights on medical and law schools; and surprisingly, many
are also expressing an interest in business school.

"It's nice to see such good students," says William Oliver, the assistant director of College admissions. "They have a pretty definite idea of what they want out of the Columbia experience and their four years here."

For a number of years, the admissions committee has preferred, and is now beginning to attract, more of the proven high school students. According to Lacopo, "As much as possible, we're taking proven ability. We've raised high school achievement to the highest priority." This means that while in the past the admissions committee may have gambled on an applicant with unusually high potential but only better than average achievement, it is now inclined to refer the student with both potential and proven achievement. This slight shift in orientation may also account for the heightened seriousness which Lacopo and Oliver detect among the incoming class.

As always, behind all the generalizations there remains a group of 770 individuals, with all the accomplishments and eccentricities which could be expected in an entering Columbia class. There is a tennis player (see page 23) who is probably the best junior player in the country. Lacopo describes him as "the most proven athlete to come to Columbia." He is also a John Jay Scholar. There is also an unusually large contingent from Louisiana, many of whom have cousins or brothers already attending Columbia. Finally, three members of the class have been associated with the "Up with People" singing group, an organization known for dispensing toothy good will and cheerful songs that could brighten the darkest situation, or cheer up the most serious pre-med.

So as the professors and deans prepare for the new wave, and as the sweating freshman carry their suitcases through the New York heat and the crowded elevators of, say, Carman Hall, it might do well to remember Bill Oliver's final generalization on the character of the class: "What the class is like is finally determined by the applicants and the time. We admit the individuals and we admit the best we have, but who finally ends up coming here is beyond our control."

ANOTHER YOUNG DEAN

Last year, Dean Carl Hovde appointed a bright, young scholar of classical literature to the newly created post of Associate Dean. After one year, Peter Pouncey became Dean of the College when Hovde resigned. Apparently operating in part on the principle that youth will thrive in that office, Pouncey chose his associate dean from the ranks of the junior faculty of the English Department.

Michael Rosenthal, whose academic specialty is Victorian and Modern British Literature, is no stranger to Columbia or to administrative tasks. After graduating from Harvard College, and receiving a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin, Rosenthal came to Columbia in 1959, and has been here ever since. He received his doctorate from Columbia and has served as a preceptor in the School of General Studies, and has taught in the College and the Graduate School. Last year he administered the College freshman English program.

Although the duties of associate dean primarily revolve around the College curriculum and other aspects of academic planning, Rosenthal will also deal with problems of a more personal nature.

"The quality of undergraduate life is difficult," he says, "and many of the niceties are lacking." And so he hopes to be able to use his position to "make this place more human."

He will attempt to make Columbia "more human" for the faculty as well. "All the problems that are faculty problems can become student problems," says Rosenthal, who will be concerned with the maintenance of faculty morale. "Working conditions for the faculty have not always been as happy as they should be," he notes. It will be his responsibility to try to make those working conditions more pleasant.

And as Peter Pouncey did before him, Rosenthal will become involved with the College budget. "We have to fight for College priorities," he says. "The College is not the University, and the graduate departments must be aware of the needs of undergraduate education."

But Rosenthal also realizes that "the College is part of the whole University scheme." And while it must obviously struggle with other University division for a finite amount of funds, the end result of these struggles will be "an academic life and an academic excellence which is necessary if the best students are to come here."

The office of Associate Dean is only a year old, and because of its newness, some of its responsibilities remain rather amorphous. Rosenthal is not sure what he can expect in the coming year, but he does feel that in order to be effective "information and commitment" are absolute necessities.

Rosenthal will also maintain his commitment to the academic life. During his tenure as associate dean he will complete a book on Virginia Woolf. "I haven't left the academic world for administration," he says. "This is just something different for a couple of years."

Meanwhile, the people who know him have few doubts about his success as a Columbia dean. Says one administrator: "Rosenthal is concerned with the College, with English and with standards. He is like a double-edged sword. He has a strong academic side, yet he is able to cut through to the heart of a matter. He certainly does cut through."
THERE WILL BE A TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF NORMAL SERVICE OWING TO A BREAKDOWN OF REASON...

...and although they now seem unlikely, future interruptions could conceivably occur since the fundamental issues are still unresolved

Photographs by Nancy H. Kreisler '71
CAN YOU HELP US?

Will you give us 2½ minutes of your time to let us know what you think of the usefulness and interest of the Columbia publications you are now getting as a College alumnus — or whether alternate models might be tailored to better suit your preferences? Please fill out the postage-free card attached, and mail it to us as soon as possible.
THIS WAS supposed to have been a quiet year on the campuses. The war was "winding down." Draft calls were getting lower. American boys, at least, were no longer dying in Southeast Asia. Deans were reporting that grades were getting better. Librarians were saying that it seemed that more books were being read. Professors were noting that fewer students were cutting classes, papers were becoming more coherent, attention spans were getting longer. The academic market was becoming glutted with Ph.D.s, and the job market in general was being glutted with supplicants. As a consequence, it seemed, undergraduates were applying to law and medical schools in unusually high numbers. The Left was worried about political apathy, and the press was reporting that students were becoming less interested in social action and more interested in the meaning of their individual existences.

Of course, there was one qualification: the war. If Nixon escalated the war, all bets were off on the prospects for campus tranquility. And one evening last April, a week after bombs again began to drop on North Vietnam, about 1500 young people took to the streets of Morningside Heights. From April 18 until May 12, the Columbia campus, for the third time since 1968, was the scene of a series of mass meetings, marches, demonstrations, open picket lines, closed picket lines, and occupied buildings.

Windows were broken and furniture was wrecked. Burns guards had to be hired to supplement the University security force. New York City policemen were called to the School of International Affairs. For a brief time, only a few minutes, they came to Hamilton Hall. After some rocks and sticks were thrown at them, they charged into a crowd of about 500. Almost immediately President McGill asked them to leave the campus.

After the strike had ended, it was estimated that fewer than 20 people had been hurt during the three week period, including seven policemen and one faculty member. But none had been injured too seriously. Fewer than 30 students had been arrested, but most of the charges had been dropped after the judge suggested that the University attempt to use its own disciplinary procedures. By the end of the summer, the College will have brought charges against about 30 students for violation of University rules—not a great number. There were no dramatically disastrous events. Classroom work was temporarily interrupted in some buildings, but most classes were held. All final examinations were given. There was no change in either government or University policy.

But when it was over, the fundamental issues of Columbia's relation to society and the proper expression of students' moral concerns had not been resolved. They have not been resolved for years. The only function the strike seemed to have served was to provide everyone with an opportunity to criticize the conduct of its advocates and opponents:

McGill should have been less belligerent. McGill had compromised too much. McGill never should have called the police. McGill should have called them much earlier than he did, and should never have ordered them to leave. The strikers were poorly organized. They were leaderless. Their rhetoric and behavior were slovenly. They were immature, impulsive, gratuitously destructive, and politically naive. Those who did not participate, the vast majority of the campus, were criminally apathetic to the misery this country is inflicting on innocent people.

But even though a good, if not definitive, case can be made for all of these often conflicting propositions, even a good case was irrelevant. The actions and reactions took place despite anyone's opinions, and they can take place again because what is perfectly obvious to one set of participants is most definitely not obvious to the other side. Both sides seem to understand each other, but each side makes a set of demands that the other finds impossible to meet. Each side then proceeds to act on its own moral imperatives and perceptions of reality, causing the other side to reinforce its already held position that the opposition is incorrigible.

The re-escalation of the air war triggered a set of feelings which have been held by radical students for years, namely:

- "The war is criminal, and therefore it is not enough to merely express
opposition to it. Something must be done to end it. Immediately.

- It is time for everyone to stop whatever he is doing and devote himself entirely to actions which will hasten the end of the war.

- Anyone who says that he is against the war and does not act is as much a criminal as someone who is actively involved in its prosecution.

- The University is a perfect example of this criminal hypocrisy. The president of the University makes an occasional speech denouncing the war, but whenever he is called upon to put the University as an institution at the disposal of those who want to use it to end the war, he declines on the grounds that the university must remain neutral.

But to the University president, and most faculty members, the political neutrality of the institution is the essence of its existence. It is the one issue on which he feels he cannot even hint at compromise. The moral basis of this is in his bones. And as a practical matter, institutional partisanship would make the University a target of hostile interests in the government and the society.

- The president is a liar. The University is not neutral (even if it were, that in itself would be criminal given the nature of the war and American foreign policy). There are professors in the physics department who put themselves at the disposal of the Defense Department. There is a School of International Affairs which trains future makers of a corrupt and unjust foreign policy, and which does research for the government to aid it in the promotion of that foreign policy.

To the president the issues raised by the students about the physics professors and the School of International Affairs are patently specious. The physicists do not conduct any war research on this campus. What work they do for the Defense Department is done off campus, in the summer-time, and it is not even clear that the research they do is war-related. If a university is to be a free and open institution, it cannot impose any moral or political test on its faculty on the basis of what they may or may not be doing with their time off campus.

In the 1950s the universities were under a great deal of pressure from the Right. It was felt that it was the universities' duty to protect their more liberal and radical faculty members from threats by Senator Joseph McCarthy and his sympathizers. Today the University sees the same kind of political pressure on its faculty emanating from the Left, and feels it incumbent to protect its faculty again.

This year, the School of International Affairs had exactly three government contracts. All of them small. The one study concerning post-war Vietnam policy was made public. All it advocated was that the Government coordinate its policies with those of other international bodies. And even that innocuous study won't see the light of day in the higher levels of policy-making, according to those who know how the government works. Besides, there is a faculty committee already established which is studying how the University can exert more academic control over the contracts which the School of International Affairs receives from government agencies and private foundations. To demand that the University completely disassociate itself from government money in this age would mean that the University would cease to exist.

Whenever a University official mentioned that the rhetorical attacks on the physicists could pose great threats to academic freedom, many of the striking students became enraged. In their eyes the freedom to engage in activities which associated the prestige and the talent of the University with what to them was obviously criminal activity, is the kind of freedom no institution can grant, if it considers itself moral.

Five Columbia physicists are members of what is called the Jason Group, which does research for the Institute of Defense Analysis. In the middle 1960s the Jason Group was engaged in projects which led to the development of the automated battlefield. These days, the Jason professors assert that no anti-personnel research is being done. Some of them also assert that they are a liberalizing influence on the Defense Department, and that disassociation of University people from it would serve only to make it more isolated from humanizing influences than it already is. The students and faculty who protest the
Jason group assert that since all Jason research is not made public, there is no way of knowing what the group does. They also say that the Defense Department does whatever it wants to do, and that "liberalizing influences" are really no influences at all. A liberal professor serves only to give a potentially criminal action a respectable front. One of the underlying themes of the strike was to attempt to force all government and University contracts into the open. Despite repeated University statements that no war-related or secret foreign policy research is being conducted on the campus, the vast majority of the striking students and a substantial percentage of their sympathizers do not believe this. Therefore:

* Given the implicit University complicity in the war, a strike against it is a perfectly acceptable way to dramatize opposition to the war and American foreign policy.

* Attempting to convince the University to change its policies by non-militant tactics is absurd. The University understands only power. In 1968, the occupation of buildings was necessary to force the University to re-examine policies that for years had been recognized as unfair, pro-establishment and racist. In 1970, a strike was necessary to convince the University to suspend classes and allow students to work against the war. As a result, Nixon stopped the Cambodian invasion. Student protests are the major reason for the decline in American casualties since 1965. Non-militant tactics only allow the University to proceed with its policies because it doesn't have to worry about anything more threatening than a march or an open picket line. Non-militant tactics don't bring the press and radicals can't raise the issues with the public.

* While it is true that during the strike students and faculty who may not agree with its necessity will be prevented from attending class and conducting research, it is also true that innocent people are dying at the hands of this government. Given this wholly unacceptable situation, it is of far greater importance that the war end than that business go on as usual. If it takes a strike to end the war, or even to effectively dramatize one's opposition to it and the behavior of

One evening, Eric Foner (see page 18) and his wife Naomi were walking along College Walk. As they passed Kent Hall, Naomi Foner called up to a young woman from Barnard who was leaning out of a window.

"Are you going to picket Honeywell tomorrow?" (Honeywell manufactures weapons used in Southeast Asia.)

"Can't," replied the young woman.

"Why not?" asked Naomi Foner.

"Because we have to stay in the building."

"Why?" asked Naomi Foner again.

"Because we seized it," the young woman answered cheerfully.

"It was the highest high I ever had," said a striker, a sophomore in the College. "The look on the sheriff's face after he gave us five minutes to leave S.I.A. and we marched away singing, 'Move on over or we'll move right over you.' They thought they were going to bust us, and we just walked away singing. I'm not the only one, a lot of people thought that was the most beautiful moment of the whole strike. The sheriff's mouth was hanging open."

Jack Lipson '64C, '67L, legal aid lawyer in the Federal Courts:

"Reading about the strike in the papers didn't interest me, and I didn't pay too much attention to it on TV. I may be getting old, but the strikers are beginning to bore me. They don't do anything against the war, and they don't do anything to change the University. All they do is march around and chant. I may be getting old, but the chant mentality bores me."

"I hate this," said a College administrator before going to Low Library to make identifications of militant strikers. "Sometimes they make me so mad that I even feel like punching them in the mouth. Then I feel bad about that. But I would almost rather hit them than do this."

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The phone rang in the Ferris Booth Hall Strike Central office. After a brief conversation, the young woman put the phone down and looked up with a puzzled expression on her face.

“That was N.Y.U.,” she said. “They wanted to know if it was all right for them to take a building down there.”

A young man appeared at the side window of Kent Hall and asked if he could join the occupation.

“Well, we’ve had a lot of problems with undercover police and informers here,” he was told. “We don’t know who you are. There is going to be a meeting of the security committee in a few hours, and we could talk about it then.”

“You know, man,” the young man said, “I came to this place all the way from California because I heard that this was the only place that was doing anything against the war. What is this? Do you have a waiting list for radicals here at Columbia?”

Richard Pious, a young assistant professor of Political Science, was sitting in the West End with Kirsten Drake, a preceptor in the Department of Germanic Languages.

“My reading of Kafka,” said Kirsten Drake, “compels me not to teach classes in this situation.”

“Well, my reading of civil liberties,” Richard Pious responded, “compels me to teach classes in this situation.”

“Well just what are you teaching?” demanded Kirsten Drake.

“McCarthyism,” replied Richard Pious with a small smile.

“In 1968 I was sympathetic. I disagreed with some of the tactics, but I basically felt that the University had it coming. In 1970, I was sympathetic. On top of Cambodia, kids were murdered. But not now, not now. Now I am mad. I am really angry. I never thought I would feel like this, but I’m going over to Low to look at pictures (taken of people on militant picket lines and in buildings) and I’m going to inform. And I’m going to love it.”

A young University administrator
A professor was listening to one of the strikers harangue the war and the University to small crowd.
"You know," he said, "I don't agree with a damn thing they are doing, but it is really quite sad. They are bright people, and I will even concede them their claims of commitment. But they are supposed to be getting a good education here and it doesn't show. All right, they are radical. Let them be radical. They are militant. Let them be militant. But can't they be militant and radical and also be able to make a decent speech on their own behalf? Why can't they be articulate? Why can't they reason well? I don't agree with them but I know enough about this university, any university, to know that you can make a good case against it. God knows, they have the ability. Why can't they make a good case for themselves?"

On a Saturday afternoon a crowd gathered in front of Hamilton Hall because they had heard of the possibility of a police bust and they wanted to try to protect the people inside the building. While they waited, they discussed other things.

"Ultimately, what we are all struggling for is a revolution in human relations, where people treat each other not as objects but as brothers and sisters," said a man in his middle twenties, a member of the faculty at Adelphi who had come to Columbia to protest against the Jason Project.

Suddenly, one of the people who was standing in the doorway in front of Hamilton rushed up to a heavy, bewildered-looking young man with a camera.
"What are you doing with that camera?" he demanded. He looked tired and drawn. "You taking pictures for the pigs?"

"No, I'm just taking pictures for myself. What about my right to take pictures?" He was practically stammering.

"As far as I'm concerned, you have no rights. As far as I'm concerned, you don't exist."

The man from Adelphi was asked if this was the kind of revolution in human relations he was talking about.

"You have to understand," a colleague of his said softly, "that this is a military situation."
ON A GREY, dingy morning last spring, Eric Foner, as he always did, stuffed his lecture in his back pocket and walked to his class in Hamilton Hall. But Hamilton Hall was closed by militant pickets. Foner rounded up his students and walked to the middle of South Field to decide on what further course of action would be taken.

“Well?” Foner asked, “what do you want to do?”

“Let’s have the class,” said one student.

“We paid for it,” said another, “let’s have it. It’s going to be better than anything else we’d do.”

“Is there anyone here who doesn’t think we should have the class?” Foner asked. There was no reply.

“Is there anyone here who wants to use the class for a discussion of the issues of the strike?” Foner went on. Again, there was no answer.

“Then I take it that everyone here wants the class.”

“Right,” said one of the students.

“Is everybody sure about this?” Foner asked. None of the students said anything.

“Okay,” said Foner. “Now where do we have it?”

“The Hartley lounge is vacant,” someone said.

“Okay,” said Foner. “Let’s go.”

After the class was over, Foner shook his head and said, “It’s amazing. All the long hair. All the beards. And everyone still wanted to have the regular class.” His disappointment was muted but obvious. Foner sees himself as something of a radical. He felt a great deal of sympathy for the strike, and he was one of 49 faculty members who signed a statement protesting the Jason Project. When he was an undergraduate at Columbia (class of 1963), Foner was head of a group called Action. “We were the most radical political organization on the campus,” he said, “but we were so tame. We wore jackets and ties when we went to the Dean’s office. It’s hard to remember what we did. What the hell did we do?” He scratched his head. “Oh, yeah. We got a rebate for the students from the bookstore, we got Benjamin Davis (a communist) to speak here after he was banned at City College, and we picketed for civil rights and a sane nuclear policy. Compared to what’s going on today, we were really quiet.”

But Eric Foner is much more the teacher than the political activist. During the strike, his students wanted him to give his lectures on the Civil War and Reconstruction, and he gave them. He was not in favor of militant picketing (“Militant picket lines do not exactly add to the sum of human knowledge.”). He would much rather teach undergraduates than graduate students (“They’re more speculative and ask wider-ranging questions. The graduate students are more specific. You can tell that they really want to know is if a certain topic will be asked on their orals.”). But, last year, when a group of graduate students asked him to give a seminar, Foner gave it — on his own time. When he was asked if, what he would have done during the strike, only one of his students wanted the regularly scheduled classes, Foner replied, “I don’t think I would have been too happy, but I would have taught the one kid.”

Foner, however, would never be...
in the position of having to teach a class of only one student. He is much too good at his job. When you ask his students what kind of a teacher he is, the most common reply is, "Only the best I've had at Columbia."

It is not merely that Foner packs his lectures with information, and focuses on topics that have been traditionally been de-emphasized in courses on 19th century American History: Nativism, women's rights, and the problems of ethnic groups, to name a few. It is that Foner can make the complexities of the period so easily comprehensible without oversimplifying them. It is that he can discuss movements and individuals with compassion even when he feels political antipathy towards them. And more than anything else, it is that he is able to make his students understand that "the origins of contemporary problems were there in the nineteenth century. The legacy of the Civil War is with us in ways that most people don't think about. The mentality necessary to fight the Civil War and abolish slavery created greater problems later. It was a mentality which demanded victory at any cost, a lack of respect for human life, a willingness to bring the horrors of war to civilians. The enemy is everybody on the other side. Grant and Sherman, the great generals, were realists. They knew that to win the war they had to eliminate the distinction between civilians and combatants. The attitudes which could justify Sherman's March To The Sea would be the same attitudes which would later justify the war against the Indians and the war in Vietnam."

The ability to climb into the minds of the movements he studies is also what has made Foner's book, Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men: The Ideology of the Republican party before the Civil War, such an important one.


"It is a finished piece of scholarship in distinguished literary form, and is particularly felicitous in humanizing the record of a tempestuous and passionate period," said the great Allan Nevins, a most decidedly non-left-wing historian.

"In analyzing and making fully believable for the first time the state of mind which the North under Republican auspices carried into the Civil War, Foner has brought off a truly brilliant achievement," said Stanley Elkins, the author of a monumental study of slavery, with a neo-Freudian approach.

"It is first-rate in every respect, a work of genuine distinction, and a major contribution to ante-bellum political history" said Kenneth Stampp, author of an equally monumental study of slavery with a decidedly non-Freudian approach.

But the praise that the book has received is not nearly as remarkable as the fact that Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men, published in 1970, was written when Eric Foner was only a graduate student. It was his Ph.D. dissertation.


"Eric is a very good historian right now," says Professor James P. Shenton, "and there is no doubt in my mind that within ten years he will be a major historian."

(Shenton, who was Foner's first history teacher at Columbia, has become one of his closest friends. And Foner has paid Shenton the ultimate compliment: he has named his dog, J. P., in Shenton's honor.)

This summer Foner and his wife Naomi, left for England where he will spend the year doing research on what will be his fourth book, a study of 19th century American radicalism.

And while he is in London, the Columbia history department will decide if he is to be given academic tenure. Under normal circumstances, there would probably be no doubt that Foner would receive a tenured position. But, as everyone knows by now, there is an economic crisis at Columbia and tenure lines are limited. The history department, aware of Columbia's great strength in American political history, may well decide to go after historians in other fields.

In any case Foner, who has already turned down a number of offers at other universities, will have no trouble finding another job.

Says one College administrator: "He's really a rare breed, these days, a fantastic teacher and a prolific scholar. I think we need him more than he needs us."
FOUR YEARS ago, Frank Navarro accepted what was considered to be an impossible job: coaching the Columbia varsity football team. He did not merely inherit a losing tradition. He inherited a positively embarrassing one. (A positively embarrassing tradition arises from a succession of seasons in which records of 2-7 represent high points.)

He inherited Baker Field. Baker Field is five miles north of the campus and, to put it as politely as possible, is something of an aesthetic disappointment. (An aesthetic disappointment is characterized by the marked reluctance of grass to emerge from beneath the ground.)

Then there was the problem of practice fields. The mention of practice fields at Columbia would invariably bring sounds of restrained coughing and muffled giggles. There was, to be sure, a practice field, but a great number of those who owned automobiles continued to refer to it by its original designation: the parking lot.

On Saturday afternoons, it was not uncommon to note that the visitors’ section was more active than the home side. Wouldn’t you be vocal and enthusiastic in the anticipation that your team was to be on the winning end of what sportswriters commonly allude to as a laugh? Meanwhile, on the Columbia side, partisans would have to console themselves with the knowledge that at least the band would be funny, and the programs would be literate. (Each year the Columbia football program wins an award which testifies to its superior literary quality.)

Thus, amid much wailing and gnashing of teeth, it was repeatedly said that Columbia was no place for young scholar-athletes who wished to fill their extra-curricular hours in the pursuit of victory on the gridiron—or even, for that matter, mediocrity on the gridiron. Welcome, Frank Navarro.

Frank Navarro, however, preferred not to see things that way. Frank Navarro likes to think that this is a very big country with an adequate supply of young men who would be more than willing to do Humanities papers, check out New York City, and play a decent game of football. The problem was to find them.

So Frank Navarro walked into Low Library and requested a modest increase in the recruiting budget. It was granted. Then Frank Navarro hired a number of young assistant coaches who liked to travel and stay up late reviewing football films, young assistant coaches who were in those respects, remarkably like Frank Navarro. And in a relatively short period of time, Columbia had real, live, honest-to-goodness football players; football players who did not academically embarrass themselves, or the Dean’s Office; and who did not choose to isolate themselves from the rest of the campus by creating a self-contained jock subculture.

And by last season, those football players began to win more games than they lost. In fact, to be precise, they won twice as many as they lost. The last time that occurred was in 1961, and the last time before that was 1947. Last season, Columbia played seven games which were decided by three points or less. Columbia won four of them. Last season, Columbia was eight points away from a record of absolute perfection. Last season, Columbia de-
feated Yale and Dartmouth and, sigh, Princeton. The last-mentioned victory restored psychic wholeness to Columbia football partisans, and guaranteed that Frank Navarro, the father of nine children, would, if nothing else, never have to worry about finding another job.

That, however, was last year. This year looks even better. Most of Navarro’s best players are back. Others, who played as substitutes, seem to be ready to assume starting responsibilities. There are a number of fine sophomore prospects as well. This year, Columbia will be experienced and deep. This year’s team looks like the best Columbia has had since 1961. This year’s team, zounds, has an excellent chance to win the Ivy League championship.

For one thing, the offense is positively explosive. Two of the most important reasons for this pleasant circumstance are named Donald Jackson and Jesse Parks. Donald Jackson, senior quarterback, can throw all sorts of passes: long passes, short passes, sprint out passes, option passes, drop back passes. When Jackson was a sophomore he also threw a lot of passes to the opposition — 20 to be precise. But last year he cut that number to only nine. The major factor in this reversal of form is Jackson’s diligence. The Columbia coaching staff prepared a film consisting only of Jackson’s interceptions, and Jackson studied that cinematic disaster for hours at a time.

Jackson will also be running nicely this year. Last season he was hampered by leg injuries, but his recovery has been complete. So when Jackson sprints out to the ends in 1972 and finds that the defense has dropped back in the expectation of a pass, do not be surprised when he turns upfield and snakes his way to a Columbia first down.

As is expected of a Columbia quarterback, Jackson is smart. He reads defenses exceptionally well. He innovates after the snap of the football even better than he reads defenses. More importantly, he does not fold under pressure. Jackson’s performances in the close games were primary reasons the Lions did not blow the big ones to Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale.

Jesse Parks, senior flanker, will once again be Jackson’s favorite target. Jesse Parks is not very big (5-11, 170), and he is not exceptionally fast. However, Jesse Parks, whether he is under single coverage or whether he is double-teamed, can catch almost anything Jackson throws near him. At various times during a Columbia football game, it is not unusual to find Jesse Parks receiving a football with one hand while the plane of his body is parallel to the ground. The sight of Jesse Parks leaping into a crowd of unfriendly people and nonetheless emerging nonchalantly with the football no longer brings gasps to Lion gridiron insiders. They have come to regard such receptions as de riguer. Jesse Parks catches footballs in an infinite variety of contorted positions with approximately the same degree of effort that Sinatra exerts when he drains a glass of Jack Daniels.

Rich Manfredi, a junior slot back, and Mike Telep, a huge (6-5, 240) sophomore tight end, will most likely emerge as Jackson’s other primary receivers.

The running game should be better than it was last season. This is because the offensive line will be bigger than it was last season, when it was usually outweighed by its defensive counterparts on the order of 20 pounds per man.

This brings us to the defense, a category which used to bring shudders from the Columbia coaching staff and other students of the game. That is no longer the case, thanks to the brains and the patience and the fortitude of defensive coordinator Norman Gerber.

The players also merit some consideration — players such as junior defensive back Ted Gregory who is able to, as it were, jump over buildings to

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This is Don Jackson, left, smiling because he is friendly and because he is the Ivy League’s best quarterback.

This is Paul Kaliades, right, smiling because this is a publicity picture. Middle linebackers rarely smile in uniform.
intercept errant passes; players such as defensive end Herbert Evans who stunts the growth of enemy quarterbacks with frightening forays into the backfield; players such as linebackers Max McKenzie, the strong side linebacker who is very strong, Frank Dermody, the weak linebacker who is very quick, and Paul Kaliades, the middle linebacker who is *sui generis*.

Paul Kaliades is a legitimate All-America candidate, and there is absolutely no task that is required of a middle linebacker at which Paul Kaliades does not excel. Tackling? Kaliades was involved in, are you ready, 32% of all of the Columbia tackles last season. Pass drops? Kaliades led the Ivy League in interceptions with five (Gregory also had five). Everyone who has ever seen Kaliades play middle linebacker for Columbia has become well nigh rhapsodic over his: (a) quickness; (b) strength; (c) tackling ability; (d) instinct for where a play will develop; (e) all of the above. Kaliades also kicks field goals.

To be sure this is a team with weaknesses. There could be more power in the running attack. There could be more experience and depth in the offensive line. The interior defensive line could use some more help. Navarro needs one more pass receiver coming out of the backfield to ensure that Parks is not perpetually double-covered.

Certainly, the Ivy League will not roll over for Columbia. Harvard has the two best running backs in the League and an offense that is positively psychedelic. Yale has platoons of talented sophomores coming up from a devastating freshman team.

Dartmouth, inevitably, is Dartmouth. Princeton, while not as loaded as it has been in the past, will still be an extremely difficult opponent.

To win the championship, Columbia probably will have to defeat Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth on the road, and even if the Lions had no weaknesses there would be no assurances they could manage that trick. But what is clear is that this year Columbia will be a contender, and considering the past that should be more than enough. Baker Field is still five miles uptown and it still thrills no one with its beauty. The practice facilities are better, but still undeniably mediocre. This year, though, grass will grow on Baker Field. This year, the rest of the league will not have to resort to psychological tricks to get up for the Columbia game.

And this, friends, is Jesse Parks, in his usual prone position, subsequent to scoring six more points for Columbia.

LAST SPRING, there occurred a rather noteworthy series of events at Columbia which you may have missed as a result of all the attention given to the student strike and a number of other occurrences of a similarly cosmic nature.

The events in question concern the Columbia varsity tennis team which quietly compiled a record of 19 wins and one loss (this is not a typographical error). The Lions went 9-0 in the Eastern Intercollegiate Tennis Association. At the risk of making the subtle into the obvious, the latter statistic represents a perfect record, and therefore entitled Columbia to take possession the first conference championship in its long and often dismal tennis history.

Not since the Gilded Age, when Oliver Campbell was winning national single titles; and the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, when Rob LeRoy was teaming with various and sundry teammates to win doubles championships left and right, has a Columbia tennis team so dominated its opposition.

Admittedly, Columbia cannot claim to be in the same class with such tennis emporia as UCLA, Stanford, Southern California, Rice Institute or Houston University. But those universities are located in a part of the country where the weather enables tennis players to pursue their avocation (or, depending upon their career goals, their apprenticeship) the year round in the balm of a sup-tropical climate.

There is one claim Columbia can make, though, and that is that Butch Seewagen made it when he said that, "Columbia is now the best cold-weather college tennis team in the country."

The Lions opened their season with three straight wins, sustained a defeat by the University of Georgia (another sub-tropical institution of higher learning), and then reeled off fifteen straight victories.

The first big one came on a Friday early last April. The victim was Harvard.

Those of you with a taste for the Coolidge Era may recall that the last time a Columbia tennis team defeated the Crimson was in 1924.

Harvard went into last spring’s match in its typical Columbia frame
of mind: that is, looking ahead to its Saturday encounter with Princeton.

The first Columbia player to make the Cantabs pay for that cavalier attitude was Henry Bunis. Henry Bunis, a freshman from Cincinnati, with a fine serve, playing number four, defeated Tom Loring 6-1, 6-1. This turned out to be a typical Bunis performance. He completed his maiden season at Columbia with a record of 20-0.

Bunis' victory gave his fellow Lions similar grandiose ideas. After Bob Binns, who plays number three, polished off John Ingard, Ricky Fagel, another freshman, sprang the upset of the season by taking Harris Masterson in straight sets. Masterson, according to Seewagen, "is one of the three best singles players in the league. It is worth the price of admission just to see him play." Fagel went on to establish himself as Columbia's number one player, and the Lions went on to take Harvard by the score of, don't trip over the net, 9-0.

Four easy wins later, Columbia faced Princeton. The Columbia tennis tradition against Princeton is remarkably similar to its football tradition (not, to be sure, counting last year): one of abject misery. Going into last spring's match, the last time the Lions had defeated the Tigers at tennis was in 1946.

But Bunis again opened the match with a straight set victory over his opponent, who in this instance happened to be the unfortunate Harold Rabinovitz, and Columbia eventually emerged on the winning end of a 6-3 score.

At this juncture of the campaign, Columbia became subject to a problem it had not had to contend with in decades. That was, of course, the prospect of losing a match to a weaker opponent because it was looking ahead to future encounter. The future encounter in this instance was to be with Pennsylvania, and the interim opposition was represented by Penn State, Rutgers and Navy.

No matter, Penn State, Rutgers and Navy all fell with a minimum of effort on Columbia's part. Pennsylvania, on the other hand, fell with maximum effort, 6-3.

After defeating Pennsylvania, Columbia breezed by its final three opponents by scores of 9-0 (Army), 7-2 (Cornell) and 9-0 (Colgate).

The prospects for next spring, are even better. Columbia loses only two of its starting players, Doug Grunther, who played number two, and Ace Baumgold, who played six. One of their replacements will no doubt be freshman Vitas Gerulaitis, a John Jay Scholar who also happened to be one of the most sought after high school tennis players in the country. Gerulaitis, who on the tennis court most closely resembles a blur, turned down scholarships from Stanford, UCLA and USC to come to Morningside Heights. "I'm sure," says Seewagen, "that before he graduates Gerulaitis will win the National Singles Title." It certainly is nice to be coaching winners.
1. □ I am satisfied with the present publication program which aims at providing me with 3 or 4 issues a year of this magazine, Columbia College Today—a 28-32 page magazine with major theme articles on subjects and personalities connected with Columbia, plus alumni class notes, obituaries and news of the Columbia College Fund; and 3 or 4 interim editions of a 4-8 page newsletter briefly reporting topical events on the campus, sports team schedules, alumni functions such as Dean’s Day, and College Fund News.

2. □ My time and reading habits would be better served by 6-8 issues a year of a 2-4 page newsletter containing alumni class notes, Columbia sports team schedules, dates of alumni events such as Dean’s Day, news of the College Fund and notes on major campus happenings.

3. □ Other suggestions
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________

4. □ I would prefer not to receive any of these publications.
If we receive no response from you, we will assume that you don’t care whether or not you receive any publications.

Name__________________________________________ class_______
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112 Hamilton Hall
Columbia University
New York, N.Y. 10027
Alumni Authors

Quick Guide to Spirits by Robert Jay Misch ’25 tells what goes into the different kinds of spirits, what gives each one its distinctive taste, and how the most popular liquors can best be enjoyed. There’s a chapter for every major type of spirit describing the countless variations that distillers can work on these basic themes. And there’s a chapter of prize drink recipes gathered from the bartenders at some of the world’s finest hotels and restaurants. (Doubleday & Co., $3.50)

Family Therapy in Transition edited by Nathan W. Ackerman, M.D. ’29 of The Family Institute in New York deals with the theory and practice of family therapy and includes seven critical incidents to illustrate the points. The topics covered by the authors of each chapter include interviewing, changing family behavior programs, an aspect of group-centered psychotherapy, multiple family therapy, and the role of a secret in schizophrenia, as well as others. The book is part of a series published under the title of International Psychiatry Clinics. (Little, Brown and Co., $10.00)

Nagasaki: The Necessary Bomb? by Joseph L. Marx ’30 is the story of the turmoil and confusion among the Japanese people during the ten days that shook a nation never before defeated. It is told in a minute-by-minute style that lends it remarkable immediacy. Added to the story is a section that tries to deal with some questions about the bombing and some conclusions, and a glossary of important Japanese. (The Macmillan Co., $6.95)

Ring Lardner and the Portrait of Folly by Maxwell Geismar ’31 is an examination of one of the most remarkable satirists in American literature, as well as a cultural historian, journalist and popular entertainer. It is an introduction to Lardner that is both serious and loving, a biographical and critical account that reflects an intimate knowledge of the boom, the Jazz Age, the frantic, glittering period in American history that shaped Lardner’s life and work. (Thomas Y. Crowell Co., $4.50)

Malpractice by Eleazar Lipsy ’32 is a novel which poses the question: to what extent should members of the medical profession be answerable to the law for the diagnosis and treatment of their patients? The question is examined in the novel as a case for a malpractice suit is investigated and brought to court. (William Morrow & Co., $7.95)

Nine Lies About America by Arnold Beichman ’34 characterizes as big lies the claims from the left that America is Fascist, genocidal, guilty, insane and materialistic, that our political system is a fraud, the “Bomber Left” a “Moral Force,” the American worker a “honky,” and that America needs a violent revolution. Beichman feels that, concealed at the core of the counter-culture’s credo, is the ultimate destruction of democracy, and that the basic threat to the cause of freedom comes from those who, enjoying full civil rights and economic opportunity, argue that American democracy is a fraud. (The Library Press, $7.95)

Delusions, Etc. by John Berryman ’36 is a posthumous book of poems which was completed before Mr. Berryman’s death last January. The opening section is a sequence of poems based on the offices of the day. Part two consists of poems about famous people. Thirteen assorted poems are included in the third part. The fourth part is arranged as a scherzo. The concluding section is reflective and meditative in tone. (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, $6.95)

Rogues to Riches: The Trouble with Wall Street by Murray Teigh Bloom ’37, a former New York Post reporter and feature writer, is the real story, written from the insiders’ points of view of how stocks are bought and sold, pushed and touted, promoted and lied about. The insiders, the middlemen and the winners are all named, disregarding the strictly enforced censorship of the New York Stock Exchange. (G. P. Putnam’s Sons, $6.95)

The Pleasures of Philosophy by Charles Frankel ’37 is a collection of the writings of certain philosophers along with comments and explanations by the author. The topics include philosophy and religion, politics, the ideal of reason, and the irrational, as well as the significance of philosophy. The book attempts to show why philosophy is a civilized and intensely pleasurable human activity, and why it has given delight to sensitive men an all periods of history. (W. W. Norton & Co., $8.95)

Modern Culture and the Arts by James B. Hall and Barry Ulanov ’39 is a textbook which has been redesigned from an earlier edition. It contains critical and theoretical pieces on the arts from literature, music, and painting, to architecture and photography. New and timely essays offer a fresh look at the arts and vividly illustrate their interrelationships. (McGraw-Hill Book Co., $5.95)

(continued on page 26)
ALUMNI AUTHORS
(continued from page 25)

Blockbuster by Gerald Green '42 is a novel about an actual case of seven families who find a luxury high-rise planned for the site of their rent-controlled walk-ups on Manhattan's Upper West Side. Overnight, the peace and quiet of their homes are shattered by obscene phone calls, unexplained fires, and increasingly terrifying forms of harassment, until not only their apartments are threatened but their lives as well. (Doubleday & Co., $7.95)

America's Great Depression by Murray N. Rothbard '45 deals with an opposing view of the causes of the depression of 1929. That is, it was not caused by the free market economy of capitalism, but by government intervention in that economy—by credit expansion, cheap interest rates and the propping up of wage rates. Dr. Rothbard charges that "enlightened" government intervention not only created the depression but aggravated it and transformed it into a chronic malady that scarred American life. (Nash Publishing, $10.00)

Progress in Physical Organic Chemistry (vol. B) edited by Andrew Streitwieser, Jr. '48 and Robert W. Taft is a collection of essays pertaining to: fluorine hyperconjugation, structure-reactivity relationships in homogeneous gas, the quantitative treatment of the ortho effect, and the electron spin resonance of nitrenes. (Wiley-Interscience, $22.50)

The Child and The Republic by Bernard Wishy '48 is a study of the debate about the nature and destiny of the child during the period 1830-1900. Dr. Wishy deals also with religious and moral life, home care, education and the changes brought by the shift to scientific child study after 1880. He draws heavily on children's literature throughout the century, showing the images of life put before the child himself, as well as the changing conceptions of character which the various heroes and heroines embody. (University of Pennsylvania Press, Inc., $8.00)

The Drawings of Rodin by Albert Eken '49 and J. Kirk T. Varnedoe, an authoritative study by Rodin specialists, re-establishes and confirms the artist's skill as a draftsman and clarifies problems of dating and authenticity. A chronology of the drawings is presented, as well as a discussion of the drawings, their relations to Rodin's sculpture, thematic content, style, and contribution to the history of art. (Prager Publishers, Inc., $13.50)

Nature Strikes Back by John Gabriel Navaa '49 examines the historical aspects and the scientific causes of earthquakes, volcanoes, thunderstorms, typhoons, floods, landslides, avalanches, heat waves and other natural disasters that have brought grief to so many people in recent history. (The Natural History Press, $5.95)

What Happens Next by Gilbert Rogin '51 chronicles the comic tribulations of the family Singer over a six year period. The hero of the story, Julian Singer, is animated, or so he says, by his struggle "to convert a work of nature into a work of man," even if it means interrupting an orgy to tell—"with a number of digressions—the story of his life. (Random House, $6.95)

I Hear America Mating by Ralph Schoen- stein '53 is an odyssey starting with an old fashioned one-on-one at the Concord Hotel and ending with a futuristic 24-on-24 in the Pennsylvania woods. The narrator manages to be expelled from a pornographic film, rejected at three pre-orgy interviews, nearly dusted to death by a messeuse, and confused in by a prostitute who sells him her greatest secret. (St. Martin's Press, $4.95)

Introduction to Nigerian Literature edited by Bruce King '54 is a collection of essays which covers the history of the new wave of Nigerian literature in English which originated in the 1950s. The essays are written by eminent lecturers and literary critics, some of them members of the Nigerian literary world, others observers from a more distant standpoint. (Africana Publishing Corp., $8.00)

Shakespeare and the Energies of Drama by Michael Goldman '56 is a study, using examples from the plays, of the nature and the meaning of dramatic experience itself. The particular concerns of the author are these: what the audience responds to in an acted play: how Shakespeare controls and shapes this response; what the response means, and why it matters. (Princeton University Press, $7.95)

The Longest Voyage by Robert Silverberg '56 captures the drama and danger, the events and personalities that make up the story of the first voyages around the world. Magellan, Drake, Cavendish and others are captured within the total context of political climate, social values, and historic change that make theirs one of the most exciting and dramatic epochs in all history. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., $10.00)

The Reality Trip and Other Implausibilities by Robert Silverberg '56 is a collection of eight previously published science fiction stories, including the short novel, "Hawksbill Station." Silverberg is distinguished for his sardonic quality of writing, an acid wit and a generally cerebral approach to science fiction, all of which are apparent in these stories. (Ballantine Books, $5.95)

Behind the Wheel by Edward Koren '57 is a collection for children of drawings of steam shovels and subways, ships, cranes and buses, as well as many other machines. On the lefthand pages there are drawings of the machines with a simplified look at their instruments and controls. On the righthand pages are views from the driver's place—what the men and women who operate these machines see when they are behind the wheel. Also included is a glossary of the instruments and controls. The drawings are hilarious, fascinating and colorful. (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., $1.25)

Defense Strategies for the Seventies by Morton H. Halperin '58, Senior Fellow at The Brookings Institution, and recently Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense and a member of the Senior Staff of the National Security Council, deals with the role of force; types of warfare; American, Chinese and Soviet strategies; general and limited war; deterrence and defense in Europe and Asia; and arms control. It is designed as an introduction for students and other readers who may have no prior knowledge of strategic issues. (Little, Brown and Co., $3.95)

On Their Own: The Poor in Modern America edited by David J. Rothman '58 and Sheila M. Rothman presents relevant documents illuminating the history of the poor and poverty in modern America, with notes placing the documents in historical context. It treats the problem not only from the point of view of the general public and the policy makers, but the poor themselves. (Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.)

AFTER DIONYSUS: An Essay on Where We Are Now by Henry Ebel '59 weighs the relationship of tradition and the present, arguing that our "old tradition," particularly classical literature, is of peculiar relevance to us because it is our mirror, not our antithesis. The book is centered on a discussion of the Metamorphoses of Apuleius, and the Iliad of Homer. (Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, $6.75)

For Me and My Friends by David Rotten- berg '68 is a novel which recounts the sexual encounters, real and imagined, a Columbia student has in the process of growing up. Beneath the cynical posturing of the youthful narrator is a picture of the coming of age of a young man: modern, hip, educated and confused. (Grove Press, $1.25)

The Hitchhiker's Road Book: A Guide to Travelling by Thumb in Europe by Jeff Kennedy and David E. Greenberg '71 is a handy reference work for today's back packing tourists. It deals with the usual mechanics of getting to Europe: gear, passports, money and medical care. But it also includes instructions on how to handle the fine art of hitching, including knowing how to psyche out the drivers, road eti- quette, camping, crashing and sleeping out, as well as what to do if all that fails. There is a country-by-country guide and appendices listing further needed information. (Doubleday & Co., Inc., $2.50)
CLASS NOTES

09

The combined College & Science Class of 1909 held its spring luncheon at the Columbia University Club and had as guests the holders of the 1909 Scholarships. Donald Gens '72E, David C. Smith '72 and Andreas Lichter '73E attended. Theodore Li '73 had a last minute conflict. The generation gap was happily bridged—we and they enjoyed the meeting.
—Herbert Lippmann

16

Major General Melvin L. Kruewitz, Ret. was designated by the federal government and Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps to give the Memorial Day address at Chateau-Thierry, Bellow Wood. General Kruewitz is the only living Marine to have fought at Bellow Wood in 1918, Iwo Jima in 1945 and Korea in the 1952-53 winter offensive.

19

Dr. Armand Hammer, 74, chairman of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, has announced, as his latest venture, a wide-ranging agreement with the Soviet Union which is reputed to be in the $3-billion range.

21

The Class of 1921 celebrated the 51st Anniversary of its graduation on May 4, 1972 at its annual dinner at the Columbia University Club. Dean of Students, Henry S. Coleman '46 was the guest speaker. There were 23 members of the class present. It was reported that the Class of 21's 50th Anniversary gift totalled about $105,000. This was divided between unrestricted funds and the Class of 1921 Scholarship. The endowment of the scholarship now amounts to $100,000.
—Nicholas M. McKnight

24

Theodore M. Bernstein, second in command of the news operations of The New York Times for 21 years as assistant managing editor from 1948 to 1969, retired in July. He will continue for some time to carry out special assignments and produce "Leaders & Sinners," the regular bulletin that he originated in 1951 to inform staff members on good and bad language practices. He will also continue to produce three columns a week under the title "Bernstein on Words" for distribution in North America by the special features service of The Times.

Manhattan District Attorney Frank Hogan accused the media of misleading the public by presenting "speculation" as "fact" in news accounts of the investigation of the purported Howard Hughes autobiography. In his opinion the media "seriously eroded" the guarantee of a fair trial for the individuals involved, "perverted" the public's right to know, "compromised" the "integrity" of the offices conducting the investigation, and "subverted" effective cooperation between law enforcement agencies here and abroad.

26

An annual literary award for the most distinguished manuscript in the field of dance has been established by the Dance Perspectives Foundation and the Wesleyan University Press in honor of Jose de la Torre Bueno, the retiring editor of Wesleyan University Press. The prize will consist of a certificate and assurance of book publication.

Mrs. Lillian Stewart, the wife of the former treasurer of the Class of 1926, Andrew Stewart, has made a contribution of $3,000 to the Columbia College Fund in memory of her husband who died earlier this year.

32

Dr. Souren Z. Avedikian has been granted a new patent for a novel and unique process for the continuous production of Nicotinic Acid, an essential B-Complex vitamin. It is used in pharmaceuticals, human food enrichment and in animal feed supplements.

34

William W. Golub has been appointed Temporary Receiver of the New York City brokerage firm of Kenneth Bove & Co., Inc. The appointment was made by United States District Judge Edmund L. Palmieri '26 at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Norman B. Norman is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association for a Better New York, which was recently formed by prominent New York civic leaders and businessmen to assist in solving the problems with which the city is beset. He is the head of the advertising agency Norman, Craig & Kummel.

Speaking on behalf of The Authors Guild and Authors League of America before the House Subcommittee on Postal Service, Herman Wouk testified that the second-class rate increases proposed by the Postal Service, averaging about 127 per cent over the next five years, pose one of the gravest threats to freedom of communication ever faced by this country.

35

"China, 25 Years Ago", an exhibit of photographs by Arthur Rothstein, was shown in the Portagallo Gallery in New York City this summer.

36

Paul J. MacCutcheon is General Manager of Hawaiian Holiday, Inc. Located at Honolulu, on the "Big Island" of Hawaii, his is one of the two Macadamia nut processing and packaging companies in the world. He extends a sincere invitation to all alumni to take a plant tour and taste the product while vacationing in Hawaii.
The Lighthouse Queens Center named John W. Kluge, chairman of the board and president of Metromedia, man of the year "in recognition of the importance of communications in the rehabilitation of blind and visually impaired persons and in informing the public about the roles they perform as contributing members of society."

H. Lloyd Taylor has been named director of the Du Pont Company advertising department in Wilmington, Delaware. He has recently had responsibility for advertising of elastomer products, marketing and research programs and corporate advertising activities.

Edward C. Kalaidjian 40 Wall Street New York, New York 10005

W. Alfred Enke has been named plant manager at the Multiformal Plant in Erwin, N.Y., a division of Corning Glass Works. He has been with Corning since 1942.

John P. Bartels has been named president of the Pfizer Minerals, Pigments and Metals Division. He has been with Pfizer since 1951. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Mining Engineers.

Samuel Logan Higginbottom, president and chief operating officer of Eastern Airlines, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of America National Executive Board.

Martin L. Beller, M.D. has been promoted to Associate Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery at the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. He was also elected to membership in The Internationa Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology.

The Burke Rehabilitation Center, White Plains, New York, has received a three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the establishment of a geriatric day hospital as a research and demonstration project. Burke has been chosen as the only facility in the United States that a day hospital within a rehabilitation hospital is a feasible alternative to institutional care. A special staff will be under the direction of Edward J. Lorenze, M.D.

Benjamin A. Rosenberg, M.D. served as a panelist in "Interdisciplinary Seminar on Obesity" at Downstate Medical Center, speaking on "Obesity: General, Cardiopulmonary, and Pharmacological Aspects." He also recently presented a paper "Acute Myocardial Infarction, A Five-Year Follow-Up of 714 Survivors" in a Symposium on Prognostic Signs and Symptoms in Heart Disease at the 121st Annual Convention of the American Medical Association.

Joseph L. de Cillis has joined C. R. Bard, Inc., as president of Bard's International Division, a leading manufacturer and distributor of medical and surgical products.

R. A. Freund has become President of the American Society for Quality Control, a society for professionals engaged in the management, engineering and scientific aspects of quality and reliability.

Don J. Summa has been elected First Vice President of the 19,000 member New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. He is National Director of Tax Practice for Arthur Young & Company, New York.

Allen Ginsberg, the American poet, was acquitted of charges that one of his poems read in Spoleto, Italy, was obscene. An Italian appeals court ruled on the poem, "Whom to be King To," which was read at the Festival of Two Worlds in 1967.

Dicran Goulart, Jr., M.D. has been named Director of Plastic Surgery at the New York Hospital—Cornell University Medical Center.

J. Roy Ericsson has been elected vice president, common stocks, by Prudential Insurance Company. He is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts and a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has asserted that the Administration's "tougher" enforcement of the antidumping act was in reality a liberal trade measure designed to assure fair competition for all importers and domestic producers. Under United States law, "dumping" occurs when an import is sold here at a price substantially lower than that at which it is sold in the country of origin.

Professor Gerald Weales, who teaches drama courses at the University of Pennsylvania, in a newspaper column that students who buy term-papers are aiding some leaders of society who pay others to put words into their mouths. "If the legal actions against the term-paper purveyors in New York and Massachusetts prove successful," he writes, "perhaps the lawmen—if they do not have speech writers of their own—might consider moving on to PR operations, to editorial staffs, to political advisors, finally to the White House. Then, perhaps, every man his own Edgar Bergen."

Daniel Brachfield has been named executive vice president of Bellmead Development Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chubb Corporation, a major insurance holding company.

Edwin Robbins has been named President and Chief Executive Officer of Price Capital Corporation, a closed-end investment company whose shares are traded on the American Stock Exchange.

Dr. Eugene Winograd has been promoted to full professor in psychology and educational studies at Emory University. He is an authority on learning and memory.

Abbott A. Laban has been named senior vice president and secretary of Colonial Penn Group, Inc., which specializes in insurance, travel and employment services, primarily for older persons. He will be responsible for the overall supervision of the corporate legal, secretarial, public relations and personnel functions of the Group, as well as corporate level government relations.

David F. Hull received his M.S. degree at Rutgers this spring.

Ferdinand S. Leacock, M.D. has been appointed Assistant Professor of Surgery and Assistant Chief, Thoracic-Cardiatic Surgery Service, at the Drew Postgraduate Medical School, Los Angeles, California. He is a Fellow of The American College of Surgeons and is certified by The American Board of Surgery and The Board of Thoracic Surgery. He will hold a joint, concurrent appointment in the Department of Surgery at the UCLA School of Medicine.

Illustrating William Safire's political definitions on the New York Times Op-Ed page one day were the fantastic animals devotees of Edward Koren's cartoons have come to know so well. There were elephants and donkeys, and then those animals that can only be described as Korens.
Robert B. Weinberg, was one of six Temple University faculty members cited for distinguished teaching this year. Each received a $500 grant from the Christian R. and Mary P. Lindback Foundation. Weinberg, at 36, is one of the youngest Lindback recipients Temple has had. He is associate professor of physics at Temple.

Harold W. Foodman has joined two associates in founding a nationwide electronics engineering servicing firm. The company, Data Service Co. of America Inc., is presently offering emergency repair, engineering, preventive maintenance, and field installation services for data processing and other electronic equipment through salaried personnel stationed in, and operating form, major metropolitan areas throughout the United States.

Anthony Friedman co-authored the script and co-produced and directed the film “Bartleby,” a modernized adaptation of Herman Melville’s story of the same name.

Padraic M. Kennedy is the new president of the Columbia Park and Recreation Association, which administers a wide range of community facilities, amenities and programs in the new city of Columbia, Maryland.

Lewis P. Roth has been named associate controller and second vice president of Mutual of New York. He will be responsible for the control, planning and equity divisions at the company’s Manhattan headquarters.

Leonard F. Binder has become a partner in the firm of Valenci Leighton Reid & Pine in New York City.

Mayor John V. Lindsay announced that Jose A. Cabanes has been reappointed to a full five-year term on the Board of Directors of the Health and Hospitals Corporation. An Associate Professor of Law at Rutgers University, he was appointed to the Board in October, 1971, to fill the unexpired term of Herman Badillo.

TV star Roger Davis (Alia Smith & Jones’ Hannibal Hayes) is the topic of an advertisement for Esquire Magazine. Described by his wife in the ad as “the only man I know who can get high on 18th century literature in the evening and spend the morning watching a boxer he sponsors work out in the gym,” he is an “Esquire Man” because “he’s got a sense of style.”

Charles Wuorinen, the composer, was one of the recipients of a Guggenheim Fellowship. The fellowships were awarded on the basis of demonstrated accomplishment in the past and strong promise for the future.

John Markoff was awarded his Ph.D. in Social Relations from Johns Hopkins. His dissertation was entitled, “Who Wants Bureaucracy?”

Dick Sakala, head freshman football coach at Columbia for the past two years, has been named head coach of the varsity baseball team, replacing Johnny Balquist, who retired this year after 21 years in the post.

Herbert J. Bernstein has been appointed assistant professor of physics at Hampshire College School of Natural Science and Mathematics, in Amherst, Mass.

Kevin G. DeMarrais, director of Sports Information at Columbia College, has been awarded his fourth National Citation for Excellence by the College Sports Information Directors of America. The award is given for editing the best college football program within a given circulation.

Alex Henry Ray was awarded his Ph.D. in Biology from Johns Hopkins. His dissertation was entitled, “The Location of the Antigen Binding Side of Guinea Pig Antibodies by Affinity Labeling.”

Michael Ira Shub, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the University of California, Santa Cruz and a faculty fellow of College Five, has been awarded a Sloan Research Fellowship. His work in mathematics has been principally in an area called “global analysis,” investigating the solutions of equations found in circles and other objects called “differentiable manifolds.” The subject originated in the problem of calculating the trajectory or movement of space craft rockets, satellites, planets, and other objects traveling in an orbit.

E. Wilkin Fisher, former Information Specialist at Florida Presbyterian College, has joined the public relations firm of David R. Fletcher and Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Peter David Levine was awarded his Ph.D. from Rutgers.

Arno David Vosk was awarded his MMS from Rutgers.

Derek A. Wittner has become associated with the firm of Green, Sharpless & Greenstein.

Stu Berkman is working in Rio de Janeiro as Group Manager of Advertising, Sales Promotion, Merchandising and Marketing Research for Coca-Cola in Brazil.

Mark Wayne Steinhoff was awarded his M.A. in History from Johns Hopkins.

Joseph Vincent Femia has published a critical essay “Barrington Moore and the Preconditions for Democracy” in the British Journal for Political Science.

Greg Knox and Richard Wolf are members of a research-and-action collective which they call the Network Project. Their aim, among other things, is “the elimination of censorship over the mass media by both government and those who sit astride the means of communication, and the decentralization of control over the content, schedule and other facets of broadcast programming.”

Stark Canning Whiteley was awarded an MA from Johns Hopkins.

1972 ALUMNI AWARDS

President’s Cup:
Robert Curtiss ’27
Awarded annually to a Class President as “testimonial of his distinguished service as Alumni Class President.”

Lion Awards:
Max J. Lovell ’23
Robert E. Rosenberg ’27
Arthur B. Krim ’30
Wilfred Feinberg ’40
Kevin G. DeMarrais ’64
Aowed to alumni of the College and to members of its faculty or administration in recognition of outstanding service to Alma Mater.

Dean’s Award:
Lewis Goldenheim ’34
Albert P. Ryavec ’44
Thomas L. Chytry ’55
Jerry L. Speyer ’62
Awarded to alumni in recognition of outstanding service to the College, through activities within the Alumni Association.
Harry G. Herman, '17, surrogate and attorney, as Westchester County Attorney, Mr. Herman revived the Westchester County Charter, and was active in solving county transportation problems. As a surrogate, Mr. Herman was noted for his human approach to the problems of his court. Always active in civic and philanthropic affairs, he received the Brotherhood Award of 1965 from the Westchester Region of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. July 14, 1972.

Frederic Coudert, Jr., '18, attorney, public officer, and political activist. After serving as a lieutenant in the First World War, Mr. Coudert attended Columbia Law School, and soon after graduation began a political career which included the State Senate, the House of Representatives, and many committees and commission chairmanships. From 1946 until his voluntary retirement in 1958, Mr. Coudert was the representative from the 17th, or Silk Stocking Congressional District of New York’s East Side, where he was known for his generally conservative record. May 21, 1972.

Ellis C. Hansen, '21, physician, officer, and administrator. A 1924 graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Hansen was a member of the Squadron A Cavalry unit of New York City for many years. During World War II, he served as assistant to the chief of surgery at the U.S. Hospital at San Diego, and later served at Bethesda Medical center. He retired from active duty as a Captain in the Navy, March 31, 1972.

Charles K. Friedberg, '25, physician, author, educator. An internationally known heart specialist, Dr. Friedberg served as chief cardiologist at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and as clinical professor of medicine at Mount Sinai Medical School. His book, "Diseases of the Heart," was a standard text for many medical schools. Dr. Friedberg also edited Circulation, the journal of the American Heart Association. A diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine, Dr. Friedberg also was an active member of many other professional societies. July 14, 1972.

Norman C. Armitage, '27, executive, athlete, Olympian. In addition to his successful tenure as Vice-President of the Deering-Milliken Research Corporation, Dr. Armitage was a dunque athlete, winning the national sabre championship in fencing 13 times, and barely missing the championship nine other times. Dr. Armitage competed in all the international Olympics between 1928 and 1936, accounting for more Olympic appearances than any other American athlete. In 1952 and 1956, Dr. Armitage served as standard bearer during the opening ceremonies. In 1971, the newest factory installation of Deering-Milliken, Inc., was named in honor of Dr. Armitage. March 15, 1972.

George James, '37, physician, educator, public health commissioner. After graduating from medical school in 1941, Dr. James began a long career of service in the field of public health by serving as public health officer in the Tennessee hills. He has since served as Commissioner of Health for Akron, Ohio, Deputy Commissioner of Health for New York City, and in 1962, he became Health Commissioner for New York. Dr. James was instrumental in prohibiting the sale of radium dial watches, fluoridating the New York water supply, and establishing family planning services. An educator with wide institutional and academic affiliations, Dr. James authored nearly 200 articles for medical journals, and served as Dean of Mount Sinai Medical School. March 19, 1972.

Bruce A. Forrest, '67, physician and officer. A 1971 graduate of Jefferson Medical School, Dr. Forrest was a captain in the United States Army, serving at Fort Bliss, April 30, 1972.

1900 Martin P. Parks February 22, 1972
1904 Benjamin M. Marcus
1906 Harold S. Brigham Frank B. Lippmann July 4, 1972
1907 Lawrence H. Heilenberg
1908 Edmond A. Guggenheim March 15, 1972
1909 Louis Greenstein April 22, 1972
1911 C. William Caruso
1912 John Hildenbrand 1948
1914 Raymond L. Noonan December 8, 1971
1915 Edwin A. Jimenez March 5, 1972
Lester B. Lane November 11, 1971
Chester F. Leonard
1916 John J. Furia
1917 David Goodman November 5, 1971
Croagh M. Heydecker February 17, 1972
1918 Marvin Ash
1919 Philip S. Herbert Carl T. Hyde Israel H. Marcus April 16, 1972
Charles B. Saxson December 23, 1971
1920 Robert F. Archbold, Jr. March 19, 1972
F. Duncan Barnes March 30, 1972
Harry R. Epstein 1970
Arthur E. Warwick February 9, 1972
1921 John T. Casack May 4, 1972
Lawrence A. Kahn April 25, 1972
1922 John C. DuBosis January 21, 1972
1923 Walter S. Farrell
Harold H. Funk January 23, 1971
Thomas S. Hale March 17, 1972
Jerome S. Jennings January 31, 1972
Frank C. Miller December 27, 1972
David S. Muzzey, Jr. December 21, 1971
Francis H. Stuerm March 12, 1972
1924 Anthony A. Blasi April, 1972
Lawrence H. Odeull April 29, 1972
Joseph Fedevill December, 1971
1925 Joseph A. Zingales March 25, 1972
1926 Richard L. Rosenbaum November 11, 1970
Thomas A. Rossano May 18, 1972
1927 Joseph A. Duffy, Jr. June 7, 1972
A. Stewart McCullough January 31, 1972
1928 Arthur W. Donnell June 8, 1972
Alexander J. Peer 1966
Richard S. Streiffer
Myron K. Weil 1928
1929 Edward J. Ryan June 3, 1972
1930 Irving Denis June 3, 1972
1931 Joseph Cellano October 26, 1971
Alfred A. J. Triska October 4, 1971
1932 Carl M. Dunham August 30, 1969
Theodore K. Grennebaum June 8, 1972
Claude O. Wilz 1933
1934 Frank J. Pirone October, 1971
1936 Roger A. Johnson, Jr. April 20, 1972
1937 Nils C. Larson
1938 Lynn F. Barnett June 5, 1972
William A. Hadley May 26, 1972
1939 Dominique E. LaCasse Thomas R. Hay, Jr.
1940 Edward Rayher December 24, 1971
1941 Raymond H. Felerabend March, 1972
1944 Arthur J. Fusco February 23, 1972
1945 Henry E. Quehl, Jr.
1947 Arthur J. Hutton March 16, 1972
1951 John F. Heggie March 21, 1972
George C. Whipple, Jr. May 18, 1972
1957 Takaaki Yukawa February 9, 1971
1963 Richard S. Oiemer May 8, 1972

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TODAY
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(affiliated with Everybody’s Thrift Shop)

The proceeds from the Columbia College Thrift Shop are used for financial aid to students, academic assistance for faculty members, student activities, residence halls activities, building renovations and the dean’s discretionary fund. The thrift shop operates as part of the Columbia College Fund. (The Columbia Committee is one of 12 groups represented in Everybody’s Thrift Shop.)

Salable items of almost every description are needed, including: clothing, books, jewelry, china, records, household goods, furniture, and knick-knacks. Estate gifts are especially welcome, as well as manufacturing and retail close-outs, seconds, or over-runs.

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McGill Calls For End Of Vietnam War At Commencement Exercises

President McGill called for an immediate end to American involvement in the Vietnam War in his commencement address marking Columbia University's 218th academic year.

"I think it less important that we extricate ourselves from Vietnam by successful bargaining than to accept that our involvement in the war there must cease immediately," Dr. McGill said.

The principal danger the war poses to us at home, Dr. McGill emphasized, is "a process of moral erosion which is alienating large numbers of our young people of college age."

In addressing the approximately 6,800 students receiving graduate and undergraduate degrees this spring, along with their families and friends, Dr. McGill spoke of the conflict which closed some campus buildings this spring.

"I am very apprehensive about what I learned in talking and arguing with students this spring. It seems to me that I detected a great surge of bitterness, and a sense of utter frustration and powerlessness, as the conflict was suddenly re-intensified by executive decision despite the war's evident barrenness of purpose, and despite our students' moral outcries against the bombing of Vietnamese cities."

However, Dr. McGill reiterated his stand that "the end of the war in Vietnam cannot be advanced a single moment by militant acts against personal freedom on the Columbia campus."

"On the other hand a university community using the full force of its collective intellectual power can be a very formidable agency for change."
Alumni Association
Dues Eliminated

The consolidation of the Alumni Association, the College Fund and the College Council, after a year of planning and negotiations, was officially approved at this year's Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.

The first change brought about by the consolidation is the elimination of annual dues. All graduates of the College will now be considered full members of the Alumni Association.

With the consolidation comes also the establishment of a new Alumni Council, which will serve as a forum for all those graduates who by their service have expressed a continuing interest in the College.

Official notification of the new officers and the structure of the consolidated Alumni Association will be mailed to all alumni in the near future.

College Fund
Contributions Urged

By means of penalty taxes, the Internal Revenue Code requires private nonoperating foundations to distribute currently all net income, which is defined to exclude net long term capital gains, or (if higher than net income) an amount equal to a specified percentage of a foundation's noncharitable assets. Also, the Code limits the combined ownership of a business enterprise by a private foundation and all disqualified persons, and requires that excess holdings be divested within a required period of time. Income accumulations can be avoided, and divestiture of excess holdings can be achieved, through contributions to the Columbia College Fund.

— John R. Raben '36
Chairman, John Jay Associates

McGill Calls For End Of War

continued from page 1

Concluding his speech, Dr. McGill asked the students to commit themselves to democratic process and to orderly change. “I shall also ask you to have the wisdom and patience to construct effective social mechanisms that will produce the changes you seek without infringing on the rights of others.”

“My faith is that if you really care about a goal, you will act in a way that is consistent with that goal. If you do not, you should not be surprised by the results. If you do, you will be surprised by them.”

Among those receiving honorary degrees at the ceremonies was Harrison Ross Steeves ‘03, who received the Degree of Doctor of Letters, honoris causa. Dr. Steeves, who joined the English Department of the College in 1905 and was its chairman for many years, received a standing ovation from the audience. His citation read in part: “Generations of Columbia College men remember your classes with vivid gratitude and have made a living legend of the magisterial excellence of your teaching and the precision and elegance of your discourse, traits which were given a more general admiration when, as one of the fruits of your active retirement, you published your long, meditated work on the early English novelists.”

The Columbia University Medal for Excellence was presented to Eugene T. Rossides ’49C ’52L, assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Columbia also awarded honorary degrees to Louis M. Hacker, professor emeritus of economics at the University; Alfred J. Hitchcock, the film director; Jack Tworkov, artist; C. Vann Woodward, Yale historian; Dale R. Corson, president of Cornell University; and Helen Hall, director emeritus of the Henry Street Settlement.

Also receiving honorary degrees were Jerome H. Holland, United States Ambassador to Sweden; Mrs. Herbert Lehman, widow of the former United States Senator; Judge J. Edward Lumbard Jr. of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit; A. Philip Randolph, labor and civil rights leader; and Walter B. Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank of New York.

The day before commencement, Columbia College’s Class Day exercises were held in the Van Am Quadrangle, an event which has been held every year since 1865. Five hundred and thirty seniors heard talks by Dr. McGill, Dean Hovde, the salutatorian and valedictorian. Twenty-six members of the class were graduated summa cum laude, 29 magna cum laude and 37 cum laude.

Alumni Submit Coeducation Report

continued from page 1

Also formed at the same time for the purpose of studying undergraduate education in the University were two other committees. One was the Senate Committee on the Relationship Between Columbia and Barnard College. The other was the Joint Committee of Trustees of Barnard College and Columbia University. These two committees supported similar proposals.

Dean Hovde’s proposal had not dealt with Barnard because it was a separate corporation, but did not dismiss the negotiations that had been going on with the women’s college. However the Committee on Educational Evaluation made a cursory review of the relationships between the College and Engineering and GS, dealing primarily with the relationship that might exist between Barnard and the College.

The Committee’s report recommends a single Faculty of the Arts and Sciences for all undergraduate education at Columbia, but suggests that the amalgamation with Barnard is the most desirable way of achieving coeducation and cross-listing of courses.

Degree seeking students at GS, the report said, should be offered the first two years of undergraduate study at GS with an opportunity to transfer to the College and Barnard if fully qualified—thus turning GS into a junior college.
The man who has taught longer than any other professor in the 114-year history of the Columbia Law School will retire this year, after teaching a record 45 years. Milton Handler ’24C ’26L, a consumer protectionist and one of the nation’s top antitrust experts, will become Professor Emeritus. A member of the law firm Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler, Professor Handler is known for his work in drafting the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938, the National Labor Relations Act and the GI Bill of Rights. Establishment of a Milton Handler Chair in Trade Regulation has been proposed and Professor Handler has pledged a personal gift of $200,000 toward it.

Hailed by President Nixon as “one of the principal architects of our nation’s manpower policy and program,” Eli Ginzb erg ’31 has received the U.S. Department of Labor’s Award of Merit, its highest honor given to members of the general public. Professor Ginzb erg holds the A. Barton Hepburn chair in economics at Columbia’s Graduate School of Business, and has served six U.S. presidents as human resources adviser. The award and the presidential commendation were presented at a ceremony, in Washington, D.C., marking the tenth anniversary of the Manpower and Development Act of 1962.

Recipients of this year’s Columbia University Alumni Federation’s Alumni Medal are William W. Colub ’34C ’37L, a member of the New York City firm of Rosenman, Colin, Kaye, Petschel, Freund & Emil; John H. Mathis ’31, president and chief executive officer and director of the United Student Aid Funds, Inc.; Milton Pollack ’27C ’29L, a federal judge of the Southern District of New York. It is the highest honor granted by the University’s alumni, for “conspicuous Columbia alumni service.”

A reading room has been dedicated in the Columbia School of International Affairs in honor of the late Frank Tannenbaum ’21, historian, Latin American expert and founder of the University Seminars, who died in 1969. It will house part of Dr. Tannenbaum’s personal library of Latin American books, his Latin American art works, photographs of famous Latin Americans, and a bronze bust of Dr. Tannenbaum. At the same time, the University announced the establishment of a fund to endow the newly created Frank Tannenbaum Fellowships in Latin American Studies. The fund will support research in Latin America by Columbia scholars and provide fellowships at Columbia for Latin American and other students.

Five poet friends of the late John Berryman ’36, who died last January, gathered at the Donnell Library in New York City to pay homage to the poet perhaps in the only appropriate way, by reading some of his poems. On the occasion of the publication of a posthumous book of poems, “Delusions, Etc.,” the friends of Berryman, Mark Van Doren, Robert Fitzgerald, William Meredith, Adrienne Rich and James Wright, read a cross section of his work that ranged from very early effort to one poem from the new book.

Loyal New York basketball fans who are graduates of Columbia College had their fealty challenged as they watched the Los Angeles Lakers down the New York Knicks four games to one for the National Basketball Association title. It was Jim McMillan ’70 a second year player with the Lakers, who caused the New York Columbia alumni so much anguish. “I want Jim to play the best game possible,” said one Columbia man, “just as long as the Knicks win.” Even Mayor Lindsay must have felt a tinge of irony when he gave Jim one of the annual awards from the Mayor’s Committee on Physical Fitness. Jim was in good company though. One of the other winners was Dean Meminger of the New York Knicks.

President of the Class of 1927, Robert S. Curtiss is slated to receive the Hundred Year Association’s 1972 Gold Medal Award in October. The Association is a non-profit organization of business firms that have served the New York City community for at least 100 years. Mr. Curtiss is Director and former president of the Association, and is also Chairman of the Board of Ely-Cruikshank Co., Inc. Known editorially as “Mr. Real Estate” he serves on the board of directors of Home Life Insurance Company, the downtown advisory board of Chemical Bank and is a trustee of many business, educational, religious and cultural organizations.

One source of cosmic rays, reports a group of Columbia University physicists, may be the superdense, fast-spinning stars called pulsars. The team of physicists, which included graduate student Richard A. Linke ’68, discovered that X-rays from a pulsar in the center of the Crab Nebula are polarized, which means that their electromagnetic waves are precisely aligned by natural forces. Only those forces are strong enough to generate the high-energy cosmic rays. The pulsars, the researchers report, “acts like a huge cosmic dynamo and injects ultra relativistic particles into the nebula.”

President McGill has cited three College alumni for having “contributed significantly to the quality of religious-cultural life at the University.” The three philanthropists are Leslie Lester ’20, an attorney with the Uris Building Corp., Gerard Oestreicher ’37, a New York real estate executive and theatrical producer, and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger ’51, president and publisher of The New York Times as well as a Trustee of the University. Presented at a special University convocation, President McGill’s citations recalled that, in addition to their personal financial contributions, the three men served for many years on Columbia’s Jewish Advisory Board, which supported chancery services for Jewish students and administered religious and cultural student activities.

Juniors Chosen
For Law Program

Two Columbia College juniors have been chosen to participate in a new experiment announced by the Columbia Law School to reduce the time necessary to complete college and law school.

Christopher Brady and Jonathan Handels, both of New York City, will be among the 20 students selected from ten undergraduate institutions which have agreed to cooperate closely with the Law School. The students will complete the requirements for both the bachelor’s and law degrees in six years instead of the usual seven.

A feature of the program is that participating students, in addition to their law studies, will have the opportunity to pursue course work in another discipline. After completing first-year law courses, they will, while at the Law School, pursue twelve hours of graduate study in a discipline chosen by them and approved by the undergraduate college. The result will be a closer tie between the formal study of law and such disciplines as economics, political science and psychology.

The students have demonstrated a high degree of intellectual competence and interest in both law and another discipline and have expressed a desire to pursue interdisciplinary work while developing their capacity to handle legal concepts and materials. They will begin their formal study at Columbia Law School this fall.

In addition to the students from Columbia College, two juniors from each of the following colleges will also participate in the program: Barnard College, Claremont Men’s College, Columbia School of General Studies, Grinnell College, Morehouse College, Mount Holyoke College, Princeton University, Rice University and Wesleyan University.
FOOTBALL '72

Season tickets in preferred locations at Baker Field for HOME football games will be made available on a priority basis for members of The John Jay Associates. For more detailed information contact James J. Farrell, 400 John Jay Hall, or call (212) 280-2546.

The Board of Managers (BOM), in cooperation with the Alumni Office, will be providing bus transportation to each of the AWAY games. For information and reservations contact the Alumni Office, 116 Hamilton Hall, or call (212) 280-5533, at least one week before the game.

VARSITY FOOTBALL — 1972
Coach: Frank Navarro

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*C Homecoming game
To Members of the Columbia Community:

As you probably know, Columbia has once again been in the news in a way we all profoundly regret. The shooting of Dean Henry S. Coleman was as shocking to us in the College as it must have been to those of you who read about it in the newspapers or followed it on television. We are happy to report to you that Dean Coleman is in excellent spirits and is making a speedy recovery; we trust that he will be back with us soon, performing, as usual, his indispensable function as Dean of Students.

We are all, of course -- institutions and individuals alike -- perpetually vulnerable to isolated acts of violence for which there is no reason and over which we have no control. The shooting of Dean Coleman was certainly such an act. Totally unpredictable, it in no way reflects upon the state of Columbia College. Our concern for Dean Coleman's health should not lead us to doubt the health of the College.

In recent years, Columbia has shown an extraordinary resiliency in the face of great adversity, and we have every confidence that it will continue a strong, flourishing institution. With your loyal support, Columbia College will remain as distinguished in the future as it has been in the past.

Peter R. Pouncey
Dean
HOWARD HAN:
COLLEGE SENIOR AND ONE-MAN MICROCOSM
There is a human being at the other end of your check.

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New York, N.Y. 10027
280-5533
Within the Family

This is going to be an editorial devoted entirely to the unabashed and unashamed praise of Columbia College Admissions Director, Michael Lacopo. No doubt, there are faculty members who complain that he doesn't get enough superior students. No doubt, there are students who feel that he short changes minorities. No doubt, there are alumni who think that he caters too much to minorities. No doubt, there are coaches who want more athletes.

Since the editor is not privy to all of the inner workings of the Admissions Office, he cannot make a categorical statement which would dismiss any of these complaints out of hand. But since the editor has come to know Michael Lacopo, his reaction would be that most of his critics do not know what they are talking about. Find the money for better facilities, and you will get better athletes. Find the money for scholarships and you will get better students. Find a way to dispel the myth of New York as a jungle and you will get more of them. Michael Lacopo has to go with the resources he has, and considering what is at his disposal, he has worked something of a minor miracle.

The most significant administrative innovation he has engineered concerns the recruiting of young men from parochial high schools. The quality of these students is one of the primary reasons that Columbia College still is able to maintain its reputation of academic superiority. It is no secret that the public schools of this city are in a state of unprecedented confusion. It is no secret that intellectually gifted people from the suburbs are discouraged by their parents from attending a college in New York City. It was no secret that, when he took the job he has, Michael Lacopo had to find an untapped market of outstanding young men. And he did. And in order to do it he had to overcome some distressing prejudices and the unfounded assumption that, no matter what, the city's public schools would always be good enough to supply Columbia with the kind of students it always attracted. It did not take Lacopo very long to realize that the kind of students Columbia always attracted were also attending parochial schools — because he had taught in those schools and had seen what they were producing; a small but vital core of tough-minded, intellectually upwardly mobile students who could profit from a College education, and who also had a great deal to offer to those who unthinkingly regarded them, at best, with condescension. These students have come here and had their assumptions challenged, and they have challenged the assumptions of others. Sometimes assumptions have been changed and sometimes they haven't. That is not the major point. The major point is, the assumptions have been examined — on a high intellectual level. The major point is that they have made others regard them not as stereotypes but as people, and they have been required to make a similar effort.

But by far the most important contribution Michael Lacopo has made to Columbia College is the one that he has made as a human being. If there is a sense of community anywhere at Columbia, it is in the Admissions Office. The greatest pleasure Lacopo gets out of life (with the possible exception of hitting a service ace) is talking to people. All kinds of people. Left, Right, Narrow (there are a few of those at Columbia — not many, but a few) Broad (yes, there are still a lot more of these). You don't have to be an advisee, you don't have to be anyone in particular. Lacopo will find time for you.

There is no way of proving this, but there is no question in the editor's mind that Lacopo knows more undergraduates on a deeper level than any single administrator. Even though it is not his function to do so. And there is no doubt that, more students know him, in human terms, better than any other administrator.

He is smart and funny. And he is also tough. No façades. No pretense. No role-playing. He is out front all the time, and he can tell a student that he doesn't know what he's talking about without making the student feel less than human. He can take criticism without feeling insulted. He is a serious person, with serious commitments, but he is a success because he also knows how to have a good time.

Something in a beer, Mike?

S. D. S.

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for 2,700 men in
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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Notes on The College Curriculum

Whatever the words “general education” may mean to graduates of Harvard, Yale or Princeton, they will always have a particular significance for those who have attended Columbia. As experienced by several generations of Columbia students, general education has meant, at the very least, a rigorous series of specific courses and general requirements one had to pass through on the way to a Columbia degree: a two year sequence of literature, art, and music humanities; English composition; a year of Contemporary Civilization; mastery of a foreign language; and exposure to a natural science. At best, it has provided students with that appreciation of the past and the perspective and analytical skills to deal with the complexities of the present which Columbia feels every educated man ought to possess. But whether seen as burdensome or liberating, the attempt to produce graduates at once familiar with the tradition of their own culture and sensitive to subtleties of others has long been—and is still today—the central impulse behind the College curriculum.

The means of effecting that awareness have remained remarkably consistent over the years. Those changes which have occurred recently in the basic configuration of required courses have all been in the interests of broadening students’ options. The science requirement has been reduced from two years to one; the second year of Contemporary Civilization has been dropped; the two semester freshman composition course has been condensed into a one semester seminar which stresses, along with training in argumentative writing, the intensive study of a single major text (a Dickens novel, a Shakespeare play, a substantial work of Freud’s) which serves as the focus for the students’ essays; the Art and Music Humanities courses are now graded on a mandatory pass-fail basis.

These minor modifications do not imply a complacency on the faculty’s part with any educational “formula” that has been successful in the past. The requirements are scrutinized almost every year by the College’s Committee on Instruction, and the fact that they remain intact suggests the degree to which they are deemed a viable, healthy part of the curriculum. Humanities and Contemporary Civilization are not so much a link with the past as they are Columbia’s way of discharging its commitment to the present.

At a time when the simplistic cry for innovation can cause the chic and merely superficial to proliferate on campuses throughout the country, Columbia continues to feel it has the right—indeed, the obligation—to insist that there are
By Michael Rosenthal, Associate Dean

certain things all of its students should know. If such an insistence may be occasionally criticized by some students who resent any restrictions of their freedom of choice, it is regarded by most—students and faculty alike—as a vital, life-enhancing dimension of the undergraduate program.

Balancing the broad exposure the general education requirements are intended to provide is the concentrated work in a specific discipline which the student undertakes when he “majors.” At Columbia, students may major in any one of twenty-eight departments, ranging from Anthropology to Urban Studies. In addition to the traditionally conceived departmental majors, Columbia is constantly trying to expand students’ opportunities by making available coherent interdisciplinary fields of study. In recent years, interdisciplinary majors such as Ancient Studies, Astrophysics, Biochemistry, History-Social Studies, and Medieval-Renaissance Studies, among others, have been devised to meet the needs of students who wish to transcend the somewhat arbitrary boundaries surrounding departments. And the process of fashioning creative new programs goes on. Next year Columbia will offer for the first time a solidly based comparative literature major, one which was worked out through the cooperative efforts of seven different departments. A proposal for establishing an undergraduate major based in one of the Regional Institutes of the School of International Affairs is currently being formulated in which students interested in history or political science will be able to specialize in areas such as East Central Europe or Africa.

Although the establishment of new kinds of majors and concentrations is perhaps the most noticeable sort of development, Columbia is attempting to enrich its curriculum in other ways as well. We now have a sequence of courses in psychoanalytic theory taught by psychiatrists which has proved immensely popular among undergraduates, and we have every hope of being able to expand these courses into an even more comprehensive program in a few years. We have recently doubled the number of points in the performing and studio arts students may count towards the degree in order to permit them to take greater advantage of the varied talents available in the School of the Arts.

In a multitude of ways, then, we are striving to keep our curriculum both flexible and imaginative while maintaining the traditional rigor which has always defined a Columbia education. The search for a program which is coherent and well-integrated on the one hand, and fresh and challenging on the other, is never ending. It involves harsh self-scrutiny and the steadfast refusal to allow any course or requirement to justify itself merely by having appeared in the bulletin for a number of years. The conscience of the College on these matters is the Committee on Instruction, a joint student-faculty-administration body which meets every week and examines every aspect of the curriculum. It annually reviews all course offerings for the following year, and is charged with recommending new directions and ideas to the faculty as a whole. Although it is presumptuous to attempt to predict the shape of the College curriculum five years from now, it is safe to say we will be moving towards increased interdisciplinary opportunities for students, and towards increased participation by all departments in supporting general education in the College. As part of this thrust, we are currently also exploring possibilities of encouraging the professional schools of the University to play a greater role than they formerly have in undergraduate education. Whatever the result of these ventures, there is no doubt that Columbia will continue to offer an academic program of great richness and diversity, one guaranteed to generate the kind of intellectual excitement which has for so long been the distinctive characteristic of the College.
Howard Chan: Sometimes You Can Go Home Again

Photos by Sepp Seitz '69
Howard Chan sat on the floor in his loft above a dry goods store on East Broadway where he lives with his wife Sharon, a student at Sarah Lawrence, two cats and a parakeet, and ate, in no particular order of significance: some Italian sausage; cream cheese; gefilte fish; crackers; and Chinese dumplings. He ate as he has done everything else, quietly. He made furniture for the loft, quietly. He constructed the platform bed, quietly. He partitioned off the bathroom from the rest of the living space, quietly. He speaks quietly, and worries about getting into Columbia Law School quietly. No matter what the situation, Howard Chan responds to it quietly.

“If the house burned down,” his wife says, “all he would do is mumble, ‘Well, I guess the house burned down.’”

This is not to say that he is a cold fish. He hasn’t been everywhere, but he almost has. He hasn’t done everything, but he’s come close. When he is asked his age, he says, “I’m, wait a minute, 22. No, wait, I’m 25. Wow, I’m 25.” He’s lived enough to be ten years older.

“He’s so microcosmic it’s ridiculous,” says a friend.

Howard Chan is a senior at Columbia College, who supports himself and his wife by working full time for the Youth Services Administration of New York City. For reasons which will be discussed later, he is waiting to be reassigned to Chinatown, where he lives and where he wishes to resume his task of trying to keep rival members of teenage gangs from annihilating each other. He sits on a number of committees established by the Manhattan Borough President’s Office, where he tries to find some way of persuading the city to allocate more of its money and attention to the problems of Chinatown. Eventually, he wants to become a lawyer, and use that professional base to make Chinatown more aware of its political needs and opportunities. At Columbia, he counsels Asian students in the HEOP program, and works with the College Admissions Office in attempts to recruit and accept more Cantonese high school students. For Chan, the distinction between the
newly arrived Cantonese and the established Mandarin population is crucial. The Mandarins have been making it for years. The Cantonese have barely been given a chance. Chan is Cantonese. His most recent project has been to begin a study of the immigration statutes. There are thousands of illegal aliens in Chinatown, living on the edge of economic survival and the brink of deportation. He would like to be able to do something which would allow these people to remain in this country as bona fide citizens. In his spare time he takes a pottery course at Riverside Church.

His interest is personal. He lived through most of the problems himself. Howard Chan was born on the mainland, and when the revolution came his father, who had a successful business, took his family to Hong Kong. A short time later, they emigrated to the West Coast and began to move east. Howard Chan grew up in the back of laundries in New York City.

Inevitably, the family moved to Chinatown. Inevitably, Howard Chan reached adolescence, and inevitably, the classic conflicts surfaced. There was rage and contempt for the old, encrusted, rigid, inward looking attitudes which bore no relation to the situation that existed on the streets of the Lower East Side. There was anger and despair with the realization that the old had neither the time nor the inclination to make contact with the young. And there was also fascination and some hatred as well for the city which promised so much and delivered so little. There was confusion, a lot of confusion. Are you a man or a boy? Are you Chinese or American?

So Howard Chan did what nearly everyone his age in Chinatown did. He joined a gang. And he swaggered and hung out and fought, only he was smarter than most so he became a leader. But because he was smarter than most, he also received a letter of acceptance from Columbia.

He decided to try to assimilate. He went out for fencing, and made the team. He went through the interviews for the Van Am Society and was accepted. Howard Chan became a cool guy on campus, and dressed the cool way, and did all the cool things. It was
not enough:

"I still didn't know who I was, or what I was doing here."

So Howard Chan dropped out, and came back, and dropped out again. He spent a summer in San Francisco with the street people, crashing with the Grateful Dead. The fashion had become hard rock and psychedelic drugs, and long hair and flowers. He got involved in radical politics when the fashion was no compromise with The System, and building occupations.

But the roles of Cultural Anarchist and Political Revolutionary brought no answers for him, either:

"It was all a dream. You can't beat the system that way. You can't accomplish anything. The system will just crush you."

Howard Chan went back to Chinatown, and this is what he saw:

The neighborhood was in the throes of a population explosion. The immigration legislation of 1965 brought with it a minor social revolution. People were coming into the City from Hong Kong in droves. The neighborhood, once self-contained and self-sufficient, could not cope with the new arrivals. Chinatown began to push out in all directions, past East Broadway, past Canal Street and up to Delancey.

Although the family and merchants associations were able to play their traditional roles in finding jobs — menial ones — and living quarters — substandard ones — for the new immigrants, they weren't able to maintain the social control and cohesion they once did. They needed the help of the public agencies, but because they were used to doing things their own way, they refused to become politicized. There was a practical reason for this as well. The recent history of the cities in this country has been primarily the history of the transfer of services from private organizations to public agencies, with the consequent transfer of power from private to public institutions, and the consequent destruction of neighborhoods.

The family structure began to crumble. With the men working sweatshop hours in the restaurants and the laundries, and their wives doing piecework in small factories, the
children were left to their own devices. For the first time in their history here, the Chinese had to contend with a virulent juvenile delinquency problem. The gangs were especially dangerous because weapons, good ones, were ridiculously easy to obtain.

Some journalists have attempted to simplify the problem by describing it purely in race, class or economic terms: the assimilated, second and third generation Chinese kids versus the alienated, newer arrivals: the Chinese versus the Puerto Ricans and, occasionally, the Blacks; the underlying bitterness stemming solely from poverty. While there is a good deal of truth in this, the description is incomplete.

In fact, many gang members do not even live in Chinatown. Their parents have saved enough to enable them to move out to Elmhurst or Flushing, or their family associations or the merchant associations have granted them loans to open their own businesses, which have grown and prospered, enabling them to move out. But for all of the reasons you have heard for years, and for more complicated reasons peculiar to Chinese young people, the children rejected the attitudes of their parents, which were decidedly upwardly mobile, and went back to Chinatown to hang out, make friends, look for action and join gangs.

School, for them, seemed worthless. They felt that most of the teachers had no conception of their needs, and, at any rate, the idea of attending college was nothing more than a hopeless dream, at best, and a waste of time, at worst. The idea of spending their lives doing drudge work for the possible rewards of, say, owning a restaurant and a house on the Island, held no attraction whatsoever.

There was still a large measure of respect and fear for their parents. A kid in trouble with the police would rather go to jail than risk the personal shame, and the inevitable consequences of dishonoring his father by calling him up and asking for bail money. The essential point, though, was that what remained of that fear and respect was not enough to prevent the young from acting on the imperatives of their need for acceptance by people their own age, their own way of life, and for the violent expression of their frustrations.

At first the tongs felt they could control the gangs. As long as their activities did not hurt business, bring bad publicity, or focus attention on their own operations, they occasionally even patronized the gangs. They often looked at the gangs as an eminentlyappable market for new recruits. When the violence did get to the point of upsetting the neighborhood and thereby making the tongs feel uncomfortable, they were not loath to threaten, and occasionally enforce, reprisals. Sometimes the tactics worked. But sometimes they did not, and for the present at least, the tongs seem to be losing control. Some gang members are only too willing to hang around the gambling houses, going for coffee and doing other odd jobs. But this has not meant that those same people have declined the opportunity to take out revenge on their rivals when the situation presented itself. Others have no patience with the tongs at all. Their lack of patience has been known to extend to the point of attempted robbery of tong-run gambling houses. Even in the underworld,
Chinatown suffers from a generation gap.

And so little wars could not be prevented from breaking out. Shoot-outs with mass participation occurred across Canal Street in the middle of the night. Teenagers were assassinated in the lobbies of Chinese movie theaters, and even, as a recent incident attests, in a restaurant on Park Avenue.

The streets, however, were relatively safe. There has been no hard drug problem of any consequence yet, and the gangs are either not interested or unwilling to test the tongs or the police on the issue of random crime in the streets. At any rate, although Chinatown was not the South Bronx, the situation was bad enough. There were youngsters barely out of junior high school who could not risk being seen in the neighborhood because contemporaries in other gangs were looking for a chance to get even for a real or imagined humiliation. Today, there is at least one college student in the city (for the benefit of the congenitally uneasy, the school is not Columbia) who will surely transfer to another institution in another section of the country because he cannot be sure that members of a rival gang will not go after him on his own campus.

Howard Chan decided to see what he could do. Three identity crises in four years had been enough. As it turned out, he had a good deal going for him. His father, with whom his relations had once been terribly strained for obvious reasons, was the president of the Chinese Merchants Association; and even though the young considered him old fashioned, he still wielded a great deal of power. He could line up jobs for immigrants. He could find them places to live. He could get them lawyers. He could speak for them at the precinct house. And the prestige of the name accrued to his son. His son, on his own merits, deserved some respect. He was smart. He had made it to college. He was known in the neighborhood, and, probably most important, he had been in a gang himself.

Howard Chan began to teach an economics course at Lower East Side Prep. He began to work with the gangs as a social worker with the City Youth Services Administration, and he began to change. He married and, while working full-time with the city, he returned to Columbia, taking course loads of 19 and 20 points, with no grade lower than an occasional B-plus.

"There was no point in trying to change Columbia by radical action," he says. "I decided to use the school for my own purposes—to get into law school and get the skills to help Chinatown." As far as Columbia was concerned, he would try to make the school more aware of the existence of the immigrant, or second-generation, Chinese as a candidate for admission, and to make it more responsive to him once he got there. But while he was through with radical Asian politics at Columbia, he did not attempt to either encourage or dissuade those who were into those activities to give them up. "That's their thing," he says.

As he succeeded in school, he also succeeded in the streets, up to a point. He tried to be a broker between the old guard and the new, but he had to be very judicious. Their suspicions of his past died hard. He did better with the gangs themselves. He and Sharon had them come to their home when they were in trouble, and if they wanted to stay the night, they did. He went to the police station with them, and went to court with them. He and Sharon went shopping with them, took them on overnight hikes. "We picked this state park in New Jersey," he says. "We made sure it was the one with the least amount of comforts and facilities."

Why that one?

"Because that way they would be shown that they had to work with each other in order to survive."

Rather than lecture them, he let them do the talking. And he developed a very subtle technique to curb the violence. "The basic thing about these gang kids," Howard Chan says, "is that they're scared. Most of them are not really bad kids, they're just stupid sometimes. Half the time when they try to shoot someone, they turn their heads away and they're halfway down the block when the gun goes off. A lot less kids would get hurt if this were the fifties, and they had to use zip guns. Kids get hurt sometimes only because the guns are so good."
Most of the time they don't even know what they're doing."

So when the kids would come to him with news of an impending fight, he would listen, let the fears surface, and then quietly play on them.

"There's gonna be a lot of trouble, isn't there?" they would ask.

"That's right," Howard Chan would say, "there's gonna be a lot of trouble."

"It's gonna be dangerous, isn't it?"

"Yep. It's gonna be dangerous."

"I might get shot."

"Uh huh, you might get shot."

"The cops'll come, won't they?"

"Yep. The cops'll come."

"I could get hurt real bad."

"That's right. You could. You probably will."

In a large number of cases, the business would end right there. Of course, more was needed. "They have to learn to take some responsibility," he says. And for a while, he was able to obtain that responsibility for them. The YSA opened up a small number of job slots for gang members to fill as youth workers. And soon after Howard Chan filled those slots, the violence virtually disappeared.

"What do you do is you give the jobs to the older kids in the gangs, the ones who have some respect and stability. You get the jobs for the ones who are, you know, starting to get away from the gang thing but aren't completely out of it yet."

For a time, there was hope. There was the feeling that there would be more job slots, more storefronts and more programs. Howard Chan kept after his workers to keep daily logs of their activities. He had them come up with proposals, to be sent to the city, for new and expanded programs. And he tried to convince the city that, on the basis of the progress already made, the neighborhood deserved more money and better services.

But things did not work out that way. The city cut back on the job slots for Chinatown, partly because of economics but primarily because the neighborhood was unable to master the political techniques that other neighborhoods had mastered. As a consequence, Chinatown got less than ten percent of the available money and summer job slots, a pathetic figure considering its population and its needs.

There was a sit-in protest at City Hall and some said that Howard Chan had inculcated false hopes in the youngsters who participated in it. Others felt that he had not gone far enough. The sit-in failed. The job slots were lost. And although Howard Chan was not directly connected with it he was identified with a losing insurgency. The consequences predictable and inevitable. He was transferred to a white, working-class neighborhood in Brooklyn. "They said that I was too emotionally involved in the community" he says.

The bitterness which had been held tenuously in check, surfaced again. And so did the violence.

"It was the worst thing that could have happened" says Howard Chan. This past year when you read about the shootings at a dance at Stevens Tech in Jersey City, and the shootings in the Chinese movie houses and the shootings in the restaurant on Park Avenue you were reading about people Howard Chan knows intimately.

Although he's not yet working officially in Chinatown, Howard Chan has maintained all of his contacts: with the gang kids; with the neighborhood businessmen; with the family associations; with the local political and social organizations; with the police; and with the immigrants who work in the laundries, the factories and the restaurants. Howard and Sharon Chan eat in the local restaurants often. "We change around a lot," he says. "Every time we find one we like, it gets written up in New York Magazine. Then the tourists start to come, and they all order the same things. The chefs get bored and mad, so they quit. You always have to try to keep one restaurant ahead of New York Magazine."

In every restaurant there is at least one busboy or waiter who will come over to talk about improving his English, or going back to school, or about the difficulty of finding a better job, or the difficulty of meeting women.

When Howard and Sharon Chan eat in a restaurant with a picture window, people who are walking down the street invariably spot him and come in to talk. "I don't think there is anyone who lives around here that doesn't know who you are," Sharon Chan said to Howard, in a restaurant on East Broadway one evening last winter. They had just finished a meal which had been interrupted by two waiters and four people who had seen him through the window and had come in to talk about finding an American backer to finance a Chinese movie which they hoped to act in and produce.

Soon Howard Chan will get back his old assignment. Ted Gross who has recently been indicted for misuse of City funds is no longer head of YSA. Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, whom Chan knows through his work on housing and education committees for Chinatown, has said that he would see what he could do.

Someday, it is almost certain, Howard Chan will be a wheel in the community to which he had to return in order to discover himself. He will be trying to convince his people that they should attempt to use the system which governs them for their own benefit, no matter how much they distrust it, no matter how strange it seems to them. He will be trying to make the system respond to the needs of his people, even though he is abundantly aware that the system won't respond unless it is constantly pressured and finessed. He is still too young to know precisely how he will go about doing all of this, but one thing is fairly clear. He has learned that for him, at least, it will do no good to lose his identity by assimilation. It will do no good to try to destroy The System. And it will do no good to try to pretend that The System does not exist. If you are Howard Chan, you confront the reality of the situation you are in and you try to figure out a way to make as much of it work for you as you can.

For the time being, however, Howard Chan will worry about law school, and will try to prevent the young people he knows from figuratively—and literally—destroying themselves.

"I've been to so many funerals," he says, quietly.

He doesn't want to have to go to any more.
REMEMBER HOW HARD IT USED TO BE TO GET INTO MEDICAL AND LAW SCHOOL?
Well, now it's harder  By Stephen Steiner '66

These are not the best of times for college graduates seeking employment. By college graduates we do not just mean Columbia College but colleges in general, especially those that turn out educated people. The dying up of the job market, particularly teaching, has forced many students to abandon plans for masters degrees and doctorates and to concentrate on two fields that still appear to hold open the promise of a career: medicine and the law.

This development is especially noticeable at Columbia where there has been a large growth in the number of pre-medical and pre-law students. In 1968, 88 seniors applied to medical school, but in 1972 about 100 applied who were joined by seven members of previous classes who had not applied to a medical school before and eighteen re-applicants who did not get accepted the first time around.

In the class of 1973 the number of pre-meds increased to 130 but only 80 bothered to apply to schools. This drop reflected a process of "greater self-selection" according to Assistant Dean and pre-medical advisor Patricia D. Geisler. The students with weaker qualifications have either changed their minds about medical school or have decided to spend a year building up their grades before applying. But of the 80 who did apply there must be added 17 initial applicants from previous classes and 32 re-applicants.

In law the field is even more crowded. In 1968 some 100 seniors applied together with 20 alumni, but by 1971 the figure was 146 seniors with 88 alumni while in 1972 140 seniors and 67 alumni applied. As of February 5, 1973 statistics were running about the same for seniors and alumni as in 1972, but the increased competition has produced a "tremendous increase in quality" according to Assistant Dean and pre-law advisor, Bruce Zimmer '65.

The trend shows no sign of abating. In the class of 1974, the current juniors, about 150 students have called themselves pre-law and the same number have said they are pre-med, which adds up to almost half of the class. Over 200 members of the freshman and sophomore classes have indicated they will be pre-meds, although natural attrition and organic chemistry will trim that number. Applicants for the class of 1977, who are just high school seniors now, have indicated in greater numbers than ever before that they want to be pre-meds, said Director of Admissions Michael Lacopo, although the number of potential pre-laws has dropped. The number of future teachers in the new class is very small. A substantial number of transfer students to Columbia are pre-med or pre-law, hoping to take advantage of the Columbia reputation and of the very strong counseling services provided by the College.

Worries about the job market are a significant reason for the crush, but a desire to perform a service for mankind motivates some students. Then, of course, there is the good old-fashioned desire for money and prestige.

Altruistic future lawyers may be in for something of a shock about their chosen field. "Students really don't understand often enough the inherent conservatism of legal institutions," said Zimmer, an attorney himself. "Students don't understand how relatively uninteresting and unchallenging the grass roots legal work can be, such as legal aid and consumer work. In legal aid you're getting him off the hook this time, but you're not getting at the social root of his problems.

"Now there is a contraction in the job market," Zimmer added. "There is a very considerable increase in the number of lawyers being produced, and no-fault laws are forcing established lawyers into different areas. I think to a certain extent students are naive about their opportunity to make a contribution. There isn't that much opportunity. There aren't that many Ralph Naders."

There also aren't that many law school and medical school openings. The trends at Columbia are nationwide in scope which has caused a state of extreme competition to exist for the precious available places. At the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons there were 1,281 applicants for 120 positions for the class entering in Sept. 1966. By 1969 there were 1,778 applicants, which increased to 1,809 the following year. In 1971 there were 1,962 and last year 3,060. For the class which will enter in September, 1973 applications were received by the cut-off date. The places in the class number 147. Last year P&S took 17 Columbia College students.

In the mid-sixties Columbia Law School had 2,000 applicants annually for 260 places. For the current first year class there were 4,000 applicants for the same number of places, and by February of 1973 applications were running ten percent ahead of last year. In 1972 Columbia Law School accepted 27 Columbia College students.

The increased competition has left many victims. Until last year 85-95 percent of the Columbia students who applied to medical school got in. In 1972 the figure fell to 71 percent, still much above the national average of 35-40 percent, which is of little comfort to those who were rejected who would have been accepted with comparative ease only a few years ago. "In the recent past students with a B minus or C plus average were able to get into medical school, but now Dean Geisler doesn't recommend non-minority students with below a cumulative B average and B in the sciences to even apply.

In 1965, says Zimmer, Columbia students with a B average and 600 on the all-important law boards would have been accepted to most of the law schools in the country, but now a B plus average and 650 scores are often required. "There are a lot of people in the B to B plus range in 1965 who got into law school who would not be
accepted today,” he said. But lest any B student consider suicide, Zimmer hastens to add that these figures are just averages, that there are always exceptions, and that there are plenty of B students who do get into law school.

But it helps to be smart. Take a student with a solid B plus average who graduated from Columbia in 1972. Last year four B plus students with between 700 and 750 on their boards applied to Columbia Law School and three were accepted, but in the 650-700 range eight of ten were rejected. In the 600-650 group only one of five was accepted, although in the 550-600 category two of three were accepted.

At Harvard two Columbia students with B plus grades and 750-800 boards applied, and two were rejected. With 700-750 boards one was accepted and three rejected. In the 650-700 range all five were rejected, but there was one acceptance in the 550-600 group.

Last year Yale Law School rejected the following Columbia students with B plus averages: two with 750-800 boards, and three with 650-700 boards. They accepted no B plus students at all from Morningside.

Things aren’t so tough all over. NYU accepted nine B plus students from Columbia in the 700-800 range, and rejected none. From 650 to 700, seven of eight Columbia candidates were accepted. In the 600-650 group four of six got in, and the only 550-600 applicant was accepted. Boston University accepted seven students ranging from 600-750 and rejected none; Georgetown opened its doors to all nine B plus Columbia students applying, with the range being from the low 500’s to the high 700’s; St. John’s and Hofstra rejected no Columbia B plus applicant, and Fordham accepted three Columbia students in the 650-700 range, but rejected one in the 700-750 group and one in the 600-650 category. All of the above statistics applied to students with B plus averages.

Increased competition brings with it increased pressure and anxiety on the student. The average candidate will apply to at least eight medical schools, but some have applied to as many as fifty, at a cost of over $1000. Five or six seniors are applying to foreign medical schools and after the American rejections are in, others may join them. Pre-law students are distributed among many different majors and courses but pre-meds regardless of their major all take the same required courses where they proceed to reinforce and feed upon each other’s fears. “Part of the problem of some of them is to escape being a pre-med grub and being tarred by the pre-med brush,” Dean Geisler commented.

“They are all running scared. They take all these courses together, the science courses are all graded on the curve, and they are trying to beat the curve. Some are terribly decent about it and they try to give help, but some will give wrong notes or wrong assignments or destroy someone’s lab experiments. The setup of the science courses on the curve fosters this.

“A lot of students rebel against these science courses because they feel there’s no need for them. They talk to their fathers who are doctors and see there is no need for physics or organic. The answer is that it’s a hurdle, and if they get through they can get through medical school. These courses winnow out those who are lazy and can’t stand the pressures. They also winnow out people who may be good doctors but aren’t top scientists.”

Pre-laws have their own problem to deal with, the Law School Aptitude Test, or law boards. Pre-meds take their MCAT’s, the Medical College Admissions Test, but this test is not as important for most medical schools as grade point averages, recommendations and interviews are. The law boards are something else again. Law schools are so inundated with applications that except in rare cases there is no time for interviews. The law boards take on a huge importance, and pity the poor student who has a bad day on this very difficult exam.

“Law schools have a hell of a lot of confidence in the LSAT’s as a predicting tool,” said Zimmer, “but I think there are moral issues being ignored in using them so heavily to make the best possible class.”

The Columbia median on the 800 point test is above 620, a strong figure. This year there is, according to Zimmer, “an astounding number of scores over 700,” and more than a half-dozen over 750. But there are students with excellent grade point averages who
bombed the law boards. They are in trouble.

Different students react in different ways to the pressures of getting into medical and law schools. What follows are brief profiles which indicate how some Columbia students view the ratrace they are in.

Ronnie Heifetz has already been accepted to Harvard Medical School. Had he been rejected he would still have had 29 other schools to fall back on where he also applied. He needn’t have. The resident of Beverly Hills, Calif. presented an average between B plus and A minus and a year of study as a junior with the great cellist Gregor Piatigorsky at U.C.L.A. Despite his musical background Heifetz is no relation to the famed violinist Jascha, although he suspects their respective families came from the same Russian town. Ronnie Heifetz may like musicians, but he doesn’t care much for pre-meds. “I made a definite point of staying away from pre-meds in college. I found them to be competitive, uptight and narrow. I don’t blame them for it. It’s the system.”

The son of a neurosurgeon, Heifetz was not uptight about getting into medical school. “I knew that 80 percent of pre-meds get in from here, and I didn’t think I would be in the bottom 20 percent.” As a senior he is taking no science courses, but is concentrating on literature. “I feel I’m learning how to read all over,” Heifetz said.

Philip Valente, another doctor’s son, is providing competition that some pre-meds of the class of ’73 can ill afford. A 1971 Phi Beta Kappa magna cum laude graduate of the College, the resident of Astoria, Queens spent eight months in Germany teaching English at a high school and thinking about his future. He decided to become a doctor. “I suppose as I became older,” he explained, “I got the conclusion that I wanted to do something more deeply, tax myself more.” Up to his junior year in college he was thinking of getting a Ph.D. in German, but the economy helped change his thinking by presenting a “closing of options.” When he decided to forget the Ph.D., professor of German Joseph Bauer agreed with him because of the sad shape of the German teaching situation. To make up lost time Valente is shouldering quite a burden: This term he is taking physics, biology, organic lecture, organic lab and calculus. His science grades so far are good. He has applied to six medical schools and has received favorable reports already from at least one.

Things are not as easy with James Ritchie who comes from a farm near Haselton, Idaho, which is near Jerome, Idaho. He has a B average, in part because he works 25 hours a week, and is uncomfortable. “It used to be B was okay, but now there are so many people applying it’s pretty borderline.” Ritchie has an idealistic view of being a physician and would like a rural practice in a small community such as Haselton or Jerome Idaho, so he is concerned about the lack of motivation some of his competitors have for the medical profession. “I’m not bitter or particularly upset,” he said. “I just think the medical schools ought to be smart enough to judge motivation.” Just in case they are not smart enough, he has applied to 20 medical schools. He also hopes a lot. “If you’re religious you get down and pray. I’m not religious so I just hope.”

Nor are things easy for Mark Dosch of Natrona Heights, Pa., a town of 20,000-25,000 people near Pittsburgh. He has an average between B and B plus, but as of this writing has been rejected by six of the 20 medical schools he applied to. His problem has been one bad term, the first term of his sophomore year when, for some reason which defies logic, he took organic, biology and physics in the same term plus the labs in all three. Oh yes, he also worked at the student refreshment agency. He got a C plus average that term and has been trying to live it down ever since. “You’re really frustrated. If I feel I couldn’t do the job I wouldn’t apply. I’ve been trying to make up for one bad semester. I’ve been on Dean’s List twice, but they don’t consider that. But you can’t let it bother you too much and have a heart attack at age 22. I do smoke a lot of cigarettes, though. That’s the pre-med syndrome.”

Dosch is a floor counselor in John Jay. On his table there was a book “Roman Civilization,” strange perhaps for a pre-med bio major. “You’re only at Columbia once,” Mark Dosch said. Like Jim Ritchie, Dosch has an idealistic view of medicine and wants to be a family doctor. “I wouldn’t subject

“My God, I don’t want to be a bio major.”

— Lou Corteletti, pre-med
about getting in a lot, but I was never worried about grades, and I guess that’s why I’m worried now."

Louis Cortelezzi of New Galilee, Pa. (a suburb of Beaver Falls) is a special case, a very special case. First of all, he was hit by a United Parcel truck just after returning from Christmas vacation last year. He couldn’t move the fingers in his right hand, shattered his right forearm bone and like another resident of Beaver Falls damaged his knees. So he missed his finals, plus the entire spring term and instead of being a junior now he is still a sophomore. While recuperating he used the time to good advantage to think about his future and demonstrated another reason why he is a special case: he decided to become a pre-med music major. He also decided that if he doesn’t want to go to medical school, he will get a Ph.D. from Teachers College and will plan music curricula with an emphasis on jazz for elementary and secondary schools. Cortelezzi now plays the alto sax in an experimental Columbia jazz group which he will conduct for the next two years. Is music majoring strange for a premed? “My God, I don’t want to be a bio major,” he said. He’s not. This term he’s taking humanities, piano lessons, music theory, music history, and organic chemistry.

As is probably evident, Cortelezzi has no burning desire to be a doctor. "It’s a lucrative career, it has something to offer someone, it’s a useful life, and I liked science courses. It’s not that ever since I was twelve years old I wanted to be a doctor. That would be a lie."

Considering that getting into medical school is not his prime reason for living, Cortelezzi ranks right up there with the best of the pre-med grubs. “I’m a grub,” he admits. "I really study a lot. I have two hours a day of practice and six to seven hours a week on the jazz band and I study four to four-and-a-half hours a night Sunday to Thursday in the Hartley grub room (translation: the Hartley study). But I just don’t study organic chemistry. It gets to the point where if I don’t study I’m guilty."

Among pre-law students, too, some have it easier than others, but none probably has it easier than James Whitlow of Cleveland who applied to exactly one law school, Columbia, and expects to get in. As Whitlow says, he had a precedent for doing this because Columbia was the only college he applied to. After checking with the law school, Dean of Students Henry S. Coleman advised Whitlow that his application had been favorably received. “He’s a damned able student,” said Coleman, “he’s been a good student leader, he’s shown the proper concern and a very constructive attitude to the programs on campus.”

Whitlow, a black, was the founder of the black student counseling service, helped to form the Black Alumni Student Association, has worked with the admissions office to recruit blacks, and is currently director of the teen program at the Morningside Heights Inc. youth center. His average is between B and B plus with law boards of 621.

So Whitlow’s situation is a good one, but no pre-law student rests until he has official word from the law school. “You’ve got to get that letter,” Whitlow said.

Philip Aarons probably doesn’t have much to worry about either. His average is 3.66 or A– and his LSAT’s were 727. Aarons, a married student from Newton, Mass., is deeply involved in the art of art history, specializing in the history of architecture and city planning, and is the kind of student who could be just as comfortable with a Ph.D. as with a J.D. “Here at Columbia the art history people are tremendous,” he declared. Law, though, has been a long-time ambition. He declared “somehow I feel I would always have gone into law,” and even if he had a doctorate he would have wanted to supplement it with a law degree. Aarons’ first choice is Columbia because it has a combined law and Master of City Planning program. Last year he applied for admission to Columbia on a special program that admitted candidates after their junior year. There were only two places, but Aarons was an alternate which gives him confidence that he is about to get some good news from the other side of Amsterdam Avenue.

Marc Jaffe once thought of himself as an engineer, but it seems no one else did. “When I was at Columbia Engineering nobody knew I was an engineer,” he said. Perhaps it was because of his deep involvement in politics going back to his high school.
days when he worked for Eugene McCarthy and the congressional candidate from his Oceanise, Long Island district, Allard Lowenstein. This involvement also saw him work as one of the organizers of the Washington Vigil for the Peace during President Nixon’s second inaugural.

Jaffe wasn’t happy as an engineer, switched to the College, brought his grades up to 3.1 (“my D’s in physics really hurt”), and got a 729 on his LSAT. Law school is next and would have been even had he remained an engineer. His intention had always been to combine law and engineering, perhaps in environmental work, and so Jaffe is critical of those who choose the law for other reasons. “I’m annoyed at some of the motivations of some of my fellow students going to law school. I understand the necessity of people needing a profession, but they are taking the places of people who would use law schools for greater human value.” Jaffe is bothered also by the process of applying to law school. “It’s dehumanizing,” he said. “It’s down to your grades and your LSAT score. There’s no interview. I found that to be absolutely hideous. It’s representative of the system because it’s become more inhuman.” To bring more humanity back to the process he would have the law schools eliminate their weaker applicants and interview the rest.

If Bob Sacavage has any difficulties studying, it is perhaps because he eats normally just one day a week. The rest of the week is spent concentrating on weight loss and conditioning to get him ready to wrestle for Columbia at the 167-pound weight class. Now Sacavage shouldn’t really have to diet so much, except that his natural weight is 185. Theorists of wrestling (which includes coaches) believe that a man will be stronger if he wrestles at a lighter weight class than his own. With Sacavage they may have a point. The Lion captain is 9-1 this season and is 36-8 for his career. He expects to be All-Ivy and is eagerly looking forward to wrestling in the Eastern Championships. Not that any of this is helping him get into law school. “I was under the impression that professional schools like to see people involved in extra-curricular activities. But so far it hasn’t had any effect on me. I guess if it’s between two borderline cases they’d have to consider the hours I put into wrestling. The trick is to get them to look at your applications and your recommendations.”

That is quite a trick when your average is B— and your LSAT’s 590. Besides the dieting, 20-30 hours a week on wrestling has taken its toll. As Sacavage said, “this time is pretty tough to make up.”

A definite borderline case for law school, Sacavage was also a borderline case getting into Columbia. He had a lot of scholarship offers for his wrestling performance at Mount Carmel (Pa.) High School, but he chose Columbia to get some big city life “after living in the sticks.” As a freshman he had a difficult year making the transition, as he put it, “from one culture to another,” but he survived. “I don’t think I’ll ever regret coming here,” he stated.

Sacavage has applied to nine law schools, most of them in his home state. “Five or six years ago I could have walked into law school,” he said ruefully. Now he is not so sure.

James Maslow bombed the law boards. He got a 450 which was not expected of a Dean’s List student at Columbia with an average between B plus and A minus. Since law schools gaze on the law boards with the same reverence that Moses used on the Ten Commandments, Maslow’s chances of getting into law school, especially a good one, went down immeasurably. “The pit of my stomach sank,” he said.

The resident of Scarsdale, N.Y. took a circuitous path to the College which included St. Lawrence University, four years in the Air Force, none of which were spent in Vietnam, and then the Columbia School of General Studies. While in the air force he decided to go to law school, but then the law boards got in the way.

“I think that all the LSAT’s are testing is LSAT testability of a student,” Maslow declared. He is angry at the entire procedure. “My main sense of outrage was that many years of work were taken with a grain of salt. The LSAT’s are a one day thing taken against years of work and they don’t belong in the same ballpark.”

After some thought Maslow decided to take the test again. He brought his score up to 504 and believes he would have done better had he not had hepatitis when the test was given. After more thought he decided to shoot for 600 since the top law schools look for that figure, took the exam again, and got a 653.

Maslow prepared differently for each test. For the first he studied from a book for LSAT-takers and got very nervous. For the second testing he went to a special school and got nervous again. The third time he said, “I tried to reason that I couldn’t do any worse than I had before which was fallacious but functional.” Quite functional, indeed. He calmed down, went to a movie the night before the test, took advantage of the tricks he had learned the first two times he took the exam, and went over the 600 mark.

Maslow is relieved that he has his 600 but is too concerned about his twelve pending law school applications to be genuinely happy. He attributes his success to the return from vacation of “Bantu, the god of testing.” “I worshipped him at his altar at 121 St. and Amsterdam Ave.,” Maslow explained.

“I made a definite point of staying away from pre-meds in College. I found them to be competitive, up-tight and narrow. I don’t blame them for it. It’s the system.”

— Ronnie Heifetz, pre-med
Where have you gone, Stanley Felsinger?

Transcendence, ecstasy and going to the basket in post-industrial society

First let’s get the technical business out of the way. The purists deserve to be satisfied, and, anyway, the story can’t hang together without it.

Stanley Felsinger’s statistics were certainly impressive (about 20 points a game), but they were not awesome. He was extremely strong (about 6-1, 190—think of a butcher in a 19th century shtetl in Eastern Europe), but he wasn’t quite quick enough to make it as a pro. He was well-coordinated, and had exceptional body control, but he was far from graceful. He was bowlegged and walked on his toes. His feet pointed outward as if to tell you that as far as Stanley Felsinger was concerned it was always ten minutes to two. In the morning.

By current standards, his outside shot was only fair. Purists could, and did, remark that he was prone to hanging on to the ball too long, and he would upset the offensive tempo of the game. At this juncture it should be noted, however, that Stanley Felsinger’s internal rhythm was far more exciting than the one he was supposed to have adhered to on the court.

Although he was a smart player, he was not, given his physical limitations, nearly disciplined enough. More often than not, he was willing to take the pressure shot, and more often than not he made it. But his choice of shots, and the times at which he chose to take them were often poor.

He could play tough defense. In fact, in his senior year against Rutgers, in what was probably the best all-round game he ever played for Columbia, he took on the great Bobby Lloyd and so intimidated him that by the end of the game, which was won by Columbia, 108-76, Lloyd was throwing up jumpshots from 35 feet — and missing — because he knew if he got any closer he might have gotten killed. When the game ended, Lloyd’s face had the pallor of chalk. Still, by all rights, Stanley Felsinger could not be considered a consistently effective defensive player.

His game was good, very good. But it was not great. Yet, that worked to his ultimate advantage. He did not play with McMillian and Dotson; if he had he might have been lost. They did have more physical ability, and Stanley Felsinger would have had to modify his style. The stakes would have been too high, the pressure to win every time out would have been too great. And Stanley Felsinger’s style was everything. He did not deal in points so much as he dealt in epiphanies — Chassidic, Dionysiac epiphanies. His physical talent was merely enough to ensure that he could express himself without becoming a buffoon.

Statistics as applied to Stanley Felsinger are beside the point. Telling you that, on paper, he was a good, but not great basketball player is about as relevant as telling you that Nietzsche was an existentialist. Sure, you could say that Nietzsche was an existentialist, but he was a lot of other things as well, and he was far too great an intellectual force to be relegated to any single category. So, Stanley Felsinger was a good ballplayer. He was also a folk hero, a cult object, a natural phenomenon. There is an excellent possibility that he was also a Life Force. Stanley Felsinger contained multitudes. Even when he failed, and he failed quite a few times, he always gave you a sense of what the possibilities were. He did not simply capture the imaginations of the people who came to watch him play, he transformed their fascination into a collective obsession.

Not very many people saw him play. In 1966, his senior year, Columbia went 18-6. In his two previous seasons, Columbia was under .500. Still, who wants his cult figure exposed to the shallow sensibilities of the masses? The only press he ever received was on the sports pages of the newspapers, and that is too bad. You
can’t be absolutely certain of these things, but it’s a pretty safe bet that Stanley would have been duly appreciated by Euripides, Kierkegaard, and Susan Sontag.

He was certainly appreciated by the Columbia undergraduates. In the dorm rooms and in the lounges, they would stay up all night talking about Stanley in hushed, disbelieving tones.

“Did you know that Stanley went to Yeshiva, and that in his freshman year he was still putting on tehillim every morning?”

“Did you know that Stanley transferred to Lincoln because Yeshiva of Brooklyn didn’t have a basketball team?”

“It wasn’t Yeshiva of Brooklyn, dummy. It was the Yeshiva of Flatbush.”

“Stanley wasn’t at practice today. Is he hurt? Is he gonna play this weekend?”

“Nah, he’s not hurt. He just had a lab.”

“He couldn’t have had a lab. He doesn’t have any science courses. I shall just hope he’s not hurt.”

“He’s got to have a science course.”

“I think he had a seminar.”

“How could he have had a seminar, he’s a sophomore?”

“Well, I hope he’s not hurt.”

“Would you please shut up and do your Humanities paper. He’s not hurt.”

“Hey, look at this. I can do it now. I can walk just like Stanley, right?”

“You might ever walk just like Stanley.”

In a game against Yale, a very close game against Yale, with a chance to tie the score, Stanley brought the ball to half court where he was met by Bobby Trupin. There was no one to pass off to, and with the imminent possibility of a ten second violation, Stanley tried to drive around him to the right. He couldn’t. So he tried to go left. He still couldn’t. Then he looked straight at Trupin and bounced the ball off the Yale guard’s leg and lost the ball. Before Trupin could start his drive, Stanley fouled him. Trupin made the shot and put the game out of reach.

While driving back from New Haven, five Columbia students sat silent for about 20 minutes. Then one of them said, “You know, I’m almost afraid to bring this up, but did you see what Stanley did at the end of the game? Do you think he tried to dribble the ball through Trupin’s legs and go around him and get it behind him?”

“I don’t know. It could be.”

“Unbelievable.”

“He really tried to dribble the ball through Trupin’s legs. That’s a Stanley.

That’s some Stanley.”

“Well, look at it this way. He had the sense to foul Trupin before he could get the layup.”

From a conservative vantage point, the two game situations just recounted were failures. But there were special standards for Stanley; and nearly everyone who was aware of the incidents regards both of them at least as aesthetic successes. Only Stanley would try such things; that he did not succeed was only a minor point. He was rarely ridiculed and anyone who tried to criticize him was declared a philistine and dismissed.

Of course, Stanley did succeed. Usually, he succeeded. Usually, at making layups. The source of Stanley’s hold on people was the way he went to the basket. The cliche was that he went one on one. That’s the kind of talk you hear from the kibbitzers at the Number One Court at Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, where Stanley spent his spring weekends and his summer vacations. But that description wasn’t accurate at all. What he really did was go one on five, one on nine if you count the four people on his own

![Coach Jack Rohan, right, was smiling because Columbia had won. He was also smiling because he would have time to rest before the next game when he would have to watch Stanley go to the basket again.](image-url)
team. Let’s face it, to get to the essence of the matter, Stanley was going one on the world. And in the gym, at least, he won more times than he lost.

If you were a college student in the middle 1960s, with the draft hanging over your head, with tests and reading lists you didn’t believe in, with a sense that established values had no meaning (even if you were straight enough to adhere to them), when The Rage was just beginning to build, you made it a point to check out someone who was able to transform a layup into an existential act.

It would start with “the look.” Stanley would get the ball at midcourt, and his eyes would glaze, and his jaw would go slack. Everyone in the place would know that when Stanley got “that look,” Stanley was going to the basket, and no one was going to stop him. The roar would begin to build, and as it did he would just stand there, at midcourt, dribbling, waiting for an opening, waiting to make his move.

Usually, a cry from a purist would come from the stands:

“No, Stanley! No! Not now!”

But it would be lost in the din, as Stanley would lurch forward, bulling his way past his man and taking off for the top of the key. His coach Jack Rohan, an intelligent, quick-witted man, who has made a career out of teaching disciplined basketball to less than sensational talent, would blanch at the knowledge that he was at the mercy of a force he could not hope to control.

As Stanley approached the foul line, the defense would converge on him, and as he went up in the air, the screaming would for all the world sound like the cries of the lost souls in hell anticipating the possibility of redemption. Then he would be lost in a blur of hair and sweat, and flailing elbows and knees. The gym would rock as he pumped once and held on to the ball. He would somehow hang in the air and pump again. And, sometimes, just before he would hit the floor he would pump a third time and flip the ball from his ear, or from his hip, or, even, it sometimes looked, from his knees. As the ball would hit the backboard, everything seemed to freeze. The moment of truth was at hand. Could Stanley do it to Princeton? Could Stanley do it for all of those who were not born strong enough to execute a triple pump? Who were too rational, or constricted, or afraid, to challenge the idea that you couldn’t do it alone? That you had to listen to someone who knew better than you?

The ball would go in. Armageddon. Nirvana. The falcon didn’t have to hear the falconer. The rough beast’s hour had come round at last.

As the noise died, the crowd would see Stanley back pedaling on defense, bowlegged, giving them no indication that he was aware that he had achieved anything out of the ordinary. He would merely point to a teammate to pick up an opposing player running down court. It was not unusual for a Columbia player to look towards the bench as he got back on defense, and shrug his shoulders as if to say, “Don’t ask me how or why he did it. He did it, that’s all.”

For three years, people came for that performance, to watch for “that look,” to wait for those three or four moments in every game when Stanley Felsinger would reveal that he was a man with more than one body.

What, you may ask, ever became of Stanley Felsinger? After he graduated, he took a job teaching, and coaching basketball at a prep school in Riverdale. In his first year there, his team won the city championship on a last second heave by a little sophomore, in that is correct, University Gym. Then, after considering and ultimately dismissing the idea of going to rabbinical school, he taught at Dalton, ran on the beaches at the Big Sur, and went to Israel to play semi-professional ball. He also became an apprentice carpenter. Now you are entitled to any apocalyptic connection you may wish to read into that last sentence, but be apprised of the fact that he is back in this country. Stanley Felsinger is alive and living in Monroe, New York where he is running a children’s camp. He has become an adult, with all of the attendant strengths and imperfections. In fact, he began to become one when he started to coach in Riverdale. He was asked then what he would do if one of his players tried what he had tried at Columbia.

Stanley Felsinger smiled and said, “I would throw him out of the gym.”

Well, as W. H. Auden once remarked in an entirely different context, “who can live for long in a euphoric dream?”
The Mythology of Imperialism by Jonah Raskin '63 is a study of the origins of the modern British literary tradition as seen through the works of Rudyard Kipling, Joseph Conrad, E. M. Forster, D. H. Lawrence and Joyce Cary. The book is a comprehensive examination of the artist and his relationship to society, his links to his ancestors and his responsibility to the future. Raskin defines the role of the artist in the modern age, the impact of economic and social conditions on his art and the power of the writer to shape his own society. (Random House, $8.95)

Spinoza's Theory of Truth by Thomas Carson Mark '61 is an inquiry into a fundamental aspect of Spinoza's thought. Dr. Mark studies three questions: an explanation of Spinoza's theory of truth, taking up such issues as the definition and criterion of truth; an inquiry into how the theory fits into Spinoza's metaphysics; and how the theory of truth relates to ethics. Spinoza's Ethics forms the basis of the discussion. (Columbia University Press, $7.00)

Dying Inside by Robert Silverberg '56 is the story of David Selig and his gift of telepathy. Selig can project his consciousness into other minds, bodies and souls, and can read thoughts and feelings, but his power is dying. Selig too is dying inside, with regret for his lost past and with fear of the future. The book observes him as he tries to find his humanity while losing the one weapon that had offered him protection from the surrounding world. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $6.95)

The Cinema of Stanley Kubrick by Norman Kagan '64 chronicles Kubrick's career from its beginnings to its pinnacle, examines each of his works closely, and advances carefully documented theories of Kubrick's thematic consistencies. Kagan bases his book on the auteur theory, which assumes that a film director has the same freedom and control to shape his creations as writers, painters and other artists. (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, $7.95)

Housing Crisis U.S.A. by Joseph P. Fried '60 is a report on "one of the basic failures of American society." Fried looks at government, big business, organized labor, the real estate industry, community action groups, families unable to find decent housing because of their race, and Middle American's determined to "preserve the quality of their neighborhoods." Fried answers the question "why is there so much bad housing in wealthy and powerful America?" (Praeger Publishers, $7.95; Penguin Books Inc., $1.43)

The Tar Baby by Jerome Charyn '59 is a novel in the form of a parody of literary quarterly. The Tar Baby is a "sometimes quarterly review" published one-four times a year at Galapagos Junior College in Galapagos, California. The novel features ads and letters to the editor of the Tar Baby, and is filled with braving academics and earthy townies. (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, $6.95)

Something Going by Robert Lipsyte '57 and Steve Cady. Lipsyte, a former sports columnist for The New York Times and Cady who covers horseracing for the Times, have combined on a novel about the sport of kings. It is the story of the confrontation of John Spencer Clarke, on his way to the presidency of a famed race track, and Junior Jarvis, eager for the opportunity to be the track's first black trainer. The novel explores the world of society owners and hopeless junkies, of trainers who know too much about drugs, and of exercise girls who ride for both love and money. (E. P. Dutton, $6.75)

The Urban Community and its Unionized Bureaucracies by Sterling D. Spero '18 and John M. Capozzola explores the relationship between cities and their unionized civil servants. Chapters include the growth of urban unionism, the evolution of collective bargaining, civil servants and the political arena, the bargaining process, employee organizations and public policy, the merit system and collective bargaining, collective bargaining and the urban financial crisis, and strikes. (Dunellen Publishing Co., Inc., $12.50, hardcover, $5.95, paper.)

What You've Always Wanted to Know About Life before Birth, Life on Earth, Life after Death by Paul E. Chu '57 gives the answers to these questions based on facts that have previously been known only in secret initiation centers. The book discusses Darwin's theory of evolution and its faults, abortion, reincarnation, the possible existence of the devil, and explores in detail what death is. (World View Press, $2.95)

Electronic Music, A Listener's Guide by Elliott Schwartz '57 is the first book written for the layman on the new music. Schwartz introduces the reader to both the historical aspects and the important aesthetic considerations of electronic music and relates electronic developments to the general condition of all twentieth-century music. Using a minimum of technical jargon, Schwartz helps the reader to understand the electronic music-scene and even to experiment with electronic composition. Significant attention is given to the Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center. (Praeger Books, $12.50)

The Invisible Colleges by Calvin B. T. Lee '35 and Alexander W. Aston is a study sponsored by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education of small, private colleges with small endowments. The book examines the institutions and activities of the courts of law today. "The Invisible Colleges" refers to students who have not been admitted to the usual educational institutions. Many of these institutions may not survive but the authors believe their survival is necessary given the elitism of private universities and many state supported schools. The authors contend that only the invisible colleges can offer their students — often the less able and less well-prepared — the kind of college experience they seek. (McGraw-Hill, $5.95)

Guide to the Pianist's Repertoire by Maurice Hinson, edited by Irwin Freundlich is the most comprehensive handbook to the literature for solo piano to appear in English. It lists, grades and describes the solo works of almost one thousand composers. The book covers material from the earliest keyboard pieces to recent, avant-garde compositions, and includes music for the harpsichord, clavichord and organ suitable for performance on the modern piano. The book provides essential information on what has been written, brief biographical sketches of the composers, the available editions, and in most cases, the length difficulty and character of the music. (Indiana University Press, $15.00)

The Implosion Conspiracy by Louis Nizer '22 is an account of the Rosenberg espionage case. The major emphasis of the book is the trial itself, as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg faced charges of passing the secrets of the device that triggers the atom bomb to the Soviet Union. The book invites readers to judge for themselves whether the Rosenbergs were "guilty beyond a reasonable doubt." Nizer proceeds from the trial to the innumerable appeals and protests against the verdict to the execution chamber itself. (Doubleday, $10.00)

A Proof of Eminence, The Life of Sir John Hawkins by Bertram H. Davis '41. Hawkins was an eighteenth century Englishman who divided his life's work between the law and literary, musical and antiquarian interests. Davis' study presents a picture of the life of the times, from the sordid activities of the courts of law to the intrigues of literary high life. Much attention is given to Hawkins' friendship with Dr. Samuel Johnson and to Hawkins' book, "The Life of Johnson." (Indiana University Press, $10.00)
New York Is Very Much Alive by Eli Ginzerberg '31 and the Conservation of Human Resources Staff of Columbia University is a sober, thoroughly researched clear-headed collection of essays in the Ginzerberg tradition which challenge the conventional wisdom that New York City is beyond salvation. Written from, primarily, a manpower point of view the central theme of all of the essays is that despite its very real problems, New York has been a leader in the establishment and maintenance of innovative and social and economic programs. As a result of these programs and other objective conditions, New York in the long run will not only survive but flourish. (McGraw-Hill, $12.50)

Mind in the Modern World by Lionel Trilling '25 is the first annual Thomas Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities which Professor Trilling delivered in Washington, D.C. last spring. It is not so much a defense of the intellect against the attacks of the young as much as it is a defense against attacks emanating from members of Professor Trilling's own profession. One of the most significant results of the current distrust of formalized learning is that even at the best universities, "the intellectual disciplines in which they give instruction are to be regarded not as of intrinsic value, but, at best, as elements of a rite of social passage and, at worst, as devices of social exclusion." But Professor Trilling does despair. "It is true that I have ventured to urge upon you the awareness that mind at the present time draws back from its own freedom and power, from its own delight in itself. That my having done so is not a counsel of despair is assured by one characteristic of mind, its wish to be conscious of itself, with what this implies of its ability to examine a course it has taken and correct it." (Viking Paper, $9.50)

Sincerity and Authenticity, The Charles Eliot Norton Lectures, 1969-1970, by Lionel Trilling '25 is the latest full-length inperparable contribution to the culture by the nation's greatest living literary critic. Essentially a synthesis of ideas first put forth in "The Opposing Self" and "Beyond Culture," the book is a powerful discussion of the moral life from Shakespeare to the present. It is concerned primarily with the strengths and the weaknesses of two questions which have been asked along with and in place of, Is it good or evil? Namely, Is it Sincere, and Is it Authentic? Trilling's deepest insight, in the words of critic Geoffrey Hartman, may be "that a relentless exposure to others in society, especially urban society, turns us all into people who want to be sincere or true to a single self, yet are forced to become manic producers (as well as consumers) of roles... Society demands with an intensity that is spiritual, yet totally secular, that we show ourselves, that we display 'personality,' and this demand cannot be met except through impersonation." (Harvard University Press, $7.95)

Obituaries

B. Z. Goldberg (Ben Zion Walis), '18, journalist. Mr. Goldberg was a writer and columnist for more than 30 years for the New York Daily, the largest Yiddish-language daily newspaper in the United States until it ceased publication in 1971. In addition Mr. Goldberg was a writer for several Jewish publications in the United States and a correspondent here for Israeli newspapers. He wrote on every aspect of Jewish life and visited the Soviet Union several times to study the condition of Soviet Jews. His column in the Daily was far-ranging and frequently provoked controversy. Mr. Goldberg was born in Russia, but came to New York in 1907. While at Columbia he worked with other students who knew Yiddish to help newly arrived immigrants adjust to American life. He was married to the former Marie Rabinowitz, the daughter of the famed Yiddish humorist Sholom Aleichem. December 28, 1972.

Stanley Loomis, '48, author and historian. Mr. Loomis was the author of several books on French film, which won critical acclaim. "Du Barry," a biography of Madame Du Barry, was his first book, written three years after his graduation from Columbia. "Paris in the Terror," on the major figures of the French Revolution, was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection and was his best known work. "A Crime of Passion" by Mr. Loomis gave an outline of a French murder case. His most recent work was "The Fatal Friendship" of Marie Antoinette and Count Fersen. It became a Literary Guild selection. December 18, 1972.

James Henle, '12, publisher and author. Mr. Henle was president of Vanguard Press from 1928 to 1952 where he published a number of books that were the center of controversy. Including James T. Farrell's "Studs Lonigan," which was involved in a court fight on obscenity charges. Among the most popular books published by Mr. Henle was "Auntie Mame" in 1955, which had been rejected by 12 other publishing houses. He also published "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs," attacking the Food and Drug Administration and "The Attic," criticizing the telephone company. He wrote three books, two of them anonymously. Before coming to Vanguard he was managing editor of McCall's Magazine and a reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle, The New York Call and the New York World. January 9, 1973.

1986 Wilbur L. Caswell November 28, 1972
Samson Selig December, 1972

1931 George W. Schlichter

1914 Rex B. Alschuler November 13, 1972
Fritz C. Nyland December 23, 1972
1916 Samuel L. Gilmore September 28, 1972
1918 Harry A. Mahland September 21, 1972
Thomas M. McElruean 1970
1920 Lawrence H. Sonneborn
1922 Robert A. Wise December 31, 1972
1923 Edwin J. Martenet November 22, 1972
1924 George F. C. Boos, Jr. December 20, 1972
A. Peers Montgomery
1925 Archibald M. Gaulocher October, 1972
1926 William E. Satter January 3, 1973
1927 John D. Forin
1928 Willard F. Greven August 26, 1972
Herman Spiess September 16, 1972
1932 Frederick C. Havemeyer, II 1969
1933 Leif A. Dahl William H. Makepeace October 16, 1972
1940 Richard L. Demmelee January 19, 1973
1943 Niels Neustrop
1944 Joseph P. Allen December 28, 1972
1952 Alex D. Reeves, Jr. January 11, 1973
MARK YOUR CALENDAR
28th Annual Dean's Day SATURDAY, April 14, 1973

1st Alumni Spring Sports Day, SATURDAY, May 5, 1973
(if you are interested in this event which will take place at Baker Field,
please contact this office for further information)

10
John D. Scheuer is now retired and living in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

12
Preston Slosson is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Michigan. He is still active in freelance teaching, lecturing and writing.

17
Alan H. Kemper, a director of the publishing house of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, has been elected vice chairman of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries. The Friends are some 400 benefactors of the libraries who hold lectures, cultural exhibits and other literary and social events.

18
While vacationing in Puerto Rico, Benjamin S. Kirsh was pleased to find some of his books listed in the library catalogue of the University of Puerto Rico.

19
Dr. Armand Hammer is doing his part to improve Soviet-American relations. The chairman of Occidental Petroleum is hoping to sign a deal with the Russians that would have Occidental ship one million tons of fertilizer a year to the U.S.S.R. in exchange for urea and ammonia to be sold by the firm in the U.S. Future agreements could lead to the expenditure of billions of dollars. Dr. Hammer is also responsible for a loan by the Soviet Union of 41 major paintings to be shown at the National Gallery in Washington from March 31 to April 29 and at the Knoedler Gallery in New York from May 3 to May 26. The exhibition will include works by Picasso, Van Gogh, Cezanne and Matisse among others, and is the first exhibition of Western art to be lent to the U.S. by the Soviet Union.

Albert Parker was honored at the Inaugural Dinner of the 60th year of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith at the Palm Beach Towers, in Palm Beach, Fla. Columbia President William McGill delivered a major address at the dinner. Mr. Parker is heavily involved in Jewish philanthropic activities, and is closely identified with economic and educational developments in Israel. He was a director of the Columbia College Fund and served as General Chairman of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Annual Funds. An attorney, he is senior partner in the firm of Parker, Chapin and Flattau.

22
Paul E. Fusco is living in retirement with his wife in Santa Barbara, Calif., following forty years of practicing law.

29
Horace E. Davenport was honored December 6, 1972 at the Columbia University club as the alumni who has done the most to further rowing at Columbia. The occasion was the 100th anniversary dinner of the Columbia College Boating Club.

31
Nelson De Lanoy has retired from high school teaching.

32
Dr. Samuel Prince has been named Secretary of the medical staff of Christ Hospital in Jersey City, N.J. A North Bergen pediatrician, Dr. Prince is a Diplomate of the American Board of Pediatrics and a Fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics.

36
Dr. Mario J. Albini has been named treasurer of the medical staff of Christ Hospital in Jersey City, N.J. Dr. Albini practices internal medicine and cardiology in Hoboken. He is a Fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians and an Affiliate of the American College of Cardiology.

37
Edward B. Kovar was the recipient of the 1972 Paul Revere Award from the Massachusetts Public Health Association, based on his activities in regional health planning from 1959 to 1972 as Director of the Health and Medical-care Division and Senior Health Planner of the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston.

39
Walter P. Hutton, Jr. is an Account Executive with the Factory Insurance Association. He was transferred in 1970 to the home office in Hartford from his position as Field Manager of Western New York.

Rev. Donald C. McEwan is Associate Minister of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Morris Plains, N.J. and is Chairman of the Mathematics Department at Parsippany Hills High School in Parsippany, N.J.

40
John H. Naylor recently retired from Proctor and Gamble after more than 32 years.

Dr. George M. Silvis has been appointed Vice President and Medical Director in charge of employee health at the New York City home office of the Continental Insurance Company.

41
Erich G. Brumrager is a securities manager for A.T. & T. in New York.

Dr. Stanley Grean is Chairman of the Philosophy Department of Ohio University in Athens, Ohio.

Dr. John E. Smith has been appointed the 1973 James Sprunt Lecturer at the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia.

43
Dr. Anthony M. Imparato has been promoted to Professor of Clinical Surgery at the New York University School of Medicine.
48

Roger B. Sammon is Vice President-General Manager for plastics at ICI America in Wilmington, Del.

Louis M. Vanaria is Chairman of the Department of History at the State University of New York College at Cortland.

49

Since April, 1971 Robert P. Kerker has been chief of Administrative Management and Systems for the New York State Division of the Budget in Albany. In addition, he is studying for a Ph.D. in history at the State University of New York in Albany.

51

James B. McNallen is teaching Managerial Economics and Business Policy at the School of Business Administration, University of Connecticut.

Thomas E. Powers is Director of Corporate Planning & Development at the Carlisle Corporation in Cincinnati.

52

Max Frankel has been named Sunday Editor of The New York Times. Previously he served as Times White House foreign and diplomatic correspondent, and as Washington bureau chief.

Richard C. Wald became President of NBC News on January 10, 1973 after having served since May 1972 as Executive Vice President. His responsibility includes the entire NBC television and radio networks as well as the five NBC-owned television stations and the three NBC-owned radio stations. In addition he is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Spectator.

54

Bernd Brecher is Senior Vice President at John Price Jones, Inc., a newly merged full-service institutional management and counseling firm. He has been named honorary finance consultant to the World Boy Scouts in Geneva, and is serving on the board of the Columbia College Fund and as National-Regional Chairman of the Fund.

Peter D. Ehrenhaft was a member of a committee of seven, appointed by Chief Justice Burger, to study the workload of the U.S. Supreme Court. The committee's report was released by the Federal Judicial Center in December 1972.

Alfredo J. Perez has been appointed Peace Corps regional director for Latin America. He will develop, plan and supervise the work of approximately 2,400 Peace Corps volunteers and staff serving in more than 250 health, agriculture, education, conservation and business projects in 17 Latin American countries. He had been Chief of Operations for Latin America since April, 1971.

Dr. Edward L. Raab is the Director of Pediatric Ophthalmology at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York.

Richard J. Rudolph has been appointed District Sales Manager at the Division Sales Office of the Huntington Alloy Products Division of the International Nickel Co. in Houston.

Dr. Harold Stevelman practices Internal Medicine and Cardiology in Peekskill, N.Y.

Dr. Joel West, formerly a neurologist at Duke University, has completed a residency in psychiatry at U.C.L.A. and is engaged in the private practice of psychiatry and neurology in West Los Angeles.

55

Dr. Edward M. Hartson combines a life of dentistry and carpentry as a member of an agricultural collective. His annual income: $6,000.

Calvin B. T. Lee is Chancellor of the University of Maryland Baltimore County. The college, which opened in 1966, emphasizes programs to train students to respond to the changing job market. The college uses a liberal arts base for general learning skills, and supplements it with a focus on specific occupational skills.

Ronald P. McPhee was elected Vice President of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and College Retirement Equities Fund.

56

Dr. Robert J. Dobrow practices internal medicine and cardiology at Hartford (Conn.) Hospital.

Dr. John M. Easton is a pathologist doing virus research at the National Cancer Institute.

Newton Frohlich is living in the South of France, writing a novel and pursuing interests in law and real estate.

Dr. H. Michael Grant is practicing general psychiatry in New York City.

Dr. Ralph S. Kaslack has been appointed Assistant Dean for Academic Affairs at the School of Dentistry, Fairleigh Dickinson University, Hackensack, N.J.

Dr. Philip B. Liebson is Assistant Professor of Medicine (cardiology) at Rush Medical School, and is Director of the Medical Intensive Care Unit at Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago.

57

Dr. Robert Flescher is practicing internal medicine and gastroenterology in Hartford, Conn. He writes "I am enjoying my practice and the quality of life here."

Dr. George W. Lutz is living in Maplewood, N.J. and practicing internal medicine and cardiology.

58

Marshall B. Front has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Home Investments Fund, Inc. a non-profit organization which provides counseling and financial assistance to minority group families which are seeking to relocate from the inner city to predominantly white suburbs in the Chicago area. He is also completing a term as president of the Glencoe, Ill. Human Relations Committee.

Prof. Roald Hoffman of Cornell is one of two recipients of the American Chemical Society's new $40,000 Arthur C. Cope award for outstanding contributions to organic chemistry. The two scientists are being honored for their rules that allow organic chemists to predict correctly the feasibility and results of many experiments. These rules of "orbital symmetry", first introduced in 1965, have been called the most significant theoretical advance in organic chemistry in thirty years.

Dr. Kenneth Rapoport is practicing radiology and radiation therapy in Middletown and Goshen, N.Y. He has just been elected Vice President of the medical staff of the Arden Hill Hospital, Goshen.

59

Dr. Herbert A. Berkoff is Assistant Professor of Cardiac and Thoracic Surgery at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

Joseph L. Fleiss was recently promoted to Adjunct Associate Professor of Biostatistics at the Columbia School of Public Health. His book on the statistical analysis of rates and proportions has just been published by Wiley.

Bruce M. Stave is Associate Professor of History at the University of Connecticut, where he specializes in urban history. He has recently published three books.

"It's great to be back," said Michael J. Tannenbaum who has returned to New York to teach physics at the Rockefeller
University following five years at Harvard and two years in Switzerland.

Dr. Stewart Wolfson is Assistant Professor of Medicine and Director of Cardiac Catheterization at the Yale University School of Medicine.

60

Stephen H. Cooper has been admitted to a partnership in the law firm of Well, Cotshal & Manges in New York.

Dr. Joel Z. Finesberg has opened an office for the general practice of dentistry in North Plainfield, N.J.

Archie S. Robinson is a practicing trial attorney defending personal injury suits. He is on the Board of Trustees of the County Bar Association and the Northern California Association of Defense Counsel.

Leonard Smulder has joined the staff of Vatican II, a Los Angeles advertising agency, as vice-president.

61

Jose A. Cabranes has been granted a leave of absence by Rutgers Law School to serve as Special Counsel to the Governor of Puerto Rico and Administrator of the Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in Washington. He has also been elected to the Board of Trustees of Antioch College, and was reelected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Aspira New York, a Puerto Rican educational agency.

Dr. Lawrence Y. Kline is now in the private practice of psychiatry in Bethesda, Md.

Paul K. Schwarz teaches English in the Scarsdale public schools. He was appointed Director of Pocantico Hills Day Camp.

62

Arnold E. Greenman is a senior computer analyst with Weeden & Co. in New York.

63

Gary Burkhead was appointed Associate Manager, Research Department, of Smith, Barney & Co.

Dr. Richard P. Goldwater has finished his residency in psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center and is now in private practice in Cambridge, Mass. He participated in the LSD psychotherapy training program in Catonsville, Md. and is Associate Director of The School We Have (Identity, Inc.) in Concord, Mass.

Robert E. Johnson has joined Lehman Brothers.

Jerome Kessler has returned to his law practice in Los Angeles after a short tour of Europe as Electric Cellist of Frank Zappa's 20-piece symphonic rock orchestra.


Dr. Joel Raskoff is the Chief Resident, Medicine, at Albert Einstein College of Medicine and Bronx Municipal Hospital.

Benjamin Tua is Second Secretary at the American Embassy in Maseru, Leosotho, Africa.

64

Rabbi Philip M. Aronson is serving as Rabbi of the two Jewish congregations in Huntington, West Virginia.

Dr. Joel Engelstein is a resident in ophthalmology at the University of Florida Medical Center in Gainesville.

Mark J. Florshiem is associated with the New York law firm of Botein, Hays, Sklar & Herzberg. Previously he spent three years in Washington at the Office of the General Council of the A.E.C., and is the author of several law review articles.

Stephen Freedman lives in Stamford, Conn. and is the wine manager for an importing company, United Liquors, in Fairfield. He reports that he is deeply immersed in wines, which is a booming business.

Martin H. Krieger is teaching in the Department of Architecture in the College of Environmental Design at the University of California, Berkeley. His current research is on planning theory, design methodology, and certain problems of environmental policy.

Dr. Stephen F. Weiss is Chief Resident in Orthopedic Surgery at the Stanford Medical Center, Palo Alto, Calif.

65

Dr. Don Bachman is currently serving in the U.S. Navy as a medical officer in Bermuda.

Robert L. Henn is now a partner in the law firm of Angell, Adams & Holmes in San Francisco.

66

Dr. Joseph H. Albeck will begin a residency in psychiatry at Boston's McLean Hospital in July, 1973. He is finishing two years in the Army Medical Corps following his internship at Bellevue in New York.

Nell H. Brownstein is with Bessemer Securities Corporation's Venture Capital Group in New York City and is living in Riverdale.

Dr. Kenneth Levene graduated in 1972 from the Columbia School of Dental & Oral Surgery and is now a dental intern at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York.

67

Jerome F. Kaiser is teaching mathematics in Milwaukee.

George Leonard was appointed Assistant Professor of English Literature at Yale.

68

Steven Gottlieb graduated from Columbia Law School in June 1972 and is now practicing with the New York firm of Reavis & McGrath. Before entering law school he taught for one year.

69

Emery Cox has been promoted to staff sergeant in the U.S. Air Force. He is a personnel specialist at Offutt AFB, Nebraska and serves with a unit of the Strategic Air Command.

Ethan I. Davis is Vice President, Administration, of Prudential's Mid America Home Office in Chicago. He has been with the firm since late 1969.

Tom Dorris is a Ph.D. candidate in political science at Columbia and a guest scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington. He has an M.A. in political science and an M.S. in journalism from Columbia.

John Van Duesen Lewis is studying for a Ph.D. in cultural anthropology at Yale University.

Dr. David A. Ucko received his Ph.D. from MIT in July, 1972 and is presently Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Hostos Community College of the City University of New York.

70

Darryl E. Pittman has accepted a position with the law firm of Hahn, Loeser, Freedheim, Dean & Wellman in Cleveland to begin in June, 1973 following his graduation from Columbia Law School.

Frederic C. Wand is in his third year at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass. He will graduate and be ordained in June, 1973.

Steven Weiss spent two years in the Peace Corps in Afghanistan and is presently attending Columbia Law School.

71

Francis G. Lu is in the second year of the Dartmouth three-year M.D. program. He is interested in community and social psychiatry.

Philip Milstein is getting an MBA at the NYU Graduate School of Business.

72

Michael Gerrard is working in Washington as press secretary to former Senator Fred Harris and his Tax Action Campaign.

Bruce Grill is attending the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine in Nashville,
A Letter To Alumni

I write to you on behalf of the College, both as an institution and as a community of individuals. I probably would not select this forum except that I, too, am an alumnus. If this were a speech or paper, I suppose it would be entitled Money and Columbia College: The Role of the Alumni.

There are, I think, several statements that I can make with assurance on this subject. First, Columbia College has real and profound money problems. (We are not alone. No private institution today is not feeling the pinch. Indeed, many administrators believe the decade of the 1970’s will finally determine the future of private higher education in the country). Second, the primary reason for our money problem is, simply, that costs have outstripped resources. Education is a labor-intensive industry and the cost of labor has been the most rapidly expanding cost in every segment of our economy. Industry has solved this problem by increasing productivity through the use of machinery. Colleges could do this as well. One graduate student, hypothetically, could teach Freshman Seminar, Humanities or Contemporary Civilization to the entire College via television. This would, indeed, save money, but could we honestly call it education? I think not. Columbia has, and must maintain, an outstanding faculty. It must do so not only for the sake of the University as an institution, but for the students, the unique individuals, who come here, generation after generation, to secure a real education, as opposed to a mass produced degree. (Contrary to some popular journalistic opinion, damage done during student demonstrations has not been, relatively, all that costly. If we had never experienced a demonstration, the University would still have accumulated a sixty million dollar deficit over the past five years).

Third, Columbia College is worth maintaining. We have a faculty and curriculum second to none. I am convinced there is no better undergraduate education available in the nation. Fourth, we, as citizens, have a vested interest in and responsibility to support higher education. As alumni, we have a responsibility to support the College. The College needs our support if it is to be in 1980 all that it has been throughout this century and is today. We owe our support in return for what the College has done for us, as individuals.

Finally, what indeed are we supporting with our contributions to the College Fund? We are supporting the cost of the Fund operation, athletics to a modest degree, the academic advisory system, Dean’s Day and a number of other crucial endeavors. However, fundamentally, we are supporting the College’s financial aid program. There is, we are very directly supporting people. The College, this year is supplying about 55% of its scholarship requirements (over $1,250,000). It is also, through the Fund, providing part-time jobs to 100 needy students and supporting a series of graduate prizes and fellowships, such as the Chamberlain and Kellett awards, to the best minds in each senior class. These efforts, frankly, are minimum necessities. We have trimmed where we can. We have tapped governments for every nickel available. The rest of the job is in our hands, as alumni.

The scholarship figure cited above is large. However, this year Columbia costs the average student and his family $5,200 plus travel. The average College grant is $1,690. (These grants are awarded on the basis of need; the difference between what students and families can reasonably contribute and total costs). This year, also, the average student is contributing $1,850 of his expenses through loans and work. Parents are doing the rest. The figure of $1,690 seems high. However, it is minor, compared to the family burden, especially the student burden.

Columbia is still a major American University. The best young minds still do want to enroll. Indeed, many of the best do. However, in each of the past five years, we have experienced an annual rise in tuition, a relative decline in financial aid and an increasing number of our best applicants going elsewhere. They go elsewhere because it costs them and their parents substantially less. (We know this conclusively from studies we have conducted). Even worse, these very good students are not lost to Harvard, but to second rate institutions. They belong at Columbia and we should all want them to be here. This year, we created a special fund through the help of a small group of alumni. This fund was used to provide additional scholarships money, in place of loan, for some of our best applicants. More of these people enrolled this year than last. We did not, in any sense, buy talent. We merely, offered reasonable amounts of aid, instead of our usual efforts, and enrolled greater numbers of the kind of students who belong here. It can be done and money is the key.

The Twenty-First Annual Fund is underway. Don’t deny us your assistance because there was a demonstration last spring or because we lost football games. Rather, help us more than ever for positive reasons. Help us because Columbia College needs it and is worth it. Help us because you will, very directly, be removing the economic barriers to education confronting many of the most able young minds we have.

KENNETH OSTBERG, ’63
DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL AID
We're not asking for a million, but...

HUNDREDS OF SUMMER JOBS ARE NEEDED BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE STUDENTS

A summer job helps a college student almost as much as a scholarship. That's why we're asking. Let us know what you can do to help.

clip off and mail to the
Student Employment Committee
Columbia College Alumni Association
116 Hamilton Hall, New York, N. Y. 10027

I can assist _______ student(s) in finding jobs in my area this summer.

(name)

Name__________________________________________

Address________________________________________

Class year______________________________________

Telephone______________________________________
WE WELCOME YOU TO JOIN OUR ALUMNI HOSPITALITY PROGRAM.....

The idea is for alumni and students to “meet and mingle” by means of an invitation to dinner, Sunday brunch, a buffet or other similar occasions. Under these pleasant circumstances, a student has the opportunity to meet with an alumnus who is in a profession or business he may be exploring, and the Alumnus is kept abreast of the current campus mood and activities. It is a vital supplement to our on-going student relations program.

Please indicate on the form below that you would like to join us in this program. A student representative will then call to set up a date.

Columbia College Alumni Association
Alumni-Student Hospitality Program
116 Hamilton Hall, New York, N.Y. 10027

I would like to entertain some College students in my home. It would be for (Dinner, Sunday Brunch, etc.) and I can accommodate (indicate number). I would like one or more Barnard student(s) included: □ (yes) □ (no). If yes, how many? . The best time for me or date(s) would be . My profession or occupation is . Please PRINT name . Address . Telephone .

NOTE: If you are located outside the metropolitan area and cannot participate in this program, please let us know if you would like a student to visit with you when home on vacation, so that he and you can chat. □ Please check if yes.