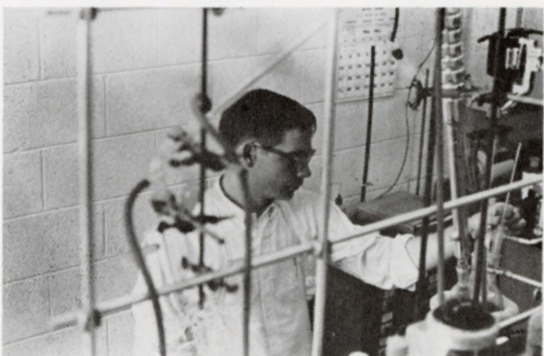
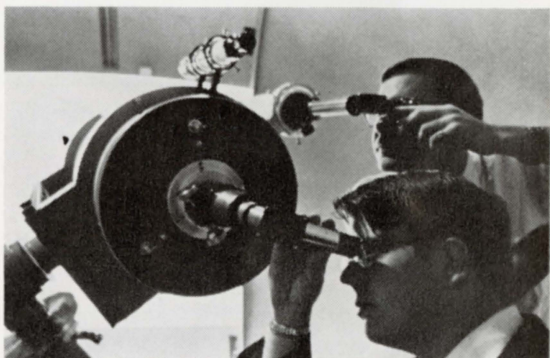
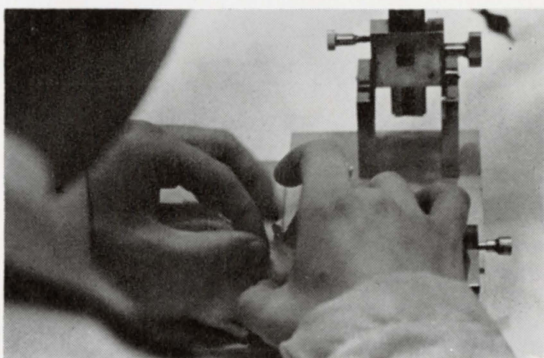
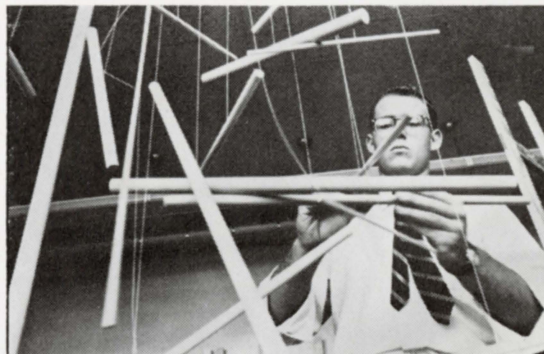


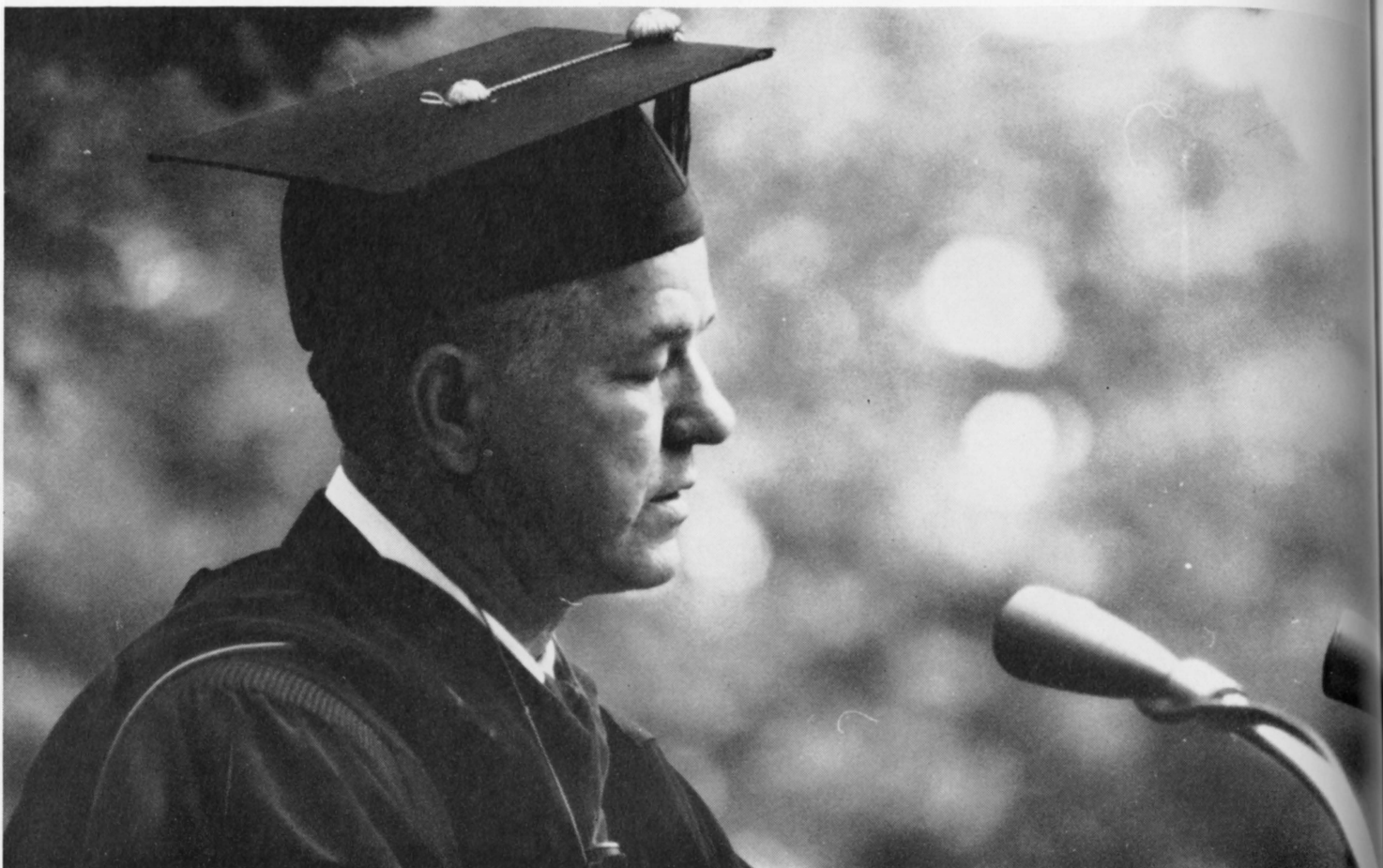
THE WASHINGTON AND LEE

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

SPRING 1967

Sloan Grant:
Landmark
For Science





PRESIDENT COLE speaking at 1966 commencement.

President Cole to Leave Washington and Lee

AS THIS MAGAZINE was going to press, the announcement was made that President Fred C. Cole will leave Washington and Lee University in September to become president of the Council on Library Resources, Inc., in Washington, D. C.

The Council on Library Resources is a non-profit organization that seeks solutions to library problems. Dr. Cole helped found the Council in 1956 and has been a member of its board of directors since 1962.

Dr. Cole's resignation was submitted to the University Board of Trustees at its May meeting. Dr. Huston St. Clair, rector of the Board, said that the University will feel deeply the "loss of a man of Dr. Cole's stature as an educator and academic administrator." Dr. St. Clair added:

"He has been instrumental in the continuing growth and development of our University, and the esteem in which he is held among his fellow educators has reflected great distinction upon Washington and Lee. This decision evokes profound regret among all

of us who have worked with him and admire him greatly."

Dr. Cole said: "My eight years at Washington and Lee have been years of great challenge and personal satisfaction to me. I hope that I have been able to make a contribution here. I have enjoyed my work. I shall treasure the memory, but I feel it is time for me to move on. My decision to end this pleasant association is the result of long and careful consideration."

Dr. Cole added that his new work is a "truly significant opportunity to involve myself in work that is relevant to all aspects of American higher education."

A future issue of this magazine will give an account of Dr. Cole's career and contribution at Washington and Lee.

For the moment, let the entire Washington and Lee family join in wishing him great success, happiness and satisfaction in his important new work.



THE WASHINGTON AND LEE

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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THE COVER

On January 4, 1967, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation awarded Washington and Lee University a grant of \$250,000 to strengthen instruction in the sciences. The photographs on the cover show Washington and Lee students at work in the laboratory—an exciting and challenging activity. Indeed, the University is putting the Sloan grant to exacting and challenging use. Articles about the Sloan grant and the status of science instruction at Washington and Lee begin on Pages 2 and 8.

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"The Sloan Grant is a landmark in the history of science teaching at Washington and Lee. It signals the contribution which W. and L. has made and has the capability of continuing to make in educating our finest young minds to an appreciation of the order of our universe, whether of subatomic or intergalactic dimensions. To be cognizant of the current hypothesis about the world is part of the liberal education to which W. and L. students and teachers aspire. Today, in physics, one should know of quarks, quasars and quantum phenomena. Tomorrow's discoveries will bring developments that our staff and students must be able to understand. The Sloan Grant recognizes and encourages our commitment to increase the involvement of both staff and students in scientific research and scholarship to the end that both the teaching and the learning activities will be enhanced. The grant increases the probability that Washington and Lee men will continue to be among those who help shape the theories of the future."

EDWARD F. TURNER, JR.
Head, Department of Physics

The Sloan Grant: Endorsement, Incentive

A BANNER DAY for science instruction at Washington and Lee University came on January 4, 1967. On that day, President Fred C. Cole attended a luncheon in New York and accepted on behalf of the University a grant of \$250,000 from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

Washington and Lee was one of 20 private, four-year colleges of arts and sciences chosen to participate in the Foundation's \$7,500,000 College Science Program. The participating colleges will use the grants, payable over a five-year period, for two main purposes:

- To strengthen their positions in the sciences—biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics and psychology, in the case of Washington and Lee.
- To demonstrate ways by which other colleges may improve theirs.

Other colleges receiving grants were Antioch College in Ohio, Carleton College in Minnesota, Colgate University in New York, Cornell College in Iowa, Davidson College in North Carolina, Grinnell College in Iowa, Haverford College in Pennsylvania, Hope College in Michigan, Kalamazoo College in

Michigan, Knox College in Illinois, Middlebury College in Vermont, Morehouse College in Georgia, Mt. Holyoke College in Massachusetts, Oberlin College in Ohio, Occidental College in California, Reed College in Oregon, Smith College in Massachusetts, Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, and Williams College in Massachusetts.

When Everett Case, president of the Sloan Foundation handed President Cole the award, it betokened more than the mere presentation of money. It was a vote of confidence in what Washington and Lee has done, is doing, and will do in the overall field of undergraduate education. It was endorsement and incentive.

It was not a gratuity. The Foundation considered not only the accomplishments and potential of the sciences at Washington and Lee. It also examined the quality and strength of the University as a whole. And Washington and Lee was found to be a place worthy of investment.

How will the investment be used? The grant is somewhat flexible, enabling the University to shift the funds from year to year if experience shows one

"The Department of Biology anticipates major benefits and improvements as a result of the support provided by the Sloan Foundation Grant. With partial support from this grant we are able to add next year to our staff a fifth full time staff member in the general area of physiology. This will add major strength to our department. During the coming summer two of our staff members will be carrying on summer research, each with two undergraduate student assistants, supported entirely from this grant. We feel that involvement of more students in undergraduate research is highly desirable and welcome the opportunity to train more students in this area. We have long felt the need of having more visits by outstanding scientists to talk and work with our undergraduate majors. Although some support of this sort has existed from other sources, the Sloan grant is particularly advantageous in that it will permit us to select special individuals to talk on special areas. The recent growth of our department in staff, in students and in course offerings results in significant gaps in our library holdings especially in the areas of new courses added to our curriculum. The funds for library will enable us to rapidly achieve at least the minimum holdings in these areas. We also look forward to the opportunity of some of our faculty receiving leave for further study and research supported by the Sloan Foundation Grant. The field of biology is developing so rapidly that it is important for our staff to keep abreast of current developments and this will provide the opportunity."

HENRY S. ROBERTS
Head, Department of Biology



area of work or experiment to be more productive than another. Currently, the main programs being inaugurated are these:

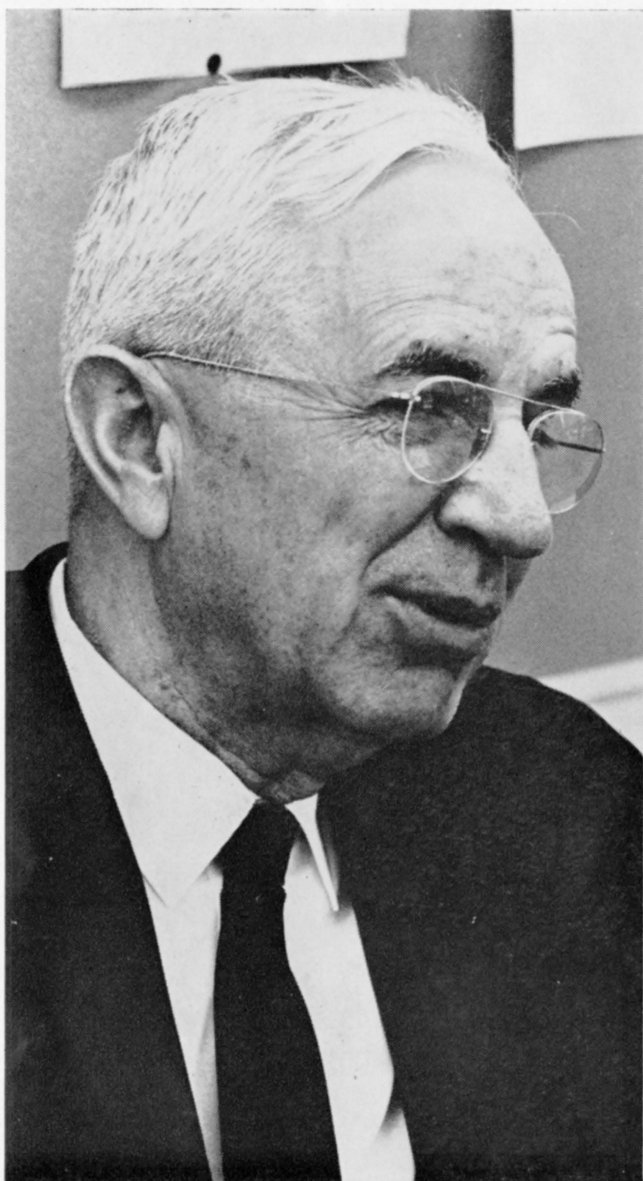
- A Faculty Leave Exchange Program.
- Summer Research Program.
- A Distinguished Visitor Program.
- Additional Faculty Members.
- Technical Assistance.
- Filling Gaps in Library Holdings.

Exchange Program: In each of the five years, two professors from the departments—biology, chemistry, geology, mathematics, physics, and psychology—may apply for a year's leave of absence to carry out research and further study at another college or university. The absent professors will be replaced by a

graduate student who has completed his course work for the Ph.D. or by a recent Ph.D. recipient.

This aspect of the program will be similar in some ways to the cooperative program in the humanities sponsored by the Ford Foundation. The humanities program permits one or two Washington and Lee professors in the humanities to spend a year at either Duke University or the University of North Carolina to pursue research and study projects of major proportions. These universities, in turn, send to Washington and Lee terminal graduate students who gain valued experience under the guidance of a trained faculty at a college which emphasizes teaching.

The results in the science exchange program, as in the humanities program, will be twofold: It will aid the professional and scholarly development of the



"Chemistry has been taught at Washington and Lee since 1812. Although recommended by Robert E. Lee as early as 1869, the Department of Chemistry did not come into existence as a separate department until 1887. However, the outstanding excellence of the Department dates with the appointment of James Lewis Howe as Professor of Chemistry in 1894. Through the efforts of Lucius Junius Desha the quality of the Department was nationally recognized in 1941, when Washington and Lee became one of the first colleges to be placed on the approved list of the Committee on Professional Training of Chemists of the American Chemical Society. The fact that Washington and Lee is independent of church and state has rendered increasingly difficult the task of maintaining high curricular standards. The present strength of the Chemistry Department has not been attained without financial aid from those who have understood its needs. Various individuals and corporations have provided aid during the past, but the rapid progress of chemistry has kept the Department on a treadmill of increasing demands. The grant from the Sloan Foundation recognizes some of the present problems relating to chemistry; however, in our gratefulness to the Sloan Foundation, we are mindful that scientific progress requires equipment and other needs, the costs of which are rising rapidly. We are hopeful that the grant from the Sloan Foundation will be sufficiently contagious to encourage additional aid.

E. S. GILREATH
Head, Department of Chemistry

Washington and Lee professor and enable him to bring back up-to-date ideas. At the same time, it will allow the graduate student in science to sample the pleasures and rewards of college teaching before he makes a final decision on a career that might exclude teaching. He will also bring fresh thought to Washington and Lee. The goal will be to establish in scientific teaching careers men who might otherwise be lost to other professions and to create a system of scientific cross-fertilization on the Washington and Lee campus.

The science exchange program will not necessarily be limited to the university from which the replacement is drawn. And it is assumed that some professors will continue to avail themselves of leave opportunities from other sources.

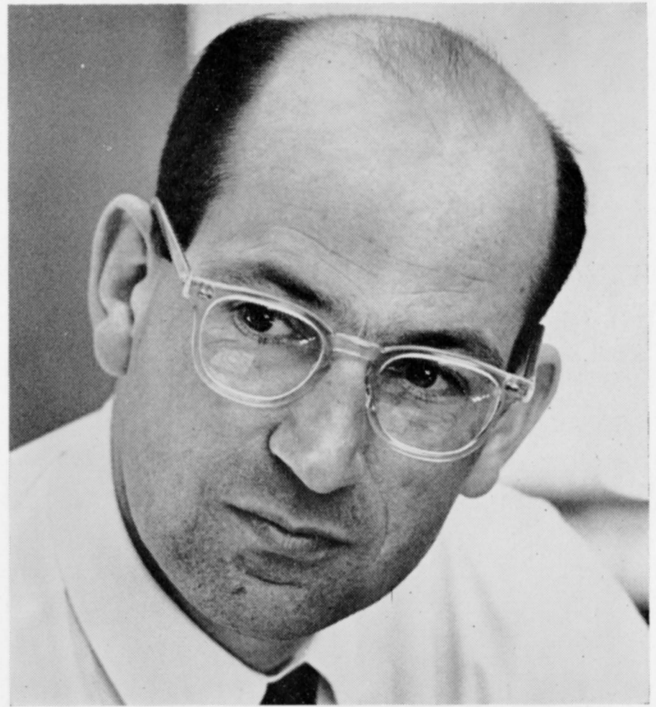
Summer Research Program: A portion of the Sloan funds will be used to support a summer program of research, involving student participation, to meet the needs of Washington and Lee faculty members. This summer, for instance, support will be provided for six professors and 12 students to carry out a wide range of projects.

This program will be designed to fill a need once stated this way by Dr. Leland Haworth, director of the National Science Foundation: "The opportunity to do research is essential in any institution which hopes to retain competent members and to inspire its students to appreciate science."

The summer research program made possible by the Sloan funds will greatly augment faculty and student research projects in many areas already under

"The Sloan Foundation Grant is certainly a milestone in the development of Washington and Lee's science program. I expect the program of leaves to have the most significant long-term impact on W.&L. It will help to keep our faculty in close touch with new developments at leading universities; it will provide the opportunity for up-dating the faculty's educational background; and it will enlarge our contacts throughout the scientific community."

EDGAR SPENCER
Head, Department of Geology



way at the University. Some of this work has been supported by the Robert E. Lee Research Program for Undergraduates, and other work has been supported by the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, Research Corporation, and the U. S. Office of Education.

Demands on the Lee research program have exceeded its resources, and grants from other sources have become increasingly hard to obtain. Consequently, members of the Washington and Lee science faculty frequently have gone elsewhere during the summer to teach and pursue research. The summer program will reduce such departures and give additional faculty members an opportunity to participate in on-campus projects. Once established, the program is expected to generate other support which can be used to maintain the program after the Sloan funds have run out.

The Lee research program is established and proven. A gift from an alumnus, the late Dr. Gustav Capito of Charleston, W. Va., enabled the University to establish the program in 1960. It enriches undergraduate experience by making it possible for students to work closely with professors on significant research projects of broad variety.

Its principal benefits have been to prepare undergraduates for graduate research and to encourage them to continue in graduate school. Simultaneously, it has stimulated professors to continue independent research and study. The Lee program embraces all academic departments, but its greatest activity has

been concentrated in the sciences. The program's resources cannot meet demands, and some worthy projects have had to be turned down. Research made possible by the Sloan funds will complement this distinctive and valuable program in the sciences.

A Distinguished Visitor Program: The Sloan grant will allow the science departments to bring to the campus outstanding mathematicians and scientists who will conduct seminars for students and will help keep the faculty informed of developments in their fields. This program of visitations will supplement existing programs which bring speakers to the campus in the sciences and other fields.

The science seminars will help mitigate the feeling of isolation from the mainstream of scientific thought often felt by professors in a four-year college with relatively small science departments. In the past, this has been somewhat of a problem at Washington and Lee.

The distinguished visitor program will permit at least one visit of several days to a week, or perhaps several shorter visits, by an eminent scientist in each of the science departments every year. The visitor would conduct at least one seminar for students, but he would be asked to spend most of his time with members of the faculty, informing them of the developments in the discipline and of his work and thought.

Additional Faculty Members: Each of the participating departments will be able to add a faculty mem-



"The major obstacle to the maintenance and development of a strong Department of Psychology in a liberal arts college is the difficulty in the procurement of well qualified personnel. Even the young Ph.D. who wants to teach at the undergraduate level has active research interests which he wants to continue to pursue after the receipt of his degree. Continuing research profits both the teacher and his students, particularly if it is carried on in a setting where the emphasis is on teachers with research interests and not on researchers who are irked by teaching duties. The award of the grant from the Sloan Foundation has already eased this problem for us. We have just received acceptance to our offer of a position for the next school year in the Department to an exceptionally able and well trained young man. The availability of support for summer research, a strengthened psychology library, the possibility of leaves for instructive purposes, and the possibility of adding additional personnel to the department, all of which are made possible by the Sloan Foundation Grant, contributed significantly to his decision to join the Washington and Lee faculty."

WILLIAM M. HINTON
Head, Department of Psychology

ber over the five-year period to relieve excessive teaching loads. The standard teaching load in the sciences in most universities is six hours. The average load at Washington and Lee, exclusive of research supervision, is 12 hours.

Furthermore, the sciences are rapidly changing disciplines, and science professors often find themselves hard put to incorporate into the undergraduate curriculum the essentials of recent developments. Scientific courses are rigorous, and students require as much individual attention as the professor can give them.

Additional faculty members in the sciences will permit professors to give students more personal attention without sacrificing rigor or course content. The new teachers will also make it easier for the departments to adjust to more frequent leaves of absence.

Technical Assistance: A competent electronics technician will be employed to assist all departments. This will further free professors for teaching, course preparation, and research supervision. As much time is often required to set up a three-hour laboratory as is

needed to prepare three hours of class work.

The technician will set up complicated experiments in advance of laboratory sections under the general direction of the teaching faculty. He will keep laboratory and electronic equipment in good repair. He will construct, when feasible, various pieces of apparatus for scientific research, making use of the University's shop facilities.

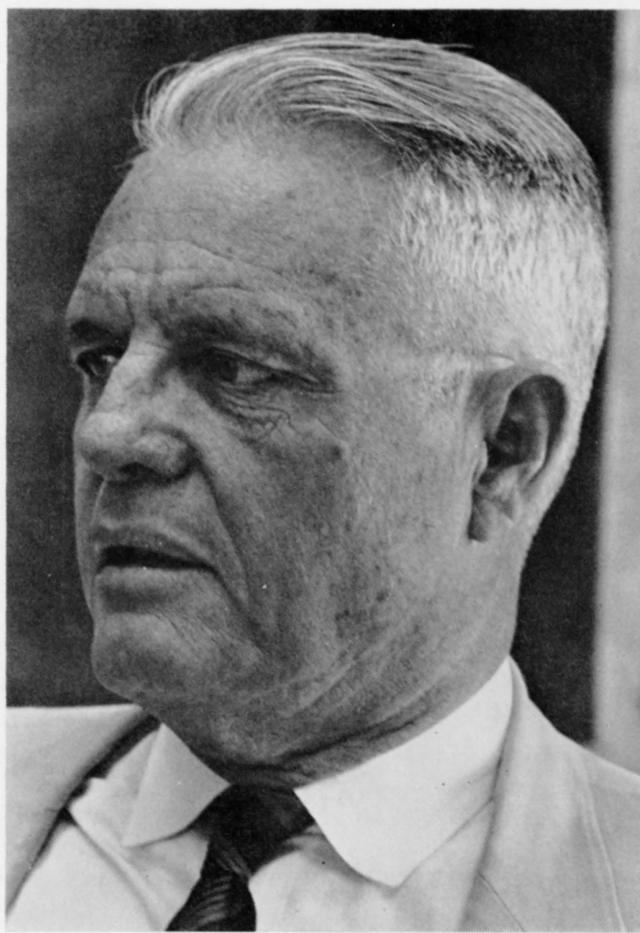
Closing Gaps in Library Holdings: Each science department has a departmental library housed convenient to its classes and laboratories. The University now provides adequate support to maintain good libraries in scientific fields. But gaps exist in most of the departmental collections. A portion of the Sloan funds will be used to close these gaps so that all needs for research and instruction will be met.

The University will continue to seek support from other sources and will intensify its appeals to alumni, parents, friends and others. Indeed, this is one of the tacit conditions under which the University accepted the grant.

To a marked degree, past outside support of the

"The Sloan Foundation Grant will be of benefit to mathematics at Washington and Lee in several ways. First, it will make possible the procurement of additional personnel to reduce class size or reduce teaching loads or both. Second, it is hoped that it will make possible visits of eminent mathematicians to the campus. Third, it provides for temporary employment of young mathematicians who are presently in graduate school but who contemplate careers in college teaching. Fourth, there is some provision for further study by those now on the faculty. The last three of these items should make it possible for the department to keep in constant contact with development in undergraduate mathematics at other institutions."

FELIX P. WELCH
Head, Department of Mathematics



University provided a basis for the Sloan grant. The University's application may well have been set aside if the University had not demonstrated its ability to win support for its programs from within and without its immediate family. For instance, a fund campaign begun in 1958 provided for a new four-story science building and the enlargement and renovation of the old science building.

Now the Sloan grant has put Washington and Lee on the threshold of a new era of leadership in undergraduate scientific studies, for in the years ahead it will share the benefits and experience derived from the Sloan program with other colleges and universities.

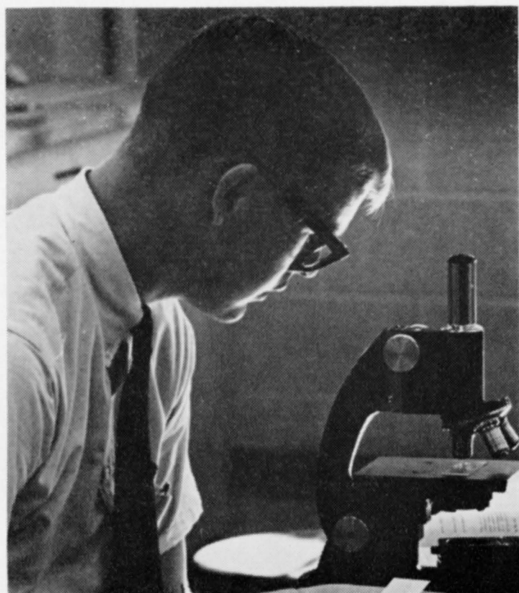
The 20 colleges chosen by the Foundation to participate in the College Science Program—the largest appropriation for a single program in the Foundation's 32-year history—were cited for their ability to conceive original solutions to their own problems and to those of institutions in similar circumstances, their commitment to improve science education, their capacity to carry through their plans, and their ability to sustain the added effort after the Sloan support expires.

Mr. Case, the Foundation president, said in an-

nouncing the awards that liberal arts colleges—traditionally the training ground for many high school science teachers and for a larger proportion of future scientists—have recently been in danger of falling behind in the competition with large universities, government, and industry for top faculty and students. He added:

"We are very much aware that this College Science Program, sizable as it is for the Sloan Foundation, will be useful primarily in dramatizing the total problem and in pointing to ways of solving it. For this reason, the Foundation has taken care to select, as 'demonstration' centers, colleges representing a wide range of achievement and potential in the sciences and proposing a correspondingly wide variety of solutions. We hope, of course, that the example of these colleges thinking and acting to improve their science programs will be useful to other colleges in analogous situations. Above all, we hope that our grants will serve to release an increasing stream of supporting funds from private and public sources."

This is the challenge of the Sloan Foundation grant to Washington and Lee University and its friends.



The Upward Pull in Science Teaching

WHY THE SLOAN FOUNDATION grants to strengthen science education in private, four-year liberal arts colleges like Washington and Lee?

After all, great things in the sciences are being done at big graduate universities—MIT, Cal Tech and the like. Why not put the money where the action is?

The trustees of the Sloan Foundation, examining the situation, saw it another way. They saw small independent colleges having trouble keeping abreast of rapid advance in the sciences at a time when such institutions are still very much the places where a large percentage of future scientists receive their first training. The Foundation's response was its College Science Program, which in its broadest aspect seeks to preserve and strengthen the ideal of liberal education at the undergraduate level which, educators agree, cannot continue to be effective if it lacks a strong science component.

The choice of Washington and Lee to participate in the program was a tribute to the University's determination to avoid the ills the Sloan program is designed to relieve.

At one time the University was beset by many of the widely discussed problems surrounding under-

graduate science education at small private colleges in the post-Sputnik era. Chief among these problems were inadequate facilities and equipment, the need to enlarge and retain Washington and Lee's outstanding faculty of scientists, to attract more top-flight students in the sciences, and to bridge a gulf between the humanities and the sciences.

The merit of Washington and Lee's offerings in the humanities and social sciences has always been recognized and respected. But its strength in the sciences and mathematics has not always enjoyed the same reputation despite the presence of an excellent and devoted science faculty.

For a long period, teaching and laboratory facilities for biology, chemistry, geology and physics were woefully crowded and antiquated. B.S. graduates were generally well prepared, but relatively few future scientists were attracted to Washington and Lee. A majority of science graduates were pre-medical—104 in the past five years—who entered good medical schools. This was ample evidence of the effectiveness and potential of science education at Washington and Lee. But more, much more, was needed.

In 1953, the University undertook a general development program that gave high priority to correcting the imbalance between emphasis on scientific instruction and the emphasis on other curricula. The results were revolutionary.

A Successful Campaign

In 1958, a capital campaign among alumni and others raised sufficient funds in two years to give the sciences the facilities so long overdue. In 1962, a new four-story building was placed in use by the departments of biology and physics. The old science building was enlarged and completely renovated to provide vastly improved accommodations for the departments of chemistry and geology. The over-all result was that Washington and Lee's physical quarters became as good as those on the best American undergraduate campuses.

When President Fred C. Cole took the helm of Washington and Lee, he took additional steps to build up science education as well as other areas of the college. Faculty salaries were raised; teaching positions in the sciences were made compatible with research interests; a council on leaves and research was established; professors were encouraged to seek outside support for their individual research activities; and as much as possible, the university itself assisted directly with faculty research and study grants.

When the Robert E. Lee Research Program for Undergraduates came along, the new science facilities being built were redesigned in part to provide each professor with a small private research laboratory.

and special rooms were set aside for professors and students engaged in Lee research programs.

An IBM 1620 computer was acquired for faculty and student research and instruction. This computer soon became a great stimulus to mathematical studies and to scientific studies in general and an important aid in fields of commerce and the social sciences.

Further support of the science program came in the form of grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. The University willingly matched several significant NSF equipment grants. The Atomic Energy Commission has been a source of vital support in physics. The program of faculty and student research in psychology has drawn heavily on assistance from the NIH, NSF, and Lee research program.

Increase in Majors

The rigor of courses in mathematics was increased as the need for sound mathematical foundations for scientific studies multiplied. Although B.A. candidates have an option of taking either mathematics or a classical language in fulfilling distribution requirements for graduation, about 75 per cent choose mathematics.

Improvements in facilities, equipment, curricula and instruction have brought about a steady increase in the number of senior students majoring in the sciences—26 in 1963-64; 30 in 1964-65; 38 in 1965-66, and 39 in 1966-67. These are in addition to pre-medical majors, which average about 18 a year.

The science faculty has grown stronger and will become still stronger under the impetus of the Sloan grant. The University's mathematicians and scientists are well trained and professionally active. Twenty-one of 27 have the Ph.D. degree and three of the other six expect to receive the degree soon. A great majority of them publish, and all are deeply interested in various kinds of research. They are in demand as visiting scientists at other institutions and as judges at science fairs. Many have broadened their teaching experience during the summer at schools throughout the United States and Canada.

Within the past few years the curricula in all of the sciences and mathematics have been modified to take advantage of the better preparation of freshmen and to increase the depth and intensity of courses to meet the demands of graduate schools.

At the same time, the University has endeavored to assure that courses for non-science majors will remain broad enough and unspecialized enough to satisfy the science requirements of the B.A. degree. In fact, professors in the humanities and social sciences have endorsed the University's efforts to bring the scientific program into better relationship with the

University's overall educational effort. Thus the place of science in the context of a liberal education is accepted graciously at Washington and Lee—a situation that coincides with one of the purposes of the Sloan program.

All along, science education at Washington and Lee has contributed to and benefited from a systematic sharing of resources with other institutions and organizations. The University, through its membership in the University Center in Virginia, has acquired a number of distinguished speakers in the sciences. Speakers have also come from the national scientific societies such as the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Physics, the American Geological Institute and the American Geophysical Society.

Many Washington and Lee professors and some students have participated in programs of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The Laboratory's mobile laboratory visited the University not long ago for a two-week course in radiolaboratory techniques.

Each year the University sends large delegations of students and faculty to the Virginia Academy of Science and to regional meetings of various scientific organizations, and some faculty members attend national scientific meetings. Many faculty members hold offices in local sections of national scientific organizations and, of course, participate in their national conferences. Last year the geology department conducted a summer institute for high school geology teachers under the auspices of the National Science Foundation, and will hold another institute this summer.

"Gesture of Faith"

It is clear that Washington and Lee is well prepared to make full and exacting use of the Sloan Foundation support to improve its own position in scientific education and to help similar institutions avoid the perils that just a few years ago confronted the sciences at Washington and Lee.

To quote again Mr. Everett Case, president of the Sloan Foundation:

"With this program the Foundation hopes to test and if possible establish the viability of the four-year liberal arts colleges as places where teaching and research in the sciences can not only occur but can grow in significance. We are predisposed, of course, to hope and believe that this will be so. It is now up to the colleges and all who believe in their future to vindicate this gesture of faith."

The Washington and Lee University family—faculty, students, administrators, alumni, and friends—can only reply in kind to the Foundation: "Yours the faith; ours the duty."

A Campus Gazette . . .

JENKS IN EUROPE

Dr. William A. Jenks, professor of history, is conducting research in Austria and Italy under a fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies. An authority on the Hapsburg monarchy, he is on his third trip to Europe on study grants. He studied in Italy and Austria in 1954-55 under the auspices of the Fund for the Advancement of Education and the Fulbright program; he studied in Austria in 1961-62 under an award of the Social Science Research Council.

Dr. Jenks left May 31 for study in Turin and Rome and in Vienna. He will return to Washington and Lee in September, 1968. He was previously awarded one of the University's Glenn Grants to continue his research on the dissolution of the Hapsburg monarchy. He is incorporating that work into the ACLS fellowship. He is the author of three books dealing with Austrian history: *The Austrian Electoral Reform of 1907*, *Vienna and the Young Hitler*, and *Austria Under the Iron Ring, 1879-93*. Dr. Jenks is a 1939 graduate of Washington and Lee and joined the faculty in 1946.

RAY IS NAMED FELLOW

Dr. George W. Ray, III, assistant professor of English has been named a fellow in the Cooperative Program in the Humanities sponsored by Duke University and the University of North Carolina. He will conduct research at the two North Carolina universities during the 1967-68 academic year. His work will consist of a critical study of the plays of George Chapman,

playwright for the Elizabethan and Jacobean stage, the field in which he did his doctoral dissertation. During his absence from Washington and Lee, a graduate student from either Duke or North Carolina will teach in his place. The program, now in its fourth year, was made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation to the two North Carolina universities. Ray came to Washington and Lee in 1964.

JARRETT GETS FELLOWSHIP

Dr. H. Marshall Jarrett, associate professor of history, has received one of the first fellowships awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities of Washington, D. C. The fellowship provides for a summer of study and research. Dr. Jarrett will conduct research into 18th century French intellectual history during July and August, mostly at Harvard. He may do some of the work in Europe. He joined the Washington and Lee faculty in 1963.

BARRETT TRANSLATES NOVEL

Dr. Linton Lomas Barrett, professor of romance languages, has translated from Portuguese to English a new novel by Brazilian author Erico Verissimo. The book was published in March in New York by The Macmillan Co. and in London by Collier-Macmillan Ltd. The novel, *His Excellency, The Ambassador*, involves the ambassador of a mythical South American country, torn by revolution, in the diplomatic and social circles of Washington, D. C. This is the fourth book by Verissimo that Dr. Barrett has translated and the seventh he has translated from the Portuguese.



SWAN TO HAVERFORD

Dana Swan, Washington and Lee's lacrosse and freshman football coach, has resigned to become the head football coach at Haverford College in Pennsylvania. A graduate of Swarthmore College, where he won 10 letters in football, basketball and baseball, he had been at Washington and Lee since 1961. He will join the Haverford athletic staff this fall. In addition to coaching football, he will assist in a spring sport and teach several physical education courses.

EMERITUS POSITIONS

Edwin H. Howard has been named registrar, emeritus, and Dr. Boyd R. Ewing, has been named associate professor of romance languages, emeritus. They retired from active positions with the University last June. Mr. Howard served 42 years on the faculty and administrative staff of the University and was appointed registrar in 1953. Dr. Ewing served 39 years as a member of the Department of Romance Languages.

JOHN M. GLENN GRANTS

Sixteen Washington and Lee professors received grants this year to further their study and research under the John M. Glenn program. The program was established in 1953 to encourage faculty scholarship and to increase teaching effectiveness. It is supported by a \$120,000 gift from the late John M. Glenn, who was an official of the Russell Sage Foundation and an 1879 graduate of Washington and Lee. The grants this year totaled \$8,445. The 1967 recipients, their departments and projects:

James Boatwright, English, for travel and research in England and Scotland; Sterling M. Boyd fine arts, to attend a seminar in England on English architecture; William W. Chaffin, English, to continue research on the rhetoric of Henry A. Wise; Dr. John F. DeVogt, commerce, to continue research in the application of the Markov chain theory to marketing management; Dr. Severn Duvall, English, to continue research on the Southern "romance," a generic and historical study;

Dr. John M. Evans, English, for research on Pope's "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot"; Dr. Jefferson D. Futch III, history, for research in Washington and Rome for a general or political biography of Italy's King Vittorio Emanuele III; Dr. William A. Jenks, history, to continue research in Europe on the dissolution of the Hapsburg monarchy; Dr. Allen W. Moger, history, to revise a manuscript on "From Bourbonism to Byrd: Virginia from 1869 to 1925"; Dr. Edward L. Pinney, political science, to attend a political survey and research design seminar at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Wilfred J. Ritz, law, to continue research on the early legislative history of the federal judiciary system;

Larry A. Schmucker, philosophy, to continue research in Europe on the philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein; Dr. Joseph B. Thompson, psychology, for research on the motivational role of the hippocampus in the rat; Dr. Charles W. Turner, history, to participate in a seminar in European cultural history, conducted by the faculty of Bates College; Dr. Sidney J. Williams, Jr., romance languages, to continue research on the reception of the modern Spanish theater in Buenos Aires, and to consult on Spanish pastoral romance; Dr. John C. Winfrey, economics, to continue work on a textbook in public finance.



Porcelain tea set, once owned by Paul Revere, was on display during Virginia Garden Week at the home of PRESIDENT AND MRS. COLE. The set is part of a collection of china donated to the University by MRS. EUCHLIN D. REEVES of Providence, R. I.

A GIFT OF PORCELAIN

A porcelain tea set owned by Paul Revere and three Chipendale chairs that belonged to George Washington were among a large collection of items given recently to the University. The collection was the gift of Mrs. Euchlin D. Reeves of Providence, R. I., whose late husband was a member of the Washington and Lee Law Class of 1927. Many of the items date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The collection will be known as Alumni Mag. Twenty-Nine 29 "Mr. and Mrs. Euchlin D. Reeves Collection in memory of Mrs. Chester Green Reeves and Miss Lizzie Dyer." The collection includes many china sets belonging to a number of American presidents from Washington through Lincoln. Some of the items were displayed recently during an open house at the home of President and Mrs. Fred C. Cole. The collection

is being catalogued and appraised and will be put on permanent display at a later date.

NSF GRANTS

The National Science Foundation has awarded grants to the Departments of Chemistry and Geology for undergraduate research. The NSF grants, \$5,600 in chemistry and \$4,200 in geology, provide stipends for students to participate in research projects at Washington and Lee during the summer. The program is aimed at students who intend to continue their education in graduate schools, but is not limited to them, nor is it limited to students enrolled at Washington and Lee. Faculty members of the departments supervise the projects. This is the third NSF grant approved for geology in the last six years. The chemistry department has had at least one NSF undergraduate program in effect since 1963.

Campus Gazette . . .

STEWART WINS AWARD

Robert Stewart, professor of music, received the "Best Composition Award" at the annual Symposium of Contemporary Music for Brass at Agnes Scott College in Georgia. As winner of the award for his composition, *Music for Brass No. 4*, Prof. Stewart received a commission from the Atlanta Music Club to compose a work to be performed at the next symposium in February, 1968. His works have been performed by many groups, including the Atlanta and Roanoke symphony orchestras.

BUSINESSMEN HONORED

Richard D. Irwin, founder and chairman of the board of Richard D. Irwin, Inc., book publishers was accepted into membership by the Washington and Lee University Chapter of Omicron Delta Epsilon, honorary society in economics; and Adrian L. McCardell, president of the First National Bank of Maryland, was initiated into Beta Gamma Sigma, the national honorary commerce society. They were the honored guests at a joint evening banquet of the two professional societies. Irwin is also a founder and director of the Richard D. Irwin Foundation and founder of The Dorsey Press, a division of the Irwin firm. McCardell is a 1929 graduate of Washington and Lee. He also serves as Commissioner of Finance for the City of Baltimore.

Omicron Delta Epsilon also honored Dr. John C. Winfrey, assistant professor of economics at Washington and Lee; William Lawrence Fellman, senior, of Dallas, Tex., and Joseph Aubrey Matthews, Jr., junior, of Marion, Va.

Beta Gamma Sigma initiates included James W. Whitehead, Sr., treasurer of the University, and students James D. Awad of Rye,



HOWARD K. SMITH, ABC news commentator, talks with delegates to the 38th annual Southern Interscholastic Press Association convention.

N. Y.; Kenneth Mark Greene of Martinsville, Va.; John K. Hopkins of Annapolis, Md., and David T. Johnson, Jr., of Pensacola, Fla.

SIPA . . . ANYWAY

Washington and Lee students were on spring vacation when 1,100 high school students, journalists and their advisers came to the campus for the 38th annual Southern Interscholastic Press Association convention. The girls among the delegates may have been disappointed, but they were not without attention. Several University students stayed behind to help with the convention, and there were many boys among the delegates. Besides, all of the delegates were absorbed in a challenging program. The principal visiting speakers were Howard K. Smith, ABC news commentator; Douglas Borstedt, political cartoonist; E. G. Sherburne, Jr., director of Science Service, and Allan Bosworth, Virginia author. The SIPA program, sponsored by the Department of Journalism and Communications, included a number of short courses, workshops, critiques, and panel discussions designed to improve all

aspects of secondary school journalism—newspapers, magazines, yearbook, photography and radio work.

SCOTT AWARD WINNER

Marion Lee Halford, Jr., sophomore, of Richardson, Tex., has been named a recipient of the Scott Paper Company Foundation Award for Leadership. Halford, who in his 3½ semesters at Washington and Lee has engaged in many activities while maintaining an A-average, will receive grants from the Foundation of \$1,500 for each of the next two academic years. The Scott Paper Company Foundation Award, established in 1965, goes to an outstanding student who has indicated his intention to pursue a career in industry or commerce. The recipient also is offered employment by the Scott Paper Company during the summer months while he is participating in the program.

ORDER OF THE COIF INITIATION

U. S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman of Norfolk was initiated into the Washington and Lee Uni-

versity Chapter of The Order of the Coif, national legal honor society. Judge Hoffman, a 1931 graduate of the University Law School, was initiated with six law students: Ronald Bacigal of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Peter Martone of Norfolk, Va.; Ronald Moore of Barbourville, Ky.; Robert Payne of Lexington, Va.; Louis Roberts, III, of Dallas, Tex.; and James Treadway, Jr. of Union, S. C.

TUCKER LECTURER

Dean Hardy Cross Dillard of the University of Virginia Law School delivered the 19th John Randolph Tucker Lecture on Law Day, April 22. He spoke on the subject: "Law and Conflict: Some Current Dilemmas." As a new part of Law Day activities, the final arguments to select representatives for the National Moot Court Team were heard in the Moot Courtroom before Thomas C. Gordon, Jr., justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and Alex M. Harman, Jr., judge of the 21st Judicial Circuit of Virginia.

GREEK WEEK . . .

FUN AND WORK

Washington and Lee's 18 social fraternities held their first Greek Week this year. The results: nearly \$800 raised for the Cancer Fund, a zany relay race, and a series of discussions and debates on the fraternity system at Washington and Lee. The brainchild of John M. Holladay, senior, of Memphis, Tenn., Greek Week was sponsored by the Interfraternity Council. During one afternoon, 325 student volunteers collected \$793.88 for the Cancer Fund. The next day a 14-event relay race was run, including everything from a bicycle race to a pie-eating contest, from sinking 10 basketball free throws to ringing up 1,000 points on a pinball machine. Then the students gath-

ered in Lee Chapel to discuss ways of improving fraternity life. Dean of Students Edward C. Atwood, Jr., and several faculty members as well as students were speakers. The overall winner was Pi Kappa Phi, with a one point margin over Phi Epsilon Pi. Beta Theta Pi was third.

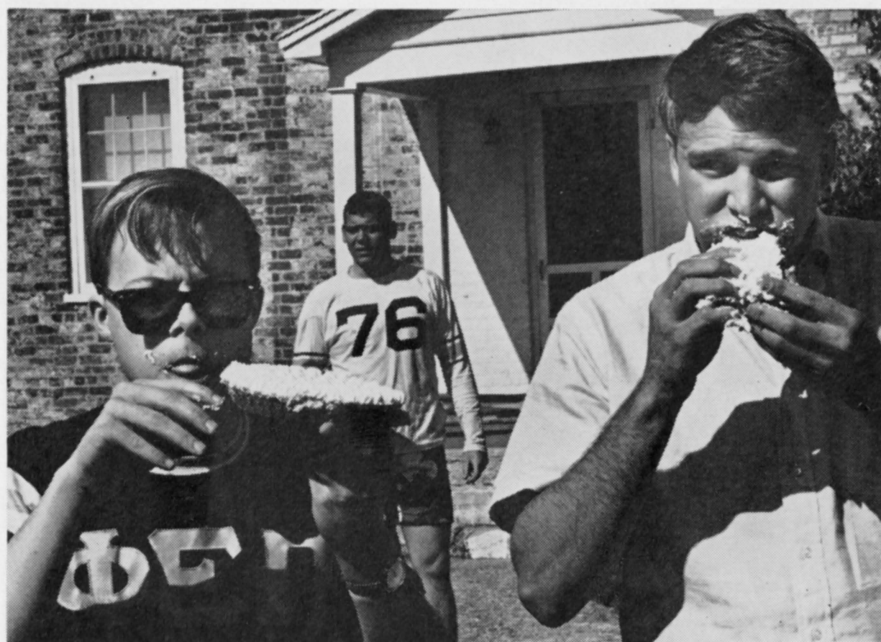
LAW ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The Law School Association, also meeting on campus in connection with Law Day, elected Thomas R. McNamara, of Norfolk, Va., as president, succeeding Fred M. Vinson, Jr., of Washington, D. C. Also elected were Marvin C. Bowling of Richmond, Va., vice president; Andrew W. McThenia, Jr., of Alexandria, Va., secretary-treasurer; and Mrs. Bette L. MacCorkle, assistant secretary-treasurer. Named to the association council were Gilbert Bocetti, Jr., of Greensboro, N. C., Samuel L. Davidson of Washington, D. C., John G. Fox of Washington, D. C., John F. Kay, Jr., of Richmond, Va., and Charles T. Tucker of Norfolk, Va.

PHI BETA KAPPA ELECTION

Eleven Washington and Lee University students and one recent graduate have been elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity for scholarship. Those elected include nine academic seniors, Ira R. Adams of Closter, N. J.; Thomas C. Davis, III, of Wilmington, Del.; John S. Graham, III, of Richmond, Va.; Kenneth M. Greene of Martinsville, Va.; John K. Hopkins of Annapolis, Md.; Richard S. Kurz of New Orleans; Thomas P. Leggett of Piggott, Ark.; Richard E. Simon, Jr. of Highland Park, Ill.; and William E. Torrey, III, of Round Hill, Va. Named from the Law School were seniors Ronald J. Bacigal of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Peter W. Martone of Norfolk, Va., and January law graduate James C. Treadway, Jr., of Union, S. C.

Vermont Royster, editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, spoke at the annual Phi Beta Kappa-Cincinnati Society Convocation. (His remarks will be presented fully in a later issue of this magazine.)

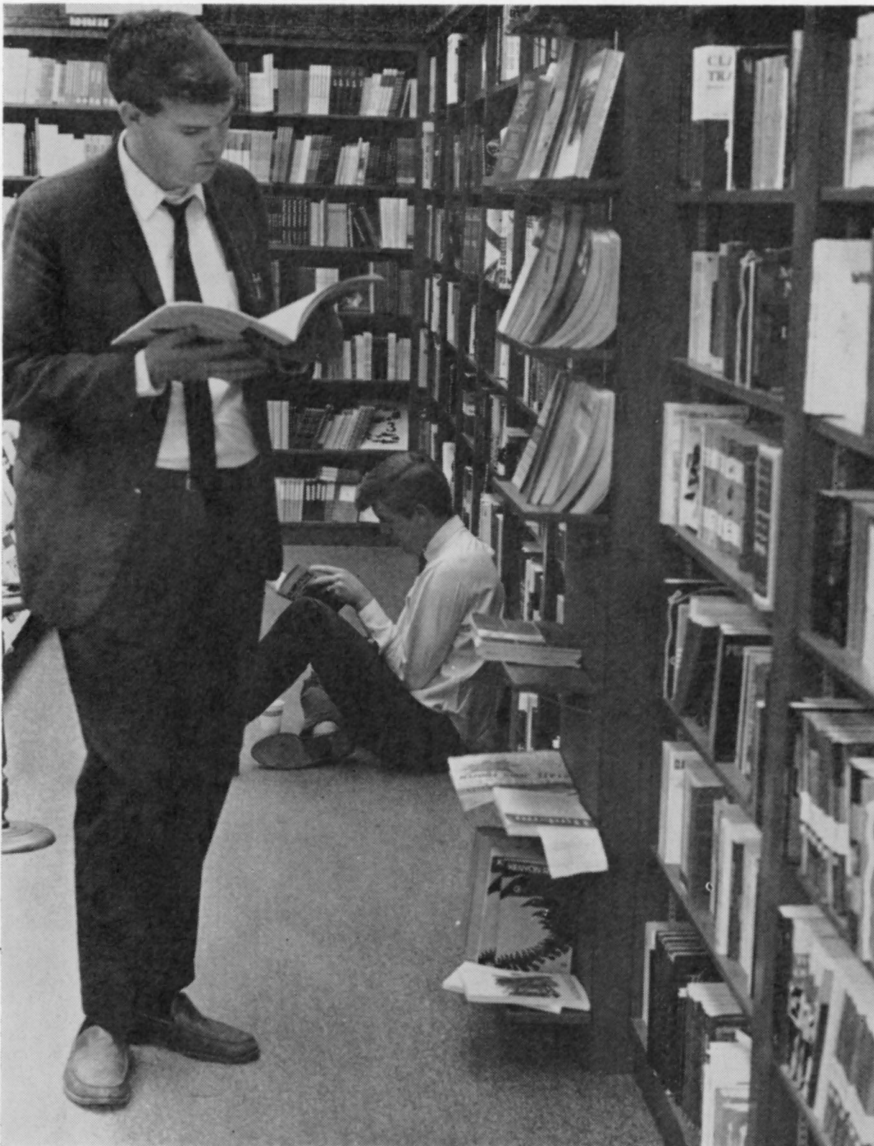


Eta Beta Pie is the idea here as BERN BONIFANT (left) and JEFF BRIDGES compete in the pie-eating contest during Greek Week.



At Last

Books, Books, Books—For Sale



A familiar bookstore scene: browsing and lounging.

All books are divisible into two classes: the books of the hour, and the books of all time.

JOHN RUSKIN

SURELY Ian Fleming's *Chitty-Chitty-Bang-Bang* is in Ruskin's first class (although it may become a children's classic) just as surely as Homer's *Odyssey* and Joyce's *Ulysses* are in Ruskin's second class.

But never mind. Go to the Washington and Lee University Bookstore, and you can buy these volumes for a price not large and many, many more on—well, you name the subject—they've got it or they'll get it for you.

If there is any one thing that has set the academic year 1966-67 apart from all others on the Washington and Lee campus it has to be the bookstore.

"At last," goes the concensus among faculty members and students, "the University has a decent bookstore."

Mrs. Robert Rushing, the manager, calls it in her promotion of it—and she is a promoter only a little less sanguine than the great Barnum himself—"a gallimaufry [look it up] of fine books." It is all of that and a lot more. It is a fun place—albeit an intellectual fun place. It is the nearest thing to a

salon the University has ever had smack dab on the campus.

It has been the setting of poetry and play readings, autograph parties, art shows, literary bull sessions, and occasional outcries against the Philistines. It is a place where faculty members go browsing, husbanding limited personal book budgets, and wrecking them altogether. It is a place where students go often and in droves to look, thumb, and buy what they can. It is a place that makes anyone who respects books feel guilty about the books he hasn't read.

It is a place where one browser overhears another and wonders: "Gertrude Stein! My god, no!" "This thing by Drury is a potboiler." "Peanuts has gone ape. Schulz is a theologian now." "Hey, you ought to get this book, boy; it changed my life." This last said of *Sex and the Single Man* by Albert Ellis, Ph.D.

Mrs. Rushing is ever alert to literary happenings and to happenings in general. Let Sen. Strom Thurmond complain to all the

world that Washington bookstores are suppressing *The Spirit of '76*, and out she comes with a special display: "We have the book Strom Thurmond says he can't buy..." Let a faculty member have a book published; let a University artist illustrate a magazine story; let a literary figure visit the campus; let the Pulitzer prizes be announced—zap, Mrs. Rushing is out with a not-to-be ignored display of the pertinent material for sale.

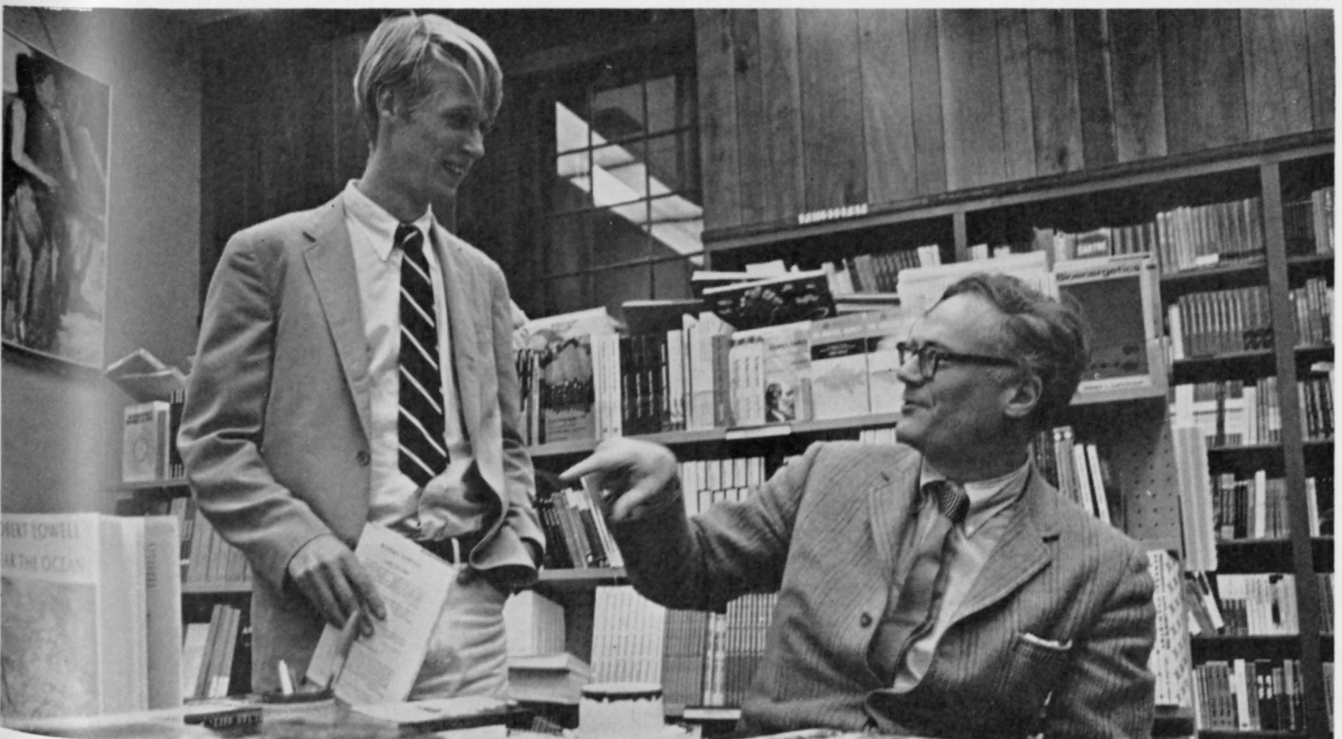
The bookstore's sponsorship this spring of a reading, via the voices of many faculty members, of *Mac-Bird* was a happening of no mean proportions. The students at least regarded it so. They packed duPont Auditorium to gawk and guffaw.

On a slightly different plane but no less popular were other memorable events: an autograph party at the store's grand opening on Nov. 3 by James Dickey, consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress and a winner of the National Book Award; a poetry reading by Washington and Lee's own Dabney Stuart; autograph parties by Dr.

Forrest Pogue, Marshall's biographer, POP-author Tom Wolfe, W&L, '52, and poet Robert Lowell; and a panel discussion of *Marat-Sade*, moderated by Dr. Albert Gordon, theatre director of the University of Toledo, in connection with the Troubadour production of the play at Washington and Lee.

There have been two art shows and auctions at the bookstore—one of works by local artists including students and the other, also local works, to benefit the restoration of Italian art damaged by the recent floods that shook the art world.

To be sure, books are being sold and presumably read. Mrs. Rushing reckons about 5,000 book sales during the first five months of operation. That works out to about three books per student. And customers can buy the *New York Times*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Washington Post*, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, and 15 different literary magazines and journals of comment and opinion, some of them not ordinarily found on newsstands, such



POET ROBERT LOWELL makes a point during an autograph party at the bookstore.

as *Commentary*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Encounter*, and the *London Times Literary Supplement*.

Today the store stocks two to five copies of about 5,000 titles, mostly paperbacks with a scattering of hardbounds of selected bestsellers and books not yet available in paperback. But any book in print, and some out of print, are available by special order with delivery normally within three weeks. The store has on hand for the convenience of book hunters hefty volumes of *Books in Print*, *Subject Guide to Books in Print*, and *Publisher's Trade List Annual*, the catalogue of every book publisher.

It all started when the University had to admit that the old textbook-supply store and snack-bar on Lee Avenue adjacent to the Student Union was not doing well. The old store had only a few shelves of paperbacks to offer students looking for optional reading.

So the old dining hall between the Freshman Dormitories and McCormick Library, once known as the Beanery, was renovated to house the University Supply Store and snack-bar on the main floor and the textbook division in the basement. (Snack-bar and supply store trade has nearly tripled at the new location.) A completely new one-story building was added to the rear of the main building to house the new bookstore. Treasurer James Whitehead was a guiding light in the whole development together with a bookstore committee headed by Dr. David Sprunt and composed of Dr. J. D. Futch, III, Dr. Odell McGuire, Prof. B. S. Stephenson, Prof. John Gunn, and Dr. Severn Duvall.

Mrs. Rushing is assisted by Mrs. Paul Plott, secretary, and has the part-time help of Miss Patsy Junkin and 10 students.

Mrs. Rushing is emphatic in her praise of University officials' affirmative attitude toward the bookstore. The University recognized



MRS. ROBERT RUSHING
Happiness is a bookstore.

the need for the store and went about doing it right. It did not stint on design, furnishings, and financial backing. And the bookstore has been free of restrictions to try its wings in the areas of book selection and sponsorship of events. Critical reviews, student demands, and faculty recommendations have played an important role in book selections, and the availability of talent has been the source for sponsorship of special events.

The Publications Board at the annual Senior Banquet honored Mrs. Rushing, and by extension the University, by awarding her one of the *Ring-tum Phi's* awards for outstanding service to the University. The citation hailed the contribution the bookstore is making to campus intellectual life.

Take it from Samuel Johnson: "The booksellers are generous liberal-minded men." Had he known Mrs. Rushing he may well have added "and women." Anyway, the back of the old Beanery is full of books and, best of all, book-buyers.

About the Following Pages

WE COMMEND the following article to every Washington and Lee alumnus. The topic—the partnership between the Federal government and higher education—is timely in that the Alumni Board of Directors recently recommended that the University Board of Trustees appraise Federal grant and loan programs which may be available to help improve or expand the University's buildings and facilities.

The article discusses the arguments for and against Federal aid, traces its development, outlines the philosophy behind it, singles out danger signals, and suggests means of overcoming the perils. The conclusion is that "...the continuation and probably the enlargement of the partnership between the Federal government and higher education appears to be inevitable. The real task facing the nation is to make it work." And McGeorge Bundy, head of the Ford Foundation, calls the partnership "a great adventure in the purpose and performance of a free people."

The article was prepared for use in alumni and university magazines by Editorial Projects for Education, an organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

The views expressed do not reflect the official policies of Washington and Lee University. But they are views which should be known and discussed by everyone who values the role of higher education in American society today.

THE EDITORS



THE ALUMNI MAGAZINE

*America's colleges and universities,
recipients of billions in Federal funds,
have a new relationship:*

Life with Uncle



W

HAT WOULD HAPPEN if all the Federal dollars now going to America's colleges and universities were suddenly withdrawn?

The president of one university pondered the question briefly, then replied: "Well, first, there would be this very loud sucking sound."

Indeed there would. It would be heard from Berkeley's gates to Harvard's yard, from Colby, Maine, to Kilgore, Texas. And in its wake would come shock waves that would rock the entire establishment of American higher education.

No institution of higher learning, regardless of its size or remoteness from Washington, can escape the impact of the Federal government's involvement in higher education. Of the 2,200 institutions of higher learning in the United States, about 1,800 participate in one or more Federally supported or sponsored programs. (Even an institution which receives no Federal dollars is affected—for it must compete for faculty, students, and private dollars with the institutions that do receive Federal funds for such things.)

Hence, although hardly anyone seriously believes that Federal spending on the campus is going to stop or even decrease significantly, the possibility, however remote, is enough to send shivers down the nation's academic backbone. Colleges and universities operate on such tight budgets that even a relatively slight ebb in the flow of Federal funds could be serious. The fiscal belt-tightening in Washington, caused by the war in Vietnam and the threat of inflation, has already brought a financial squeeze to some institutions.

A look at what would happen if all Federal dollars were suddenly withdrawn from colleges and universities may be an exercise in the absurd, but it dramatizes the depth of government involvement:

▶ The nation's undergraduates would lose more than 800,000 scholarships, loans, and work-study grants, amounting to well over \$300 million.

▶ Colleges and universities would lose some \$2 billion which now supports research on the campuses. Consequently some 50 per cent of America's science faculty members would be without support for their research. They would lose the summer salaries which they have come to depend on—and, in some cases, they would lose part of their salaries for the other nine months, as well.

▶ The big government-owned research laboratories which several universities operate under contract would be closed. Although this might end some management headaches for the universities, it would also deprive thousands of scientists and engineers of employment and the institutions of several million dollars in overhead reimbursements and fees.

▶ The newly established National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities—for which faculties have waited for years—would collapse before its first grants were spent.

▶ Planned or partially constructed college and university buildings, costing roughly \$2.5 billion, would be delayed or abandoned altogether.

▶ Many of our most eminent universities and medical schools would find their annual budgets sharply reduced—in some cases by more than 50 per cent. And the 68 land-grant institutions would lose Fed-

A partnership of brains, money, and mutual need

eral institutional support which they have been receiving since the nineteenth century.

► Major parts of the anti-poverty program, the new GI Bill, the Peace Corps, and the many other programs which call for spending on the campuses would founder.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT is now the "Big Spender" in the academic world. Last year, Washington spent more money on the nation's campuses than did the 50 state governments combined. The National Institutes of Health alone spent more on educational and research projects than any one state allocated for higher education. The National Science Foundation, also a Federal agency, awarded more funds to colleges and universities than did all the business corporations in America. And the U.S. Office of Education's annual expenditure in higher education of \$1.2 billion far exceeded all gifts from private foundations and alumni. The \$5 billion or so that the Federal government will spend on campuses this year constitutes more than 25 per cent of higher education's total budget.

About half of the Federal funds now going to academic institutions support research and research-related activities—and, in most cases, the research is in the sciences. Most often an individual scholar, with his institution's blessing, applies directly to a Federal agency for funds to support his work. A professor of chemistry, for example, might apply to the National Science Foundation for funds to pay for salaries (part of his own, his collaborators', and his research technicians'), equipment, graduate-student stipends, travel, and anything else he could justify as essential to his work. A panel of his scholarly peers from colleges and universities, assembled by NSF, meets periodically in Washington to evaluate his and other applications. If the panel members approve, the professor usually receives his grant and his college or university receives a percentage of the total amount to meet its overhead costs. (Under several Federal programs, the institution itself can

request funds to help construct buildings and grants to strengthen or initiate research programs.)

The other half of the Federal government's expenditure in higher education is for student aid, for books and equipment, for classroom buildings, laboratories, and dormitories, for overseas projects, and—recently, in modest amounts—for the general strengthening of the institution.

There is almost no Federal agency which does not provide some funds for higher education. And there are few activities on a campus that are not eligible for some kind of government aid.

CLEARLY our colleges and universities now depend so heavily on Federal funds to help pay for salaries, tuition, research, construction, and operating costs that any significant decline in Federal support would disrupt the whole enterprise of American higher education.

To some educators, this dependence is a threat to the integrity and independence of the colleges and universities. "It is unnerving to know that our system of higher education is highly vulnerable to the whims and fickleness of politics," says a man who has held high positions both in government and on the campus.

Others minimize the hazards. Public institutions, they point out, have always been vulnerable in this

Every institution, however small or remote, feels the effects of the Federal role in higher education.



sense—yet look how they've flourished. Congressmen, in fact, have been conscientious in their approach to Federal support of higher education; the problem is that standards other than those of the universities and colleges could become the determining factors in the nature and direction of Federal support. In any case, the argument runs, all academic institutions depend on the good will of others to provide the support that insures freedom. McGeorge Bundy, before he left the White House to head the Ford Foundation, said flatly: "American higher education is more and not less free and strong because of Federal funds." Such funds, he argued, actually have enhanced freedom by enlarging the opportunity of institutions to act; they are no more tainted than are dollars from other sources; and the way in which they are allocated is closer to academic tradition than is the case with nearly all other major sources of funds.

The issue of Federal control notwithstanding, Federal support of higher education is taking its place alongside military budgets and farm subsidies as one of the government's essential activities. All evidence indicates that such is the public's will. Education has always had a special worth in this country, and each new generation sets the valuation higher. In a recent Gallup Poll on national goals, Americans listed education as having first priority. Governors, state legislators, and Congressmen, ever sensitive to voter attitudes, are finding that the improvement of education is not only a noble issue on which to stand, but a winning one.

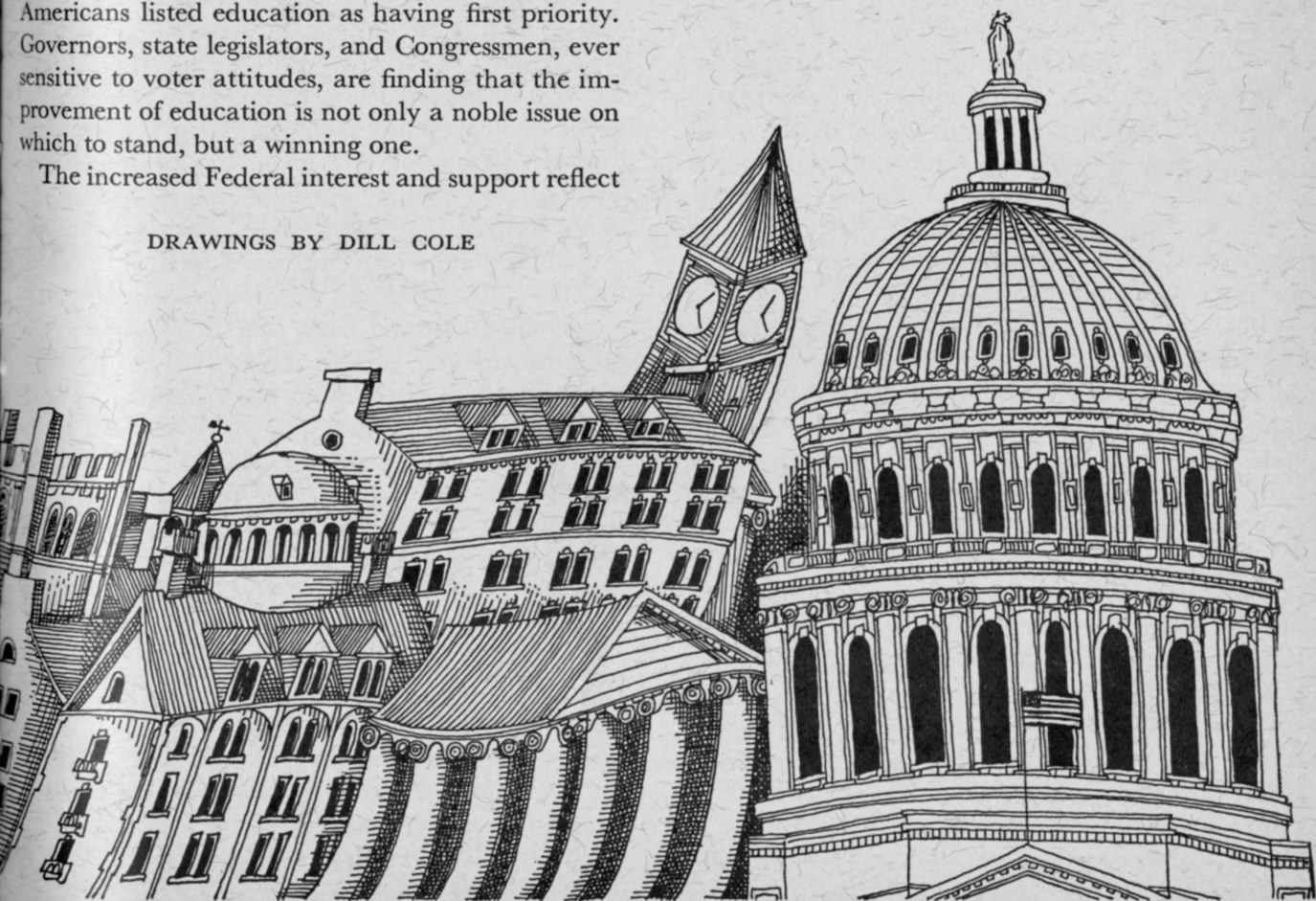
The increased Federal interest and support reflect

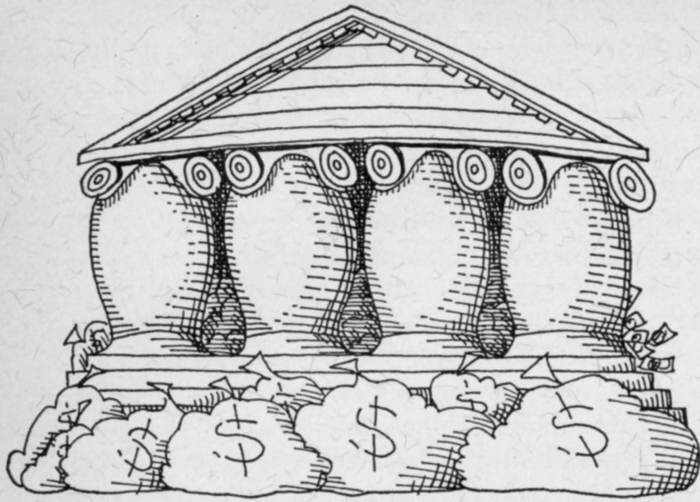
another fact: the government now relies as heavily on the colleges and universities as the institutions do on the government. President Johnson told an audience at Princeton last year that in "almost every field of concern, from economics to national security, the academic community has become a central instrument of public policy in the United States."

Logan Wilson, president of the American Council on Education (an organization which often speaks in behalf of higher education), agrees. "Our history attests to the vital role which colleges and universities have played in assuring the nation's security and progress, and our present circumstances magnify rather than diminish the role," he says. "Since the final responsibility for our collective security and welfare can reside only in the Federal government, a close partnership between government and higher education is essential."

THE PARTNERSHIP indeed exists. As a report of the American Society of Biological Chemists has said, "the condition of mutual dependence be-

DRAWINGS BY DILL COLE





tween the Federal government and institutions of higher learning and research is one of the most profound and significant developments of our time.”

Directly and indirectly, the partnership has produced enormous benefits. It has played a central role in this country's progress in science and technology—and hence has contributed to our national security, our high standard of living, the lengthening life span, our world leadership. One analysis credits to education 40 per cent of the nation's growth in economic productivity in recent years.

Despite such benefits, some thoughtful observers are concerned about the future development of the government-campus partnership. They are asking how the flood of Federal funds will alter the traditional missions of higher education, the time-honored responsibility of the states, and the flow of private funds to the campuses. They wonder if the give and take between equal partners can continue, when one has the money and the other “only the brains.”

Problems already have arisen from the dynamic and complex relationship between Washington and the academic world. How serious and complex such problems can become is illustrated by the current controversy over the concentration of Federal research funds on relatively few campuses and in certain sections of the country.

The problem grew out of World War II, when the government turned to the campuses for desperately needed scientific research. Since many of the best-known and most productive scientists were working in a dozen or so institutions in the Northeast and a few in the Midwest and California, more than half of the Federal research funds were spent there. (Most of the remaining money went to another 50 universities with research and graduate training.)

The wartime emergency obviously justified this

The haves and have-nots

concentration of funds. When the war ended, however, the lopsided distribution of Federal research funds did not. In fact, it has continued right up to the present, with 29 institutions receiving more than 50 per cent of Federal research dollars.

To the institutions on the receiving end, the situation seems natural and proper. They are, after all, the strongest and most productive research centers in the nation. The government, they argue, has an obligation to spend the public's money where it will yield the highest return to the nation.

The less-favored institutions recognize this obligation, too. But they maintain that it is equally important to the nation to develop new institutions of high quality—yet, without financial help from Washington, the second- and third-rank institutions will remain just that.

In late 1965 President Johnson, in a memorandum to the heads of Federal departments and agencies, acknowledged the importance of maintaining scientific excellence in the institutions where it now exists. But, he emphasized, Federal research funds should also be used to strengthen and develop new centers of excellence. Last year this “spread the wealth” movement gained momentum, as a number of agencies stepped up their efforts to broaden the distribution of research money. The Department of Defense, for example, one of the bigger purchasers of research, designated \$18 million for this academic year to help about 50 widely scattered institutions develop into high-grade research centers. But with economies induced by the war in Vietnam, it is doubtful whether enough money will be available in the near future to end the controversy.

Eventually, Congress may have to act. In so doing, it is almost certain to displease, and perhaps hurt, some institutions. To the pessimist, the situation is a sign of troubled times ahead. To the optimist, it is the democratic process at work.

RECENT STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS have dramatized another problem to which the partnership between the government and the campus has contributed: the relative emphasis that is placed

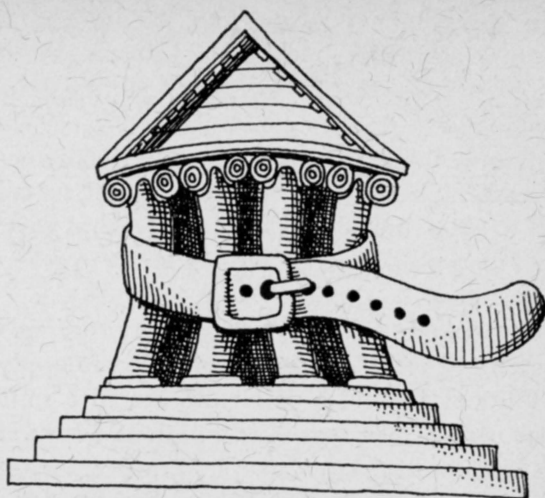
compete for limited funds

on research and on the teaching of undergraduates. Wisconsin's Representative Henry Reuss conducted a Congressional study of the situation. Subsequently he said: "University teaching has become a sort of poor relation to research. I don't quarrel with the goal of excellence in science, but it is pursued at the expense of another important goal—excellence of teaching. Teaching suffers and is going to suffer more."

The problem is not limited to universities. It is having a pronounced effect on the smaller liberal arts colleges, the women's colleges, and the junior colleges—all of which have as their primary function the teaching of undergraduates. To offer a first-rate education, the colleges must attract and retain a first-rate faculty, which in turn attracts good students and financial support. But undergraduate colleges can rarely compete with Federally supported universities in faculty salaries, fellowship awards, research opportunities, and plant and equipment. The president of one of the best undergraduate colleges says: "When we do get a young scholar who skillfully combines research and teaching abilities, the universities lure him from us with the promise of a high salary, light teaching duties, frequent leaves, and almost anything else he may want."

Leland Haworth, whose National Science Foundation distributes more than \$300 million annually for research activities and graduate programs on the campuses, disagrees. "I hold little or no brief," he says, "for the allegation that Federal support of research has detracted seriously from undergraduate teaching. I dispute the contention heard in some quarters that certain of our major universities have become giant research factories concentrating on Federally sponsored research projects to the detriment of their educational functions." Most university scholars would probably support Mr. Haworth's contention that teachers who conduct research are generally better teachers, and that the research enterprise has infused science education with new substance and vitality.

To get perspective on the problem, compare university research today with what it was before World War II. A prominent physicist calls the pre-war days "a horse-and-buggy period." In 1930, colleges and universities spent less than \$20 million on scientific research, and that came largely from pri-



vate foundations, corporations, and endowment income. Scholars often built their equipment from ingeniously adapted scraps and spare machine parts. Graduate students considered it compensation enough just to be allowed to participate.

Some three decades and \$125 billion later, there is hardly an academic scientist who does not feel pressure to get government funds. The chairman of one leading biology department admits that "if a young scholar doesn't have a grant when he comes here, he had better get one within a year or so or he's out; we have no funds to support his research."

Considering the large amounts of money available for research and graduate training, and recognizing that the publication of research findings is still the primary criterion for academic promotion, it is not surprising that the faculties of most universities spend a substantial part of their energies in those activities.

Federal agencies are looking for ways to ease the problem. The National Science Foundation, for example, has set up a new program which will make grants to undergraduate colleges for the improvement of science instruction.

More help will surely be forthcoming.

THE FACT that Federal funds have been concentrated in the sciences has also had a pronounced effect on colleges and universities. In many institutions, faculty members in the natural sciences earn more than faculty members in the humanities and social sciences; they have better facilities, more frequent leaves, and generally more influence on the campus.

The government's support of science can also disrupt the academic balance and internal priorities of a college or university. One president explained:

"Our highest-priority construction project was a \$3 million building for our humanities departments. Under the Higher Education Facilities Act, we could expect to get a third of this from the Federal government. This would leave \$2 million for us to get from private sources.

"But then, under a new government program, the biology and psychology faculty decided to apply to the National Institutes of Health for \$1.5 million for new faculty members over a period of five years. These additional faculty people, however, made it necessary for us to go ahead immediately with our plans for a \$4 million science building—so we gave *it* the No. 1 priority and moved the humanities building down the list.

"We could finance half the science building's cost with Federal funds. In addition, the scientists pointed out, they could get several training grants which would provide stipends to graduate students and tuition to our institution.

"You see what this meant? Both needs were valid—those of the humanities and those of the sciences. For \$2 million of private money, I could either build a \$3 million humanities building *or* I could build a \$4 million science building, get \$1.5 million for additional faculty, and pick up a few hundred thousand dollars in training grants. Either-or; not both."

The president could have added that if the scientists had been denied the privilege of applying to NIH, they might well have gone to another institution, taking their research grants with them. On the other hand, under the conditions of the academic marketplace, it was unlikely that the humanities scholars would be able to exercise a similar mobility.

The case also illustrates why academic administrators sometimes complain that Federal support of an individual faculty member's research projects casts their institution in the ineffectual role of a legal middleman, prompting the faculty member to feel a greater loyalty to a Federal agency than to the college or university.

Congress has moved to lessen the disparity between support of the humanities and social sciences on the one hand and support of the physical and biological sciences on the other. It established the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities—a move which, despite a pitifully small first-year allocation of funds, offers some encouragement. And close observers of the Washington scene predict that

The affluence of research

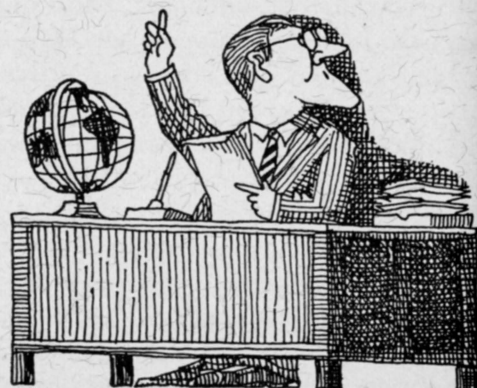
the social sciences, which have been receiving some Federal support, are destined to get considerably more in the next few years.

EFFORTS TO COPE with such difficult problems must begin with an understanding of the nature and background of the government-campus partnership. But this presents a problem in itself, for one encounters a welter of conflicting statistics, contradictory information, and wide differences of honest opinion. The task is further complicated by the swiftness with which the situation continually changes. And—the ultimate complication—there is almost no uniformity or coordination in the Federal government's numerous programs affecting higher education.

Each of the 50 or so agencies dispensing Federal funds to the colleges and universities is responsible for its own program, and no single Federal agency supervises the entire enterprise. (The creation of the Office of Science and Technology in 1962 represented an attempt to cope with the multiplicity of relationships. But so far there has been little significant improvement.) Even within the two houses of Congress, responsibility for the government's expenditures on the campuses is scattered among several committees.

Not only does the lack of a coordinated Federal program make it difficult to find a clear definition of the government's role in higher education, but it also creates a number of problems both in Washington and on the campuses.

The Bureau of the Budget, for example, has had to



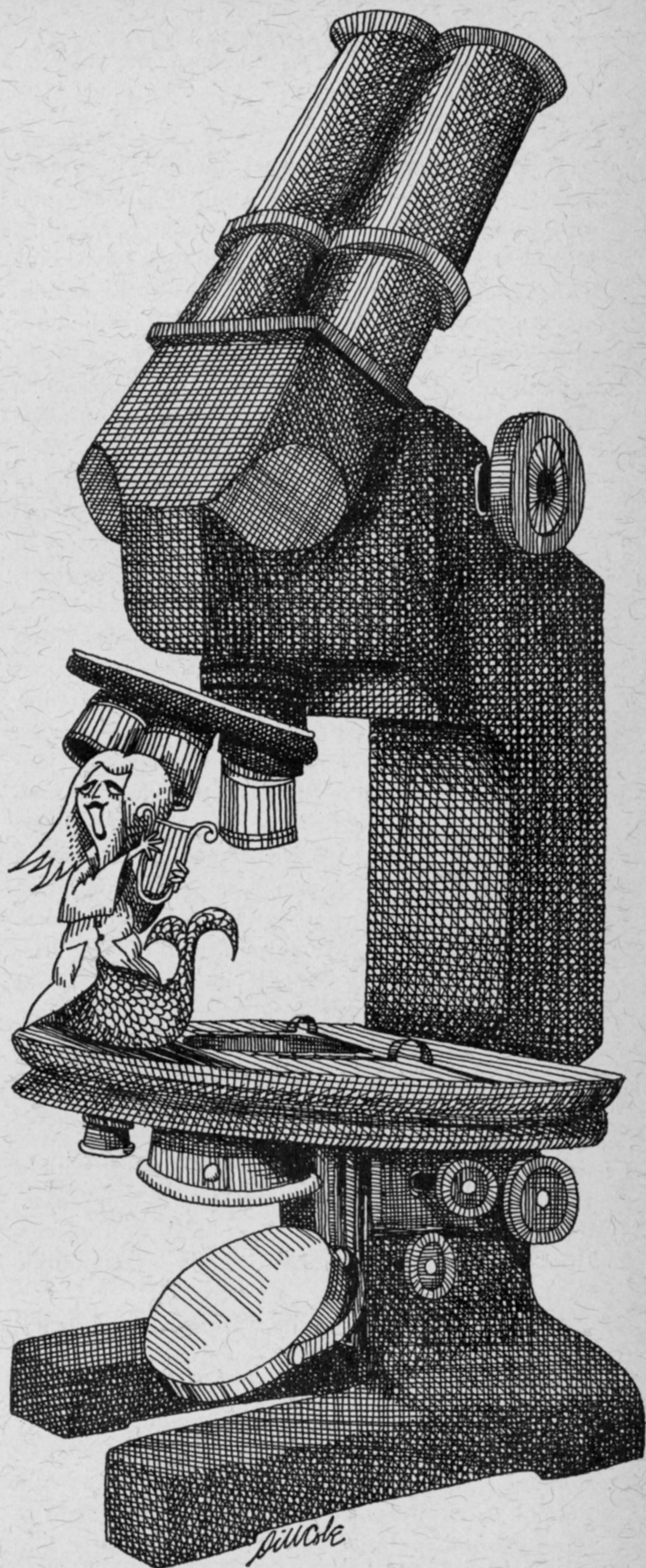
a siren song to teachers

wrestle with several uncoordinated, duplicative Federal science budgets and with different accounting systems. Congress, faced with the almost impossible task of keeping informed about the esoteric world of science in order to legislate intelligently, finds it difficult to control and direct the fast-growing Federal investment in higher education. And the individual government agencies are forced to make policy decisions and to respond to political and other pressures without adequate or consistent guidelines from above.

The colleges and universities, on the other hand, must negotiate the maze of Federal bureaus with consummate skill if they are to get their share of the Federal largesse. If they succeed, they must then cope with mountains of paperwork, disparate systems of accounting, and volumes of regulations that differ from agency to agency. Considering the magnitude of the financial rewards at stake, the institutions have had no choice but to enlarge their administrative staffs accordingly, adding people who can handle the business problems, wrestle with paperwork, manage grants and contracts, and untangle legal snarls. College and university presidents are constantly looking for competent academic administrators to prowling the Federal agencies in search of programs and opportunities in which their institutions can profitably participate.

The latter group of people, whom the press calls "university lobbyists," has been growing in number. At least a dozen institutions now have full-time representatives working in Washington. Many more have members of their administrative and academic staffs shuttling to and from the capital to negotiate Federal grants and contracts, cultivate agency personnel, and try to influence legislation. Still other institutions have enlisted the aid of qualified alumni or trustees who happen to live in Washington.

THE LACK of a uniform Federal policy prevents the clear statement of national goals that might give direction to the government's investments in higher education. This takes a toll in effectiveness and consistency and tends to produce contradictions and conflicts. The teaching-versus-research controversy is one example.



Fund-raisers prowl the Washington maze

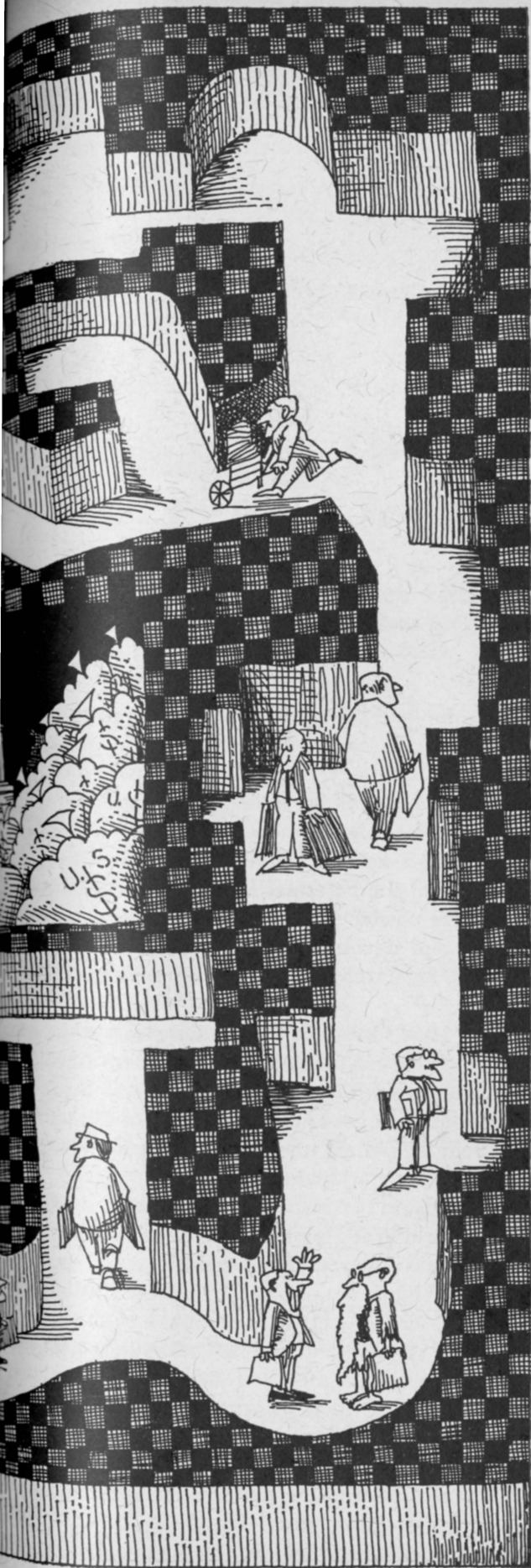
President Johnson provided another. Last summer, he publicly asked if the country is really getting its money's worth from its support of scientific research. He implied that the time may have come to apply more widely, for the benefit of the nation, the knowledge that Federally sponsored medical research had produced in recent years. A wave of apprehension spread through the medical schools when the President's remarks were reported. The inference to be drawn was that the Federal funds supporting the elaborate research effort, built at the urging of the government, might now be diverted to actual medical care and treatment. Later the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, John W. Gardner, tried to lay a calming hand on the medical scientists' fevered brows by making a strong reaffirmation of the National Institutes of Health's commitment to basic research. But the apprehensiveness remains.

Other events suggest that the 25-year honeymoon of science and the government may be ending. Connecticut's Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario, a man who is not intimidated by the mystique of modern science, has stepped up his campaign to have a greater part of the National Science Foundation budget spent on applied research. And, despite pleas from scientists and NSF administrators, Congress terminated the costly Mohole project, which was designed to gain more fundamental information about the internal structure of the earth.

Some observers feel that because it permits and often causes such conflicts, the diversity in the government's support of higher education is a basic flaw in the partnership. Others, however, believe this diversity, despite its disadvantages, guarantees a margin of independence to colleges and universities that would be jeopardized in a monolithic "super-bureau."

Good or bad, the diversity was probably essential to the development of the partnership between Washington and the academic world. Charles Kidd, executive secretary of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, puts it bluntly when he points out that the system's pluralism has allowed us to avoid dealing "directly with the ideological problem of what the total relationship of the government and universities should be. If we had had to face these ideological and political pressures head-on over the





past few years, the confrontation probably would have wrecked the system.”

That confrontation may be coming closer, as Federal allocations to science and education come under sharper scrutiny in Congress and as the partnership enters a new and significant phase.

FEDERAL AID to higher education began with the Ordinance of 1787, which set aside public lands for schools and declared that the “means of education shall forever be encouraged.” But the two forces that most shaped American higher education, say many historians, were the land-grant movement of the nineteenth century and the Federal support of scientific research that began in World War II.

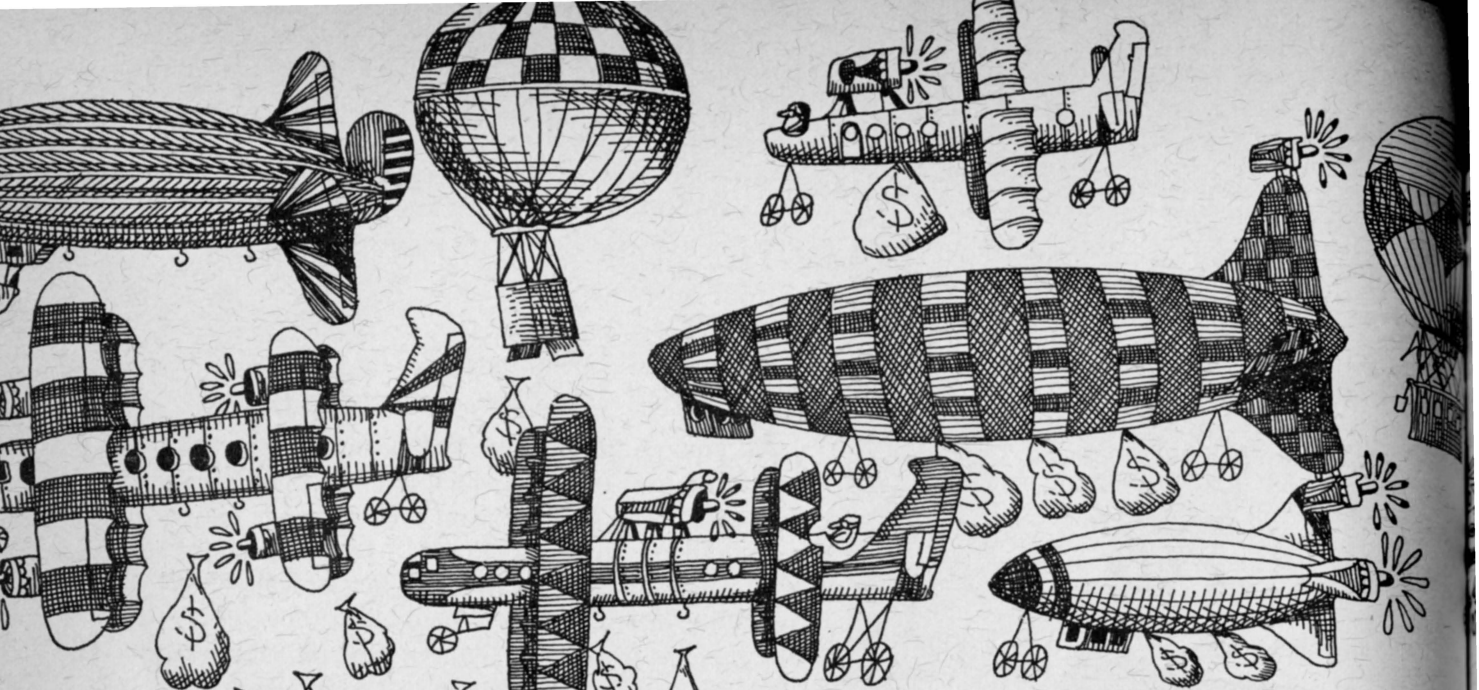
The land-grant legislation and related acts of Congress in subsequent years established the American concept of enlisting the resources of higher education to meet pressing national needs. The laws were pragmatic and were designed to improve education and research in the natural sciences, from which agricultural and industrial expansion could proceed. From these laws has evolved the world’s greatest system of public higher education.

In this century the Federal involvement grew spasmodically during such periods of crisis as World War I and the depression of the thirties. But it was not until World War II that the relationship began its rapid evolution into the dynamic and intimate partnership that now exists.

Federal agencies and industrial laboratories were ill-prepared in 1940 to supply the research and technology so essential to a full-scale war effort. The government therefore turned to the nation’s colleges and universities. Federal funds supported scientific research on the campuses and built huge research facilities to be operated by universities under contract, such as Chicago’s Argonne Laboratory and California’s laboratory in Los Alamos.

So successful was the new relationship that it continued to flourish after the war. Federal research funds poured onto the campuses from military agencies, the National Institutes of Health, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation. The amounts of money increased spectacularly. At the beginning of the war the Federal government spent less than \$200 million a year for all research and development. By 1950, the Federal “r & d” expenditure totaled \$1 billion.

The Soviet Union’s launching of Sputnik jolted



Even those campuses which traditionally stand apart from government find it hard to resist Federal aid.

the nation and brought a dramatic surge in support of scientific research. President Eisenhower named James R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to be Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was established, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958 was passed. Federal spending for scientific research and development increased to \$5.8 billion. Of this, \$400 million went to colleges and universities.

The 1960's brought a new dimension to the relationship between the Federal government and higher education. Until then, Federal aid was almost synonymous with government support of science, and all Federal dollars allocated to campuses were to meet specific national needs.

There were two important exceptions: the GI Bill after World War II, which crowded the colleges and universities with returning servicemen and spent \$19 billion on educational benefits, and the National Defense Education Act, which was the broadest legislation of its kind and the first to be based, at least in part, on the premise that support of education itself is as much in the national interest as support which is based on the colleges' contributions to something as specific as the national defense.

The crucial turning-points were reached in the Kennedy-Johnson years. President Kennedy said: "We pledge ourselves to seek a system of higher edu-





education where every young American can be educated, not according to his race or his means, but according to his capacity. Never in the life of this country has the pursuit of that goal become more important or more urgent." Here was a clear national commitment to universal higher education, a public acknowledgment that higher education is worthy of support for its own sake. The Kennedy and Johnson administrations produced legislation which authorized:

- ▶ \$1.5 billion in matching funds for new construction on the nation's campuses.
- ▶ \$151 million for local communities for the building of junior colleges.
- ▶ \$432 million for new medical and dental schools and for aid to their students.
- ▶ The first large-scale Federal program of undergraduate scholarships, and the first Federal package combining them with loans and jobs to help individual students.
- ▶ Grants to strengthen college and university libraries.
- ▶ Significant amounts of Federal money for "promising institutions," in an effort to lift the entire system of higher education.
- ▶ The first significant support of the humanities.

In addition, dozens of "Great Society" bills included funds for colleges and universities. And their number is likely to increase in the years ahead.

The full significance of the developments of the past few years will probably not be known for some time. But it is clear that the partnership between the

Federal government and higher education has entered a new phase. The question of the Federal government's total relationship to colleges and universities—avoided for so many years—has still not been squarely faced. But a confrontation may be just around the corner.

THE MAJOR PITFALL, around which Presidents and Congressmen have detoured, is the issue of the separation of state and church. The Constitution of the United States says nothing about the Federal government's responsibility for education. So the rationale for Federal involvement, up to now, has been the Constitution's Article I, which grants Congress the power to spend tax money for the common defense and the general welfare of the nation.

So long as Federal support of education was specific in nature and linked to the national defense, the religious issue could be skirted. But as the emphasis moved to providing for the national welfare, the legal grounds became less firm, for the First Amendment to the Constitution says, in part, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion. . . ."

So far, for practical and obvious reasons, neither the President nor Congress has met the problem head-on. But the battle has been joined, anyway. Some cases challenging grants to church-related col-

A new phase in government-campus relationships

Is higher education losing control of its destiny?

leges are now in the courts. And Congress is being pressed to pass legislation that would permit a citizen to challenge, in the Federal courts, the Congressional acts relating to higher education.

Meanwhile, America's 893 church-related colleges are eligible for funds under most Federal programs supporting higher education, and nearly all have received such funds. Most of these institutions would applaud a decision permitting the support to continue.

Some, however, would not. The Southern Baptists and the Seventh Day Adventists, for instance, have opposed Federal aid to the colleges and universities related to their denominations. Furman University, for example, under pressure from the South Carolina Baptist convention, returned a \$612,000 Federal grant that it had applied for and received. Many colleges are awaiting the report of a Southern Baptist study group, due this summer.

Such institutions face an agonizing dilemma: stand fast on the principle of separation of church and state and take the financial consequences, or join the majority of colleges and universities and risk Federal influence. Said one delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention: "Those who say we're going to become second-rate schools unless we take Federal funds see clearly. I'm beginning to see it so clearly it's almost a nightmarish thing. I've moved toward Federal aid reluctantly; I don't like it."

Some colleges and universities, while refusing Federal aid in principle, permit some exceptions. Wheaton College, in Illinois, is a hold-out; but it allows some of its professors to accept National Science Foundation research grants. So does Rockford College, in Illinois. Others shun government money, but let their students accept Federal scholarships and loans. The president of one small church-related college, faced with acute financial problems, says simply: "The basic issue for us is survival."

RECENT FEDERAL PROGRAMS have sharpened the conflict between Washington and the states in fixing the responsibility for education. Traditionally and constitutionally, the responsibility has generally been with the states. But as Federal support has equaled and surpassed the state alloca-

tions to higher education, the question of responsibility is less clear.

The great growth in quality and Ph.D. production of many state universities, for instance, is undoubtedly due in large measure to Federal support. Federal dollars pay for most of the scientific research in state universities, make possible higher salaries which attract outstanding scholars, contribute substantially to new buildings, and provide large amounts of student aid. Clark Kerr speaks of the "Federal grant university," and the University of California (which he used to head) is an apt example: nearly half of its total income comes from Washington.

To most governors and state legislators, the Federal grants are a mixed blessing. Although they have helped raise the quality and capabilities of state institutions, the grants have also raised the pressure on state governments to increase their appropriations for higher education, if for no other reason than to fulfill the matching requirement of many Federal awards. But even funds which are not channeled through the state agencies and do not require the state to provide matching funds can give impetus to increased appropriations for higher education. Federal research grants to individual scholars, for example, may make it necessary for the state to provide more faculty members to get the teaching done.



"Many institutions not only do not look a gift horse in the mouth; they do not even pause to note whether it is a horse or a boa constrictor."—JOHN GARDNER

Last year, 38 states and territories joined the Compact for Education, an interstate organization designed to provide "close and continuing consultation among our several states on all matters of education." The operating arm of the Compact will gather information, conduct research, seek to improve standards, propose policies, "and do such things as may be necessary or incidental to the administration of its authority. . . ."

Although not spelled out in the formal language of the document, the Compact is clearly intended to enable the states to present a united front on the future of Federal aid to education.

IN TYPICALLY PRAGMATIC FASHION, we Americans want our colleges and universities to serve the public interest. We expect them to train enough doctors, lawyers, and engineers. We expect them to provide answers to immediate problems such as water and air pollution, urban blight, national defense, and disease. As we have done so often in the past, we expect the Federal government to build a creative and democratic system that will accomplish these things.

A faculty planning committee at one university stated in its report: ". . . A university is now regarded as a symbol for our age, the crucible in which—by some mysterious alchemy—man's long-awaited Utopia will at last be forged."

Some think the Federal role in higher education is growing too rapidly.

As early as 1952, the Association of American Universities' commission on financing higher education warned: "We as a nation should call a halt at this time to the introduction of new programs of direct Federal aid to colleges and universities. . . . Higher education at least needs time to digest what it has already undertaken and to evaluate the full impact of what it is already doing under Federal assistance." The recommendation went unheeded.

A year or so ago, Representative Edith Green of Oregon, an active architect of major education legislation, echoed this sentiment. The time has come, she said, "to stop, look, and listen," to evaluate the impact of Congressional action on the educational system. It seems safe to predict that Mrs. Green's warning, like that of the university presidents, will fail to halt the growth of Federal spending on the campus. But the note of caution she sounds will be well-taken by many who are increasingly concerned

about the impact of the Federal involvement in higher education.

The more pessimistic observers fear direct Federal control of higher education. With the loyalty-oath conflict in mind, they see peril in the requirement that Federally supported colleges and universities demonstrate compliance with civil rights legislation or lose their Federal support. They express alarm at recent agency anti-conflict-of-interest proposals that would require scholars who receive government support to account for all of their other activities.

For most who are concerned, however, the fear is not so much of direct Federal control as of Federal influence on the conduct of American higher education. Their worry is not that the government will deliberately restrict the freedom of the scholar, or directly change an institution of higher learning. Rather, they are afraid the scholar may be tempted to confine his studies to areas where Federal support is known to be available, and that institutions will be unable to resist the lure of Federal dollars.

Before he became Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, John W. Gardner said: "When a government agency with money to spend approaches a university, it can usually purchase almost any service it wants. And many institutions still follow the old practice of looking on funds so received as gifts. They not only do not look a gift horse in the mouth; they do not even pause to note whether it is a horse or a boa constrictor."

THE GREATEST OBSTACLE to the success of the government-campus partnership may lie in the fact that the partners have different objectives.

The Federal government's support of higher education has been essentially pragmatic. The Federal agencies have a mission to fulfill. To the degree that the colleges and universities can help to fulfill that mission, the agencies provide support.

The Atomic Energy Commission, for example, supports research and related activities in nuclear physics; the National Institutes of Health provide funds for medical research; the Agency for International Development finances overseas programs. Even recent programs which tend to recognize higher education as a national resource in itself are basically presented as efforts to cope with pressing national problems.

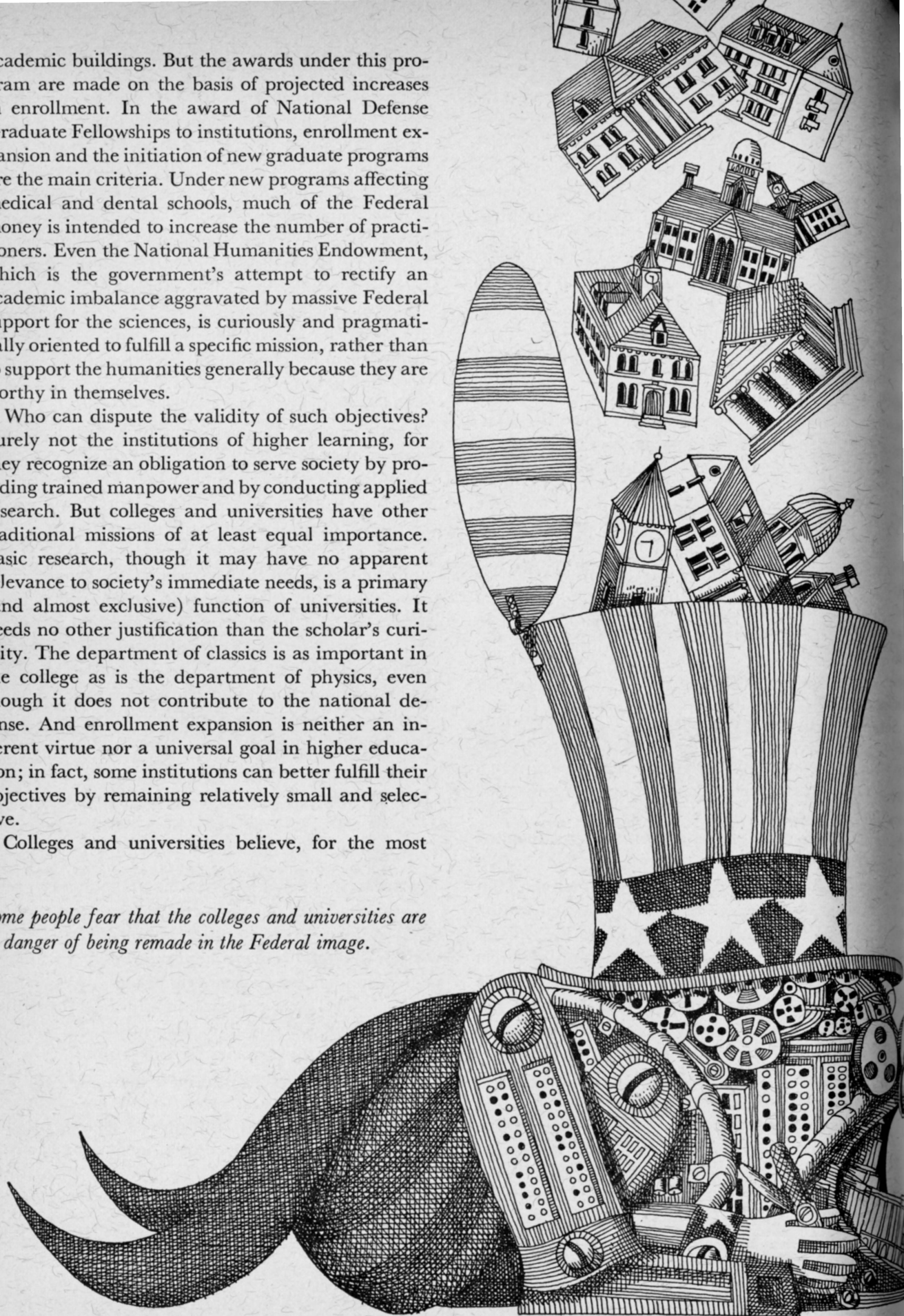
The Higher Education Facilities Act, for instance, provides matching funds for the construction of

academic buildings. But the awards under this program are made on the basis of projected increases in enrollment. In the award of National Defense Graduate Fellowships to institutions, enrollment expansion and the initiation of new graduate programs are the main criteria. Under new programs affecting medical and dental schools, much of the Federal money is intended to increase the number of practitioners. Even the National Humanities Endowment, which is the government's attempt to rectify an academic imbalance aggravated by massive Federal support for the sciences, is curiously and pragmatically oriented to fulfill a specific mission, rather than to support the humanities generally because they are worthy in themselves.

Who can dispute the validity of such objectives? Surely not the institutions of higher learning, for they recognize an obligation to serve society by providing trained manpower and by conducting applied research. But colleges and universities have other traditional missions of at least equal importance. Basic research, though it may have no apparent relevance to society's immediate needs, is a primary (and almost exclusive) function of universities. It needs no other justification than the scholar's curiosity. The department of classics is as important in the college as is the department of physics, even though it does not contribute to the national defense. And enrollment expansion is neither an inherent virtue nor a universal goal in higher education; in fact, some institutions can better fulfill their objectives by remaining relatively small and selective.

Colleges and universities believe, for the most

Some people fear that the colleges and universities are in danger of being remade in the Federal image.



When basic objectives differ, whose will prevail?

part, that they themselves are the best judges of what they ought to do, where they would like to go, and what their internal academic priorities are. For this reason the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges has advocated that the government increase its institutional (rather than individual project) support in higher education, thus permitting colleges and universities a reasonable latitude in using Federal funds.

Congress, however, considers that it can best determine what the nation's needs are, and how the taxpayer's money ought to be spent. Since there is never enough money to do everything that cries to be done, the choice between allocating Federal funds for cancer research or for classics is not a very difficult one for the nation's political leaders to make.

"The fact is," says one professor, "that we are trying to merge two entirely different systems. The government is the political engine of our democracy and must be responsive to the wishes of the people. But scholarship is not very democratic. You don't vote on the laws of thermodynamics or take a poll on the speed of light. Academic freedom and tenure are not prizes in a popularity contest."

Some observers feel that such a merger cannot be accomplished without causing fundamental changes in colleges and universities. They point to existing academic imbalances, the teaching-versus-research controversy, the changing roles of both professor and student, the growing commitment of colleges and universities to applied research. They fear that the influx of Federal funds into higher education will so transform colleges and universities that the very qualities that made the partnership desirable and productive in the first place will be lost.

The great technological achievements of the past 30 years, for example, would have been impossible without the basic scientific research that preceded them. This research—much of it seemingly irrelevant to society's needs—was conducted in univer-

sities, because only there could the scholar find the freedom and support that were essential to his quest. If the growing demand for applied research is met at the expense of basic research, future generations may pay the penalty.

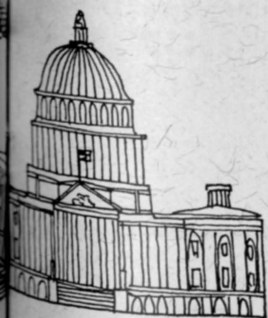
One could argue—and many do—that colleges and universities do not have to accept Federal funds. But, to most of the nation's colleges and universities, the rejection of Federal support is an unacceptable alternative.

For those institutions already dependent upon Federal dollars, it is too late to turn back. Their physical plant, their programs, their personnel are all geared to continuing Federal aid.

And for those institutions which have received only token help from Washington, Federal dollars offer the one real hope of meeting the educational objectives they have set for themselves.

HOWEVER DISTASTEFUL the thought may be to those who oppose further Federal involvement in higher education, the fact is that there is no other way of getting the job done—to train the growing number of students, to conduct the basic research necessary to continued scientific progress, and to cope with society's most pressing problems.

Tuition, private contributions, and state allocations together fall far short of meeting the total cost of American higher education. And as costs rise, the gap is likely to widen. Tuition has finally passed the \$2,000 mark in several private colleges and universities, and it is rising even in the publicly supported institutions. State governments have increased their appropriations for higher education dramatically, but there are scores of other urgent needs competing for state funds. Gifts from private foundations, cor-



porations, and alumni continue to rise steadily, but the increases are not keeping pace with rising costs.

Hence the continuation and probably the enlargement of the partnership between the Federal government and higher education appears to be inevitable. The real task facing the nation is to make it work.

To that end, colleges and universities may have to become more deeply involved in politics. They will have to determine, more clearly than ever before, just what their objectives are—and what their values are. And they will have to communicate these most effectively to their alumni, their political representatives, the corporate community, the foundations, and the public at large.

If the partnership is to succeed, the Federal government will have to do more than provide funds. Elected officials and administrators face the awesome task of formulating overall educational and research goals, to give direction to the programs of Federal support. They must make more of an effort to understand what makes colleges and universities tick, and to accommodate individual institutional differences.

THE TAXPAYING PUBLIC, and particularly alumni and alumnae, will play a crucial role in the

evolution of the partnership. The degree of their understanding and support will be reflected in future legislation. And, along with private foundations and corporations, alumni and other friends of higher education bear a special responsibility for providing colleges and universities with financial support. The growing role of the Federal government, says the president of a major oil company, makes corporate contributions to higher education more important than ever before; he feels that private support enables colleges and universities to maintain academic balance and to preserve their freedom and independence. The president of a university agrees: "It is essential that the critical core of our colleges and universities be financed with non-Federal funds."

"What is going on here," says McGeorge Bundy, "is a great adventure in the purpose and performance of a free people." The partnership between higher education and the Federal government, he believes, is an experiment in American democracy.

Essentially, it is an effort to combine the forces of our educational and political systems for the common good. And the partnership is distinctly American—boldly built step by step in full public view, inspired by visionaries, tested and tempered by honest skeptics, forged out of practical political compromise.

Does it involve risks? Of course it does. But what great adventure does not? Is it not by risk-taking that free—and intelligent—people progress?

The report on this and the preceding 15 pages is the product of a cooperative endeavor in which scores of schools, colleges, and universities are taking part. It was prepared under the direction of the group listed below, who form EDITORIAL PROJECTS FOR EDUCATION, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council.

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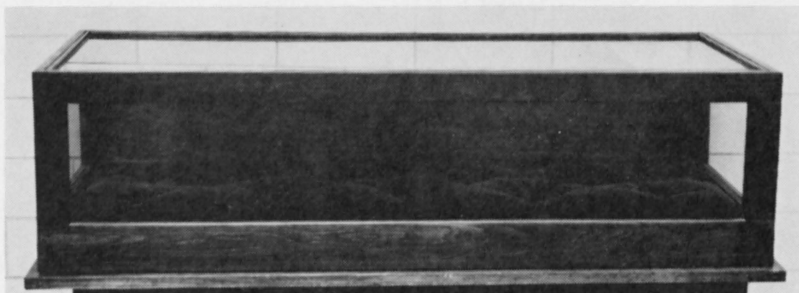
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Now you see it . . .

The Case



Now you don't . . .

Of the Missing

THE MACE is safe and in its place, but for a space, no trace, grim face, disgrace . . . then Grace.

It was indeed a debasing piece of mischief—the spiriting away of the University's mace from its blue velvet pad in its glass case in the lobby of McCormick Library.

After all, the mace is the University's official symbol of authority. It is carried with pomp by the University Marshal in academic processions and denotes that the University is officially in session. It is a stately, venerable object.

The Washington and Lee mace was designed and painted by Prof. Marion Junkin, head of the Department of Fine Arts. It was carved in 1961 by Miss Mary Barclay of Lexington, an accomplished sculptor of wood. The mace is four-feet long, and its head, shaped like an urn, bears on each side the Washington and Lee coat of arms, with its scroll and motto *non incautus futuri*.

The thief or thieves, deleting the *non* from the motto insofar as their behavior was concerned, did the deed on a Sunday afternoon. Librarian Henry E. Coleman discovered the loss, and reported it immediately to University Proctor

Bob Murray, who began an investigation.

Then on Tuesday a piece of charred wood purported to be the remains of the mace was deposited on the library steps. An unprintable message was attached. Examination proved this to be an unseemly hoax.

The next day a janitor found a blanket-wrapped bundle on a sofa in the Student Union. He unwrapped it. Inside was the mace intact. An attached note spoke of a troubled conscience, remorse and penitence.

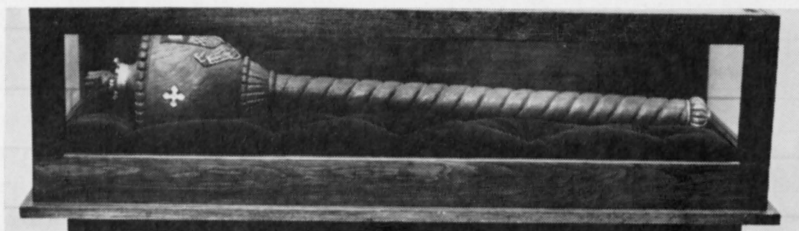
The mace was duly returned to its accustomed depository—but not before a lock was installed on the case.

A happy ending to a sorry joke.



Now you think you do . . .

Mace



Now you see it again . . .



DEAN CHARLES P. LIGHT, JR. (left) and PROF. ROBERT E. R. HUNTLEY talk together on the lawn in front of Tucker Hall.

At Tucker Hall

A Change in Command

SUPRA AND INFRA, terms often used in legal writing, might be applied to the impending change in the deanship of the Washington and Lee University School of Law.

SUPRA is embodied in Charles P. Light, Jr., who will retire as dean on Aug. 31. He is relinquishing his administrative duties at his own request and will continue to teach full-time in his areas of special interest, including administrative law, constitutional law, federal jurisdiction, and torts.

Dean Light, who is nearing his 65th birthday, has been dean for seven years. A man of precision and gentlemanly grace, he has nurtured this school's rich heritage of excellence and enhanced its contributions to the legal profession. He is representative of the strengths that have characterized the school form more than a century, SUPRA.

INFRA is reflected by Prof. Robert

E. R. Huntley, who will become dean—the school's 10th—on Sept. 1. At 37, Prof. Huntley combines youthful informality with a professional seriousness that bespeaks his dedication to the exacting process of legal education. He is at one with the law; he is at one with the students. Withal, he is modest and congenial. He is representative of the kind of scholar-lawyer the Washington and Lee Law School produces and will strive under his administration to continue to produce, INFRA.

Continuity, then, will characterize the change in deanship—no sharp breaks with the past and no jarring innovations in the future. The personalities will be different, but the purpose and emphasis of the Law School will remain the same—the provision of excellence in the study of law.

Prof. Huntley said he desires

above all to preserve and cultivate one of the school's most valuable features. This is the close consultation and advice the regular members of the law faculty give to students in their studies. Any development that tends to erode this faculty-student interrelation will be resisted. For this reason, Prof. Huntley does not foresee a drastic increase in the law student body which now is pegged at about 200—certainly no increase that would require extensive sectioning of courses. In Prof. Huntley's mind, a law school is too big when course sectioning becomes a pattern.

The Law School, of course, will adjust to the demands of the times and embrace more effective techniques proven to be of value. The curriculum will undergo periodic review to make sure that it fulfills the needs of current law students who must contend with the legal complexities of a questing and mobile society.

Headway will be made next year with the addition of two new faculty members. These new men will help reduce the teacher-student ratio, a major desire of the Law School. At the same time, two new courses will be introduced: jurisprudence (philosophy of the law) to be taught by Prof. Charles V. Laughlin and American legal history to be taught by Prof. Wilfred J. Ritz. These are courses which the Law School has long wished to offer among its electives.

The new faculty members are Andrew W. McThenia, Jr. and Lewis Henry LaRue, both Washington and Lee graduates within this decade. They will bring fresh experience to their teaching posts at Washington and Lee and also youth, helping maintain that balance between experience and youth that is valued by the Law School. Prof. Huntley noted that the faculty will now contain two former deans, Dean Light and Clayton E. Williams, now dean, *emeritus*, and a

distinguished lecturer on the law of property.

Mr. McThenia has been practicing law in Alexandria, Va., with the firm of Boothe, Dudley, Koontz, Blankenship, and Stump. He was graduated from Washington and Lee in 1958 and from the Law School in 1963. In the interim, he received an M.A. in geology at Columbia University.

Mr. LaRue has been serving in the Civil Division of the Justice Department in Washington. He was graduated from Washington and Lee in 1959 and received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1962.

The statement of the purpose of the Law School was recently revised to make it conform more nearly with what the school has been doing for years. The old statement said the purpose was to "prepare its students for the practice of law wherever the common law prevails." The faculty decided this was too narrow and changed it to read: "The purpose of the Law School is to acquaint its students with the basic principles of law and to provide training in legal analysis and the application of legal principles essential to the practice of law." An extension of the statement recognizes that "the study of law is also valuable in preparing students for careers in government, politics, and business."

In this context, the Law School is eager to foster more research among its faculty and students and to provide more opportunity for specialized study.

Prof. Huntley, therefore, hopes the school will in the years ahead continue to strengthen the oral argument, Moot Court and Law Review programs, and the Legal Research Program, sponsored by the Student Bar Association. The latter program is relatively new and is taking its place beside the Moot Court and Law Review programs as one of the school's major re-

search activities. The issues researched are not hypothetical, but are concrete problems submitted by practicing lawyers which have arisen in advising their clients or in litigating their clients' cases. Law School students are also eligible to participate in the research activities of the University's Robert E. Lee Research Fund, and many have done so.

Meanwhile, the law faculty will explore means of establishing a program which would involve every student at some point in his legal training in a major research effort. This would supplement existing research programs, most of which are restricted to students of high academic rank.



Tucker Hall

Prof. Huntley said consideration will also be given to establishing a series of lectures or seminars in the specialities, such as admiralty, patent, and copyright. The lecturers would be eminent authorities in their fields. The series would be a regular part of the curriculum and probably be offered on a pass-fail basis.

And, of course, Prof. Huntley said, the Law School's space requirements will receive continuing attention. One aspect of this study will be to find ways to make the space in Tucker Hall more useful without harming its charm and character.

Prof. Huntley is a native of Winston-Salem, N.C. and received his B.A. degree from Washington and Lee in 1950. He served three years in the Navy and saw duty aboard a destroyer in the Atlantic as a lieutenant (jg).

He was graduated from the Washington and Lee Law School in 1957, *summa cum laude*. In his senior year, he received the Washington Literary Society award "for the most distinguished service to Washington and Lee" of any graduating senior. He was editor of the *Law Review* and vice president of the law student body. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the Order of the Coif, and Omicron Delta Kappa.

Until he joined the law faculty at Washington and Lee in 1958 as an assistant professor, he was associated with the Alexandria, Va., law firm of Boothe, Dudley, Koontz, and Boothe. He was promoted to associate professor in 1959 and to professor in 1964. He has been secretary of the Board of Trustees since 1966 and University legal adviser since 1963.

Dean Light is a native of Martinsburg, W.Va., and came to Washington and Lee in 1926 as an assistant professor of law, following graduation from the Harvard Law School. He received his A.B. degree in 1923 from Virginia Military Institute and an M.A. from VMI in 1928 for postgraduate work in political science. He was promoted to professor of law in 1937 and became dean of the school in 1960.

Dean Light was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Reserve in 1923. He was promoted to major in the Judge Advocate General's Department in 1940 and to the rank of colonel in the General Staff Corps in 1944. He was active as a Reserve Judge Advocate until his assignment to the Retired Reserve in 1960. He holds membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the Order of the Coif, and Omicron Delta Kappa.

NEWS of the CHAPTERS

PENINSULA

■ A WASHINGTON'S Birthday Party was the theme for the alumni gathering at the James River Country Club on February 22, 1967. The festivities, beautifully arranged by Dr. Frank Beazlie, '40, vice-president, and Dr. Voss Neal, '51, secretary-treasurer, featured Dr. Charles F. Phillips, professor of economics at Washington and Lee, as speaker. In his remarks Dr. Phillips not only gave a full report on the University but explained some of the present student activities and concepts. His presentation was thorough because Dr. Phillips is advisor to a number of student organizations. Bill Washburn, executive secretary, accompanied Dr. Phillips. Dan Wilkinson, '38, president of the chapter, expressed appreciation to the University representatives for their visit.

GULF STREAM (MIAMI)

■ ALUMNI MEMBERS, their wives and guests, came together with the usual Washington and Lee spirit on February 10 at the University Club Room of the Hotel Urmev in downtown Miami. Arrangements for the reception and the dinner were handsomely arranged by Lynn Lummus, '52, and J. Alan Cross, '51. Among the distinguished alumni present was Senator Frederick M. Hudson, who received an A.B. degree in 1890 and an LL.B. degree in 1892, both from Washington and Lee. Senator Hudson is the oldest living graduate of Washington and Lee and was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Van Brunt. Bill Washburn, executive secretary



Conversing at the Peninsula chapter meeting are WILLIAM H. FORREST, JR., '55; RICHARD W. HUDGINS, '55; and FLEMING KEEFE, '66.



At Gulf Stream meeting, WALLACE RUFF, '14, talks with SENATOR F. M. HUDSON, '90, the University's oldest living graduate, and Senator Hudson's daughter, MRS. VAN BRUNT.



Also at the Gulf Stream meeting were WARREN R. WELSH, '61L, MRS. WELSH, and ROBERT A. (PHIL) PHELON, '58.

of the Alumni Association, presented color slides of the campus many of which were snow scenes, which, he stated, accentuated his joy of visiting in Miami. Washburn's report on the University was enthusiastically received.

SAVANNAH RIVER

■ WITH TRADITIONAL fanfare and spirit, the organization of the Savannah River Chapter took place in Augusta, Georgia, on March 22. Meeting at the Town Tavern for

a social reception and dinner, the alumni from the surrounding area saw Bill Washburn, executive secretary of the Washington and Lee Alumni Association, present the certificate of organization to H. Tudor Hall, III, '60. Hall, an executive of the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Company, was named as the first president of the newly formed chapter. Colored slides of the campus, sports, and class room activities were shown and Washburn made a brief report

on the current University program. In addition to the Augusta representation there were alumni from Orangeburg, Batesburg, and Aiken, South Carolina, present. Among several toasts offered to properly launch the chapter, there were expressions of deep appreciation to Tudor Hall for his efforts in accomplishing the organization. The new president announced he would appoint a program and other appropriate committees in the near future.

AUGUSTA-ROCKINGHAM

■ THE DEAN of the Law School, Robert E. R. Huntley, was guest speaker at an alumni meeting on Friday evening, April 14, in Waynesboro, Virginia. The reception and banquet were held at the General Wayne Hotel with President Richard T. Sloan, '42, presiding. Arrangements were handled by Raymond Freed, '48, Waynesboro attorney. Among the distinguished alumni was R. S. "Cap'n Dick" Smith, '13. Cap'n Dick, former athletic director at Washington and Lee and now retired in Lexington, accompanied Mr. Huntley and Bill Washburn to the meeting. Mr. Smith, a former resident of Waynesboro, had lived in a home on the site of the present General Wayne Hotel. In his report on the University, Mr. Huntley reviewed the present and future programs at the Law School. His remarks were eagerly received. In the short business session, the following officers were elected for the new year: Raymond E. Freed, '48-L, Waynesboro, president; Robert L. Rhea, '58-L, Staunton, vice-president, and William B. Gunn, '42-A, Harrisonburg, secretary-treasurer.

RICHMOND

■ EVERY ELEGANT detail from candlelight to "The Swing" was featured at Richmond's Formal Dinner Dance, Friday evening, March 3. The sixth annual dinner dance,



Jacksonville meeting brought together JACK W. BALL, '35L, and WILLIAM S. BURNS, '38

an outstanding social affair for the Richmond area, was held at the Country Club of Virginia. Group table reservations were filled weeks in advance and the event was "one of the most successful" stated Lee A. Putney, '53, chapter president. In addition to Mr. and Mrs. Putney acting as official hosts were the officers of the chapter: Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Smith, '50, vice-president; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Abeloff, '57, secretary; and Mr. and Mrs. Tyson L. Janney, '53, treasurer. Music was supplied by Jim Black's orchestra and the cocktail lounge arranged on the club's lovely terrace provided an attractive atmosphere.



At the Palm Beach-Ft. Lauderdale meeting are JUDGE D. CULVER SMITH, a member of the Parents' Advisory Council; HUGH S. GLICKTEIN, '53; and MRS. SMITH.

JACKSONVILLE

■ THE SETTING FOR the February 8 meeting of the alumni was the exquisite Florida Yatch Club with arrangements having been beautifully managed by Haywood Ball, '61, and Charlie Commander, '62. Alumni, parents, and guests enjoyed a delightful social hour prior to the dinner at which Frank Surface, '60, chapter president, presided. Bill Washburn, executive secretary of the Alumni Association, was guest speaker and his remarks were punctuated with a set of color slides of the campus. Plans were announced for a chapter welcome, later in the Spring, for those new students entering as freshmen.

PALM BEACH— FT. LAUDERDALE

■ OBVIOUSLY ESCAPING the winter snow, Bill Washburn, our executive secretary, was guest of honor at a delightful alumni meeting on Thursday evening, February 9. The chapter members and their wives and guests gathered for cocktails and dinner at Stouffer's Restaurant in the Holiday Inn in West Palm Beach. The very warm reception accorded Bill and his color slides of the campus was matched by the delightful weather and warm hospitality of the alumni. Manley P. Caldwell, Jr., attorney and president of the chapter, made the arrangements and emceed the meeting.



In this convivial group at the Louisville meeting are W. C. WASHBURN, '40, the speaker; FARRIS A. SAMPSON, '03; WILLIAM L. HOGE, '06, JOHN R. FARMER, '61, chapter president; and GEORGE E. BURKS, '27.

LOUISVILLE

■ ALUMNI OF THE Louisville, Kentucky, area met for a luncheon on Robert E. Lee's birthday, January 19, at the Pendennis Club. Bill Washburn, executive secretary of the Alumni Association, was the guest speaker. President of the chapter, John R. Farmer, presided at the meeting, which also had on the program reports from the treasurer and from Mr. George Burks, speaking for the recruitment committee. Among those distinguished alumni attending the luncheon were Mr. Farris A. Sampson, '03, and Mr. William L. Hoge, '06. Plans were announced for a further meeting of the alumni some time in the spring.

ATLANTA

■ THE BALLROOM of the Bel Air Hotel was the setting of a significant meeting of the Atlanta chapter on the evening of March 25. The main purpose was to introduce prospective qualified students to Washington and Lee, a theme which had been suggested earlier by Dean Emeritus Frank J. Gilliam. A committee composed of Thomas B. Branch, '58; Frank Carter, '49; John H. Candler, '58; T. Hal Clarke, '38L; Richard A. Denny, Jr., '62; William W. Dixon, '56;

and Henry W. Grady, Jr., '53, arranged the meeting. More than 150 alumni, prospective students, their parents and current W&L students attended. Washington and Lee students who spoke were Paul Atwater on the honor system and traditions; David Field on academics; Charles Yates on athletics; and Barry Vaught on fraternities. Mr. Denny showed a film strip provided by the

alumni office after Mr. Carter, chapter president, introduced the theme of the meeting. Mr. Candler, secretary, reported that the prospective students were able to hear of the University via the first-hand reports of current students who "handled themselves commendably." Mr. Clarke, vice president, closed the meeting, "considered by all to be most successful."



At a special meeting for prospective students in Atlanta, FRANK CARTER, '49, (right), chapter president, and RICHARD A. DENNY, JR., '52, introduce the program.



CLASS NOTES

1906

The medical society and his fellow surgeons in Montgomery, Alabama, have recently honored DR. T. BRANNON HUBBARD, SR., for his long years of outstanding service to the medical profession. The Rotary Club and various medical societies have extended a week of parties and events saluting him as a medical statesman. Dr. Hubbard expresses the thought that most of the physical woes of humanity are brought about by overindulgence in eating. After graduation from Washington and Lee, Dr. Hubbard went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University and later did his internship at St. Luke's Hospital in New York. He returned to Montgomery in 1912 where he has practiced for more than half a century except for two years in the army.

1914

After a third of a century of surgical practice in Charlotte, North Carolina, DR. R. B. MCKNIGHT has retired to Tarheeland Acres in Charlotte, North Carolina. During his latter years, most of Dr. McKnight's surgery paid special attention to goiters. He had a record of 3,000 thyroidectomies. Dr. McKnight has continued an intense interest in youth. For over twenty years he supplied free service to the high school athletes of Charlotte, North Carolina. He holds high offices in the Sigma Chi fraternity and he served the State of North Carolina and the City of Charlotte as a library trustee for many years. Dr. and Mrs. McKnight have two sons, one of whom is an attorney and the other a physician.

CHARLES DOWD GRAY is president of Gray & Daniel, Inc., a textile selling agency in Gastonia, North Carolina. For some years he has been chairman of the U.S. Savings Bond Committee for Gaston County, a member of the North Carolina State Ports Authority, and chairman of the Advisory Council of Belmont Abbey College. Mr. Gray was the first president of the Gastonia Country Club in 1920 and has served on the Board of Directors of several textile corporations.

1918

After fifty years in the school equipment

SPRING 1967

and supply business in Chicago and Pittsburgh, BRADFORD L. THOMPSON has retired although he continues as a consultant in the business and is subject to special assignments. He is now occupied in the preparation of a new catalogue for his firm.

1919

THE REV. THEODORE H. EVANS will retire this summer and expects to reside in Alexandria, Virginia. His son, the Rev. Theodore Evans, Jr., has just returned from Saigon where he was rector of St. Christopher's Church for four years. The Evans' daughter, Polly, lives in New Hope, Pennsylvania, where her husband, David Lishan, teaches at Solebury School. Their daughter, Jean, is a social worker in Worcester, Massachusetts.

1920

A real estate appraiser, EDWARD G. BAILEY states that his work for the State Planters Bank of Commerce and Trust in Richmond, Virginia, keeps him mentally alert and physically active. He also makes appraisals for the First Mortgage Corporation of Richmond and several other firms.

1922

Being retired does not slow down W. H. TROTTER of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He remains active in civic, welfare, and church work. The Trotters have six grandchildren.

1923

ANDREW H. HARRISS, JR., retired assistant to the chief engineer communications and signaling for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, now resides in Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Harris, also a retired army officer, is chairman of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce's Retirement Committee. A study is being made to advertise the advantages of Wilmington to retired persons. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church and works in four degrees of Scottish Rite Masons.

THE REVEREND RAYMOND G. WICKERSHAM is pastor of Goose Creek Presbyterian Church which he organized in Goose Creek, South Carolina. He is also minister

to the Presbyterian college students in the Charleston, South Carolina, area. He and his wife have six children. Reverend Wickersham will attend the 1967 General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church as a commissioner from the Charleston Presbytery.

A. C. BRYAN has become associated with the Fidelity Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as a mortgage and investment counselor and a real estate broker. Last December Bryan retired after 31 years with the Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co. At the time of his retirement he was vice-president of the mortgage loan department, and he was paid warm tribute by the president of Provident. He has been active in Tennessee and national mortgage loan and real estate associations for many years.

1924

EDWARD ALMER AMES, JR., is practicing law at Onancock, Virginia, with the firm of Ames & Ames. The second member of the firm is EDWARD A. AMES, III, '64 LL.B. Mr. Ames has been a member of the Virginia Senate from the first senatorial district since 1956.

1925

DR. HERBERT POLLACK received the outstanding Civilian Service Medal for his services to the U. S. Army as an adviser to the Chief of Research and Development. The award was presented by General Maxwell D. Taylor, president of the Institute for Defense Analyses (IDA). Among his professional affiliations are a member of the Board of Directors of the American Heart Association; Fellow of the American College of Physicians; the Medical Advisory Panel to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency. Dr. Pollack served on the NASA Space-Medicine Advisory Group for several years.

While on leave from Chung Chi College of the Chinese University of Hong Kong, DR. ANDREW T. ROY taught two courses on Social Change, Revolution, and Christian Responsibility at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary in 1965-66. This present year he is vice-president for Public Relations of Chung Chi College and teaches Logic and Development of Western Social Thought. Dr. Roy is Dean of Chung Chi Theological Seminary and is serving as Editor-in-Chief of the Chung Chi College Bulletin. His oldest son, David, is teaching Chinese Literary History at Princeton. The Roy's second son, James, after serving in the Embassy at Bangkok, the Consulate at Hong Kong, and the Embassy at Taipei, is now at the Russian Desk in the U. S. State Department.

1927

For the past twenty-six years MATT JEN-

NINGS has served as Director of the Division of Marketing, Tennessee Department of Agriculture. His national honors include the presidency of the National Association of Marketing Officials and serving as vice-chairman of the National Conference of Weights and Measures.

One of the leading figures in the field of obstetrics and gynecology, DR. PENDLETON TOMPKINS, along with Mrs. Tompkins, was a guest of the Hospital of American Samoa in Pago Pago during January, 1967. Dr. Tompkins was lecturer there on modern obstetrics and gynecology and also assisted Dr. Paul Godinet in many operations. He is the author of several papers written on fundamental problems in obstetrics and gynecology. His home is in San Francisco. Among his professional credentials, Dr. Tompkins is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a Founding Fellow of the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, a Founding Fellow of the American Fertility Society, a past President of the Peninsula Gynecological Society, a fellow of the Philadelphia College of Surgeons, and president of Phi Beta Kappa of Northern California.

1928

WILTON GARRISON, who recently retired as sports editor of *The Charlotte Observer*, and a non-golfer, was named Carolina golfer of the year by the Carolinas' Golf Writers Association. The former sports writer was honored for his contribution to golf over his 38-year career. Garrison has written about all of the great players of golf and has covered their activities over his long years as a writer. He began his career in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1929

JAMES WILLIAM BAILEY, JR., is with the Reliance Equipment Corporation in Roanoke, Virginia. The company is one of the largest material handling companies in Virginia.

1930

Having begun in the real estate business in Chicago in 1930, FRANCIS E. SCHMITT left after four years and went into the real estate business in 1934 in the state of Florida. Since then he has dealt in hotels and motels, boat docks, boat sales and supplies. In 1958 he retired and is now living in Lantana, Florida.

1931

The report of the President's Crime Commission made headlines. The supplemental statement made by seven commissioners places emphasis on the protection of American citizens from criminals. Two of the seven distinguished commissioners are Washington and Lee Alumni and former presidents of the American Bar Association. They are LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., '31 LLB, of Richmond and ROSS L.

MALONE, '32 LLB, of Roswell, New Mexico.

1932

After twenty-six years of service, HAVEN WALTON retired from Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc. He held various positions in the United States and overseas and particularly in South America. Walton was Alcoa's manager of the West Indies headquarters in Trinidad. He is now assistant sales manager for the Jan C. V. Terwyk Company, steamship agents.

1933

The E. J. Ade & Company, Inc., has been reopened by E. J. ADE. The company is a public relations firm. The Ades have three sons and make their home in Tarrytown, New York.

1934

DR. GEORGE W. PRICE, JR., was recently elected Chief of Staff of the Mary Block Memorial Hospital in Spartanburg, South Carolina.

1935

After many years in the insurance business, JAMES M. FRANKLIN is completing his seventh year with the Boy Scouts of America. He is District Director of the Robert Treat Council in Newark, New Jersey.

One of the top advertising executives in the country is EDWARD L. BOND, JR., president and chief executive of Young & Rubicam of New York City. After prior experience with Kenyon & Eckhart, Mr. Bond began with Young & Rubicam following his release from World War II duty with the Army's 45th division. Starting as an account executive his background of experience includes assignments with nearly every department of Y.&R. Recently Mr. Bond was speaker to the Adult Club of the Community Church of New York.

E. ROGER GRISWOLD is sales representative for Bacon-Scott Pacific-Division of Charles H. Bacon Company, Inc., of South Pasadena, California.

PEYTON B. WINFREE, JR., is Director of Public Relations and Advertising for the Norfolk and Western Railway Company with offices in Roanoke.

1936

J. WALLACE DAVIES is Editor of "Here's the Issue," a background information bulletin published every other week while Congress is in session by the Legislative Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

For twenty-five years ORAY M. DAVIS, JR., has been employed by the Federal Gov-

ernment and is at present with the Corps of Engineers in Washington, D. C., as a civil engineer. With his family he lives on a beef cattle farm in Fauquier County, Virginia, and is engaged in church work, Masonic work, and civic affairs.

CHARLES B. CROSS, JR., is clerk of the Circuit Court of Chesapeake, Virginia. He is also the author of the publication, *The County Court, 1637-1904*, published in 1964 by the Printcraft Press.

ALBERT J. DURANTE, JR., has been appointed Public Relations Director of the Bourbon Institute, New York City.

1937

SIDNEY KIRSCH is president of Challenger Steel Products Corporation in Brooklyn New York, a manufacturer of steel office furniture.

The law firm of McLaughlin & McLaughlin was formed in June, 1966, with HENRY W. McLAUGHLIN, JR., as senior partner with his son Henry W. McLaughlin, III. The firm is located in Halifax, Virginia.

DUANE BERRY is associated as an Investment Executive with the firm of Shearson, Hammill & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, in San Antonio, Texas.

1938

THOMAS D. DURRANCE is Assistant to the Vice President, Employee and Public Relations Department, The Texaco Company, New York City.

JOHN E. NEILL is vice-president of W. W. Norton & Company, book publishers. He is director of the college department of the firm. He and his family live in Scarsdale, New York, where Mr. Neill is tennis chairman at the Scarsdale Golf Club.



ALAN BUXTON HOBBS, '39



JUDGE GEORGE M. FOOTE, '40, and MRS. FOOTE.

1939

The American Optical Company announces the appointment of ALAN BUXTON HOBBS as General Counsel. Prior to joining American Optical, Hobbes was Assistant General Counsel in charge of court proceedings for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Massachusetts Bar, and the District of Columbia Bar.

In his exciting career, FRANCIS PENDLETON GAINES, JR., has been a college president, a bank vice-president, a dean of men, a columnist, and a public relations man. "Penny" is presently the Dean of the Division of Continuing Education and Summer Session at the University of Arizona. Between Virginia and Arizona he has managed to have many interesting assignments including three and a half years with Army Intelligence. Dean Gaines was Dean of Students at S.M.U. in 1951-52 and went from there to become President of Wofford College at the age of 33, one of the youngest college presidents. Shortly after going to the University of Arizona in 1959, Dr. Gaines was struck with a tragic illness which left

him partially paralyzed. He refused to give up and has graduated from a wheelchair to walking with the aid of a crutch. His therapy is a daily swim, and he directs his rapidly growing division as though nothing had ever happened. His job entails, in addition to the 12,000 students who enroll in summer school, some 2,500 adults who attend night school, about 4,000 students in 30 Arizona communities other than Tucson, and administration of the Peace Corps and Civil Defense Programs, and European and Mexican Programs.

1940

Since 1948 PAUL W. GREGORY has been employed by the Union Carbide Company. He has been manager of industrial relations at Technical Center in South Charleston, West Virginia, since 1960. The Gregorys have one son who is a pre-dental student at the University of Wisconsin.

For the past two years HAMILTON G. DISBROW, JR., has been working for the Department of Defense at the Naval Air Turbine Test Station, in West Trenton, New Jersey. He is a civilian employee in the security department. Hamilton has two teenage sons.

BRYCE REA, JR., is living in Fairfax County, Virginia, and practicing law in Washington, D. C., with the firm of Rea, Cross and Knebel.

An ex-lieutenant colonel of the U. S. Marine Corps, JUDGE GEORGE M. FOOTE of Alexandria, Louisiana, was the winner of the local newspaper's, *The Town Talk*, fourth annual "civic oscar" award. After discharge from service in World War II, George received his law degree from Tulane University. He is presently city judge for Alexandria, Louisiana. His awards for community service have been many, including the Alexandria Jaycee Distinguished Service Award in 1955, the Silver Beaver for distinguished service to adults in the Scouting program, and the Salvation Army's "Man of the Year" plaque. For the past ten years Foote has served as chairman of the building committee for the First Methodist Church in Alexandria. He is chairman of the Rotary Club's youth committee and for the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is chairman of the Voice of Democracy contest. George has been president of the Louisiana Council of Juvenile Court Judges, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the United Givers campaign, and past president of the Rotary and the Alexandria Bar Association. The Judge's son, George, will enter Washington and Lee in September 1967 under the early decision plan.

1941

CAPTAIN C. B. CURTIS, JR., is Director Plans & Programs Division, Office of Legislative Affairs, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. He works with Congress on Navy matters and authorization legislation.

EDWARD HARRISON TRICE, JR., and a business associate have purchased the Bigsbee Motors, Inc., a well established automotive business in Saratoga Springs, New York. Ed, with his family, has been making his home in Schenectady, but he intends to move to Saratoga Springs. Until acquiring Bigsbee Motors he was general manager and vice-president of Webster Motors and he has served as president of the Schenectady County Automobile Dealers Association and director of the Schenectady County Chamber of Commerce.

1942

BORN: MR. and MRS. ROBERT T. VAUGHAN, a son, David Michael, born on October 23, 1966. Mr. Vaughan is an attorney in South Boston, Virginia.

DR. GEORGE F. PARTON, JR., is scheduled to leave his private practice of medicine in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in July, 1967, to become the Director of Student Health at Middlebury College in Middlebury, Vermont.

DANIEL C. LEWIS, JR., has been elected vice-president of The Chesapeake Corpo-

ration of Virginia, a kraft pulp and paper concern. Among his many activities he has been appointed by the Governor to the State Board for Community Colleges, elected a trustee of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges, re-elected chairman of the West Point (Va.) School Board, and elected a director and vice-president of the York River Oyster Research Corporation.

1943

JOHN W. STANLEY has opened a real estate agency in Evansville, Indiana, specializing in residential-commercial and investment properties.

BURR E. GIFFEN, JR., is living in Columbia, South Carolina, where he is employed by the McCann Erickson Advertising Agency and also McDonald Letter Shop. During World War II, Burr served as a photographic laboratory technician for the Army Air Force.

1944

ALFRED L. HELDMAN, JR., for the past 20 years has been a sales representative for TEXO Corporation in Cincinnati, Ohio, a manufacturing company for industrial chemicals and detergents. Al and his wife have three children.

1945

ARTHUR V. MILONA of Triangle, Virginia, has been appointed assistant supervisor of adult basic education for Virginia. Before his appointment, Milona was director of guidance at a junior high school in Woodbridge.

JOHN L. CRIST, JR., of Personnel Estate Affairs has been elected president of the Charlotte, North Carolina, YMCA. Jack has been on the board for two years and has been active in YMCA circles for many years. He is a member of the Mint Museum of Art board of directors, the board of Charlotte Rehabilitation Hospital and the board of the Life Assurance Society of the Carolinas. Jack is also a member of the Alumni Board of Directors.

1946

WILLIAM A. MAGEE was among those who have been awarded the professional designation of Chartered Financial Analyst (C.F.A.) by the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. He is assistant treasurer and director of the securities division for the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company of Roanoke. The C.F.A. designation is designed to promote professional standards among persons who analyze stocks and bonds for investment.

1947

DR. JAMES H. SAMMONS is in the practice of general medicine and surgery with a five-man medical group known as The Medical and Surgical Group of Baytown, Texas. He was recently elected a delegate



ROBERT P. HALEY, '48

to the American Medical Association from Texas, one of nine delegates. Dr. Sammons is also a member of the board of directors of the American Medical Political Action Committee and president of the Houston Academy of Medicine.

1948

Virginia's humor columnist, CHARLES R. McDOWELL, JR., is in much demand as a public speaker. Charlie returned to his native Lexington, March 9, to address the Rockbridge Chamber of Commerce's annual dinner. The Washington correspondent spoke in Evans Dining Hall to an audience of approximately 300 guests. While giving his observations of the Washington political scene Charlie entertained the audience with reminiscences of his youth in Lexington. The follow-



WILLIAM M. KINNAID, '49

ing night, Mr. McDowell spoke to a Staunton audience at a public affairs convocation held at Mary Baldwin College.

ROBERT P. HALEY has been promoted to senior mortgage officer of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Haley, an attorney, joined the bank in 1954 after having been engaged in private law practice for five years. He was promoted to trust officer in 1961. In addition to his degrees from Washington and Lee, Haley completed a course of study offered by the Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University. He is a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association and the Germantown Lions Club. He and his wife have two children and the family lives in Northwoods, Pennsylvania.

The Woodcraft Supply Co., Inc. of Boston, Massachusetts, is owned by ROGERS GALT WELLES. The company carries a full line of fine tools, many of them imported from Europe where Mr. Welles travels extensively for the company.

ROBERT T. BOSSERMAN is completing several years as an active participant in the C.P.A. professional association activities. In June, 1967, he will terminate his tenure as president of the Middle Atlantic States Accounting Conference.

WILLIAM L. HOPKINS is principal of the J. B. Fisher Elementary School in the Bon Air section of Chesterfield County, Virginia.

1949

BORN: LT. COL. and Mrs. MICHAEL J. BARRETT, JR., a daughter, Cheryl Hope, on February 25, 1967. Lt. Col. Barrett is in the U.S. Air Force as Legal Staff Officer in the Office of Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.

BORN: MR. and Mrs. THOMAS S. HOOK, JR., a son, Evan Shipley, on January 24, 1967. The Hooks are living in Annapolis, Maryland. Thom has recently published a book, "Illustrated Flying Basics," which is doing well at airport newstands around the country as well as at smaller "grass strip" flying fields.

The Royal Crown Cola Co. has announced that WILLIAM M. KINNAID, former president of Glenmore Distilleries, will become their Director of Staff Sales. A native of Louisville, Kentucky, Kinnaid received his LL.B. degree from Harvard in 1952. He later took advanced work at Columbia Business School and graduated in 1965 from Harvard Business School's Program for Management Development. Kinnaid joined Glenmore Distilleries in 1955 as advertising manager and in 1962 was named president of the firm's international subsidiary. He has been vice president and director for the Kentuckiana World Commerce Council; a member of the Louisville Committee for Interna-

tional Relations; and the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels.

He and his wife, the former Elizabeth Blakemore, are parents of a son and two daughters.

CHARLES R. TREADGOLD is District Manager for the Farmers Insurance Group out of Los Angeles, California. He has the largest district in the Milwaukee area with ten new agents. The Treadgolds make their home in Brookfield, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee, and have three sons.

MAJOR OSSIE DANIEL HAMRICK, JR., retired from the Army Air Force last May, 1966, and is making his home in Tampa, Florida. He is working as a general accountant for the Tampa General Hospital.

1950

After completing Duke Medical School, DR. GEORGE H. PIERSON, JR., has been in general practice of medicine in Clendenin, West Virginia.

Bedford County Virginia State Delegate, LACEY EDWARD PUTNEY, announced that he will run for re-election as an independent rather than as a Democrat. Putney has taken issue with the so-called Democratic "loyalty oath." He is senior partner of a Bedford law firm and was listed in the 1965 edition of Outstanding Young Men in America. Putney is chairman of the House Printing Committee and is a member of three powerful committees in the House of Delegates: Privileges and Elections, Appropriations, and Agriculture.

1951

MARRIED: JOHNSON STROTHER SLAUGHTER and Constance Jean Darms were married on February 9, 1967, in Louisville, Kentucky. After receiving a master's degree from American University, Slaughter was head of the history department at Louisville Country Day School for two years. Last fall he began work on his Ph.D. degree at Florida State University.

BORN: MR. and MRS. JOHN KING BOARDMAN, JR., a fourth daughter, in November, 1966. The Boardmans are living in Roanoke, Virginia, where John has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

FRANK H. SIMMONS is now associated with the brokerage firm of Gloré Forgen and William R. Stoats in Los Angeles.

GEORGE J. KOSTEL, attorney in Clifton Forge, Virginia, announced he will run for a third term as delegate to the State House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket. He represents Alleghany and Botetourt Counties.

DR. WILLIAM P. ROBERT is certified by the American Board of Pediatrics. He is practicing pediatrics with his father in Beaumont, Texas.

In January, 1967, DONALD W. MASON was elected to a four-year term as State's Attorney for Allegany County, Maryland.

As of October, 1966, WILSON H. LEAR became the branch manager of United States Plywood Champion Paper Co. of Columbia, South Carolina. The company has sub-branch warehouses in Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga.

After graduation from law school, RUSH PIERCE WEBB became commonwealth's attorney for Carroll County, Virginia, and in 1952 he entered the U. S. Air Force. He served three years as judge advocate officer in the Strategic Air Command. Webb's military service took him to France, England, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sicily, the Philippines and other areas. It was his contact with the Red Cross while a serviceman that caused him to become interested in the organization. The office of Public Information has now announced that Webb has joined the American Red Cross as assistant field director in the Service at Military Installations Program.

1952

BORN: MR. and MRS. ROLAND E. THOMPSON, a daughter, Ann Charlotte, on October 3, 1966. The young lady joins a brother, Mark, and the family lives in McLean, Virginia.

THOMAS R. WARFIELD is the assistant to the president of Standard & Poor's Corporation. He formerly held this position with Blyth & Company.

An Atlanta, Georgia, surgeon, DR. WILLIAM S. HAGLER, made a secret State Department approved trip to Cuba to perform a delicate eye operation on the Reverend Herbert Caudill, Southern Baptist Missionary who was convicted there two years ago for dealing in black market dollars. Mr. Caudill was sentenced for exchanging U. S. dollars for pesos to Cubans who needed currency for airline fare out of Cuba. Dr. Hagler, associate professor of ophthalmology at Emory University Clinic, volunteered for the trip when he learned of the Reverend Caudill's condition. Along with Dr. Taylor of Norfolk, Virginia, Hagler obtained visas through the Czechoslovakian Embassy and entered Cuba through Spain. The Reverend Caudill was Director of the Southern Baptist work in Cuba before his arrest and has been a missionary for thirty-seven years.

BOYD H. LEYBURN, JR., is merchandise manager for Sears Roebuck Company in Nashville, Tennessee.

In June, 1966, THE REVEREND BYRON WAITES received an honorary Divinity Degree from King College, Bristol, Tennessee. Last summer he traveled through Africa on a Churchmen's Study Tour with nine other persons. The members of

the tour visited leaders in Ghana, Nigeria, the Congo, Zambia, Rhodesia, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Egypt.

DR. E. W. WINFREY, III, is in the practice of thoracic and cardiovascular surgery at Riverside Hospital in Newport News, Virginia. He is a member of the American Board of Surgery and the Board of Thoracic Surgery. In 1966 a textbook was published of which he is a contributing author: "Textbook of Surgical Diseases of the Chest."

WILLIAM HENRY NELSON retired from the Air Force in 1965 and since then has been with the Physical Plant Department Southern Illinois in Carbondale, Illinois. His present position is assistant to the director.

1953

MARRIED: CHARLES RAY STORM and Harriet Nachman were married on February 16, 1967, in Temple Sinai in Newport News. The bride is employed as a women's writer by the *Daily Press, Inc.* The groom is associated with the law firm of Ford, West and Wilkinson.

LEO BARRINGTON, assistant professor of sociology at Regis College, Weston, Massachusetts, has been awarded a Foreign Area Fellowship by the Ford Foundation for research in Ghana. He plans to spend six months at the University of London in preliminary study of African economics and political affairs, and the Twi language, before proceeding to his twelve months of work in Ghana. Barrington did his graduate work in sociology and in African studies at Boston University.

C. RICHARD LOVEGROVE is supervisor of public information for Appalachian Power Company, headquartered in Roanoke, Virginia. The Lovegroves have three children, two boys and a girl. In the community he is involved in church and scout activities.

1954

BORN: MR. and MRS. H. GORDON LEGGETT, JR., a daughter, Carey Elizabeth, on January 10, 1967. Gordon has a new position with the Leggett Stores, that of assistant to the Secretary-Treasurer. He will be primarily concerned with store expansion and corporate research. Starting as a trainee with the Leggett Stores, Gordon worked in various departments until in 1965 he became manager of the Newport News store. In Newport News he was very active in civic and community affairs and in the Retail Merchants Association, serving as a member of the Board of Directors and as vice-president of the Downtown Newport News Association. The Leggetts will now make their home in Lynchburg, Virginia.

BORN: DR. and MRS. HAROLD JOSEPH QUINN, a son, David Saunders, on January 10, 1967. Dr. Quinn is practicing otolaryngology in Shreveport, Louisiana.

GEORGE HOLMAN GREER is completing his second term in office as a city commissioner in Owensboro, Kentucky. In November he will be making the first race a Republican has made for the State Legislature from the City of Owensboro.

The Institute of Property Management of the National Association of Real Estate Boards has designated RICHARD H. SHERRILL as a Certified Property Manager (CPM). Dick is associated with the Hart Realty Co. in Pensacola, Florida.

1955

Besides being an ichthyologist for the University of Maryland at CBL, Solomons, Maryland, DOUGLAS E. RITCHIE, JR., is a life underwriter for his own agency and a registered representative for Mutual Fund Sales, Financial Programs, Inc.

RAYMOND D. SMITH, JR., has been appointed an assistant vice president of Bankers Trust Company, New York. Smith joined Bankers Trust in 1958 and became assistant treasurer in 1963. He is first vice president of Bank Credit Association of New York.

Since 1955 DR. TOM ROBBINS has studied medicine at Duke University and at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. After practicing for three years in general medicine in eastern North Carolina, Tom has decided to complete his medical training in neurology and psychiatry. His interest lies in medical investigation. He and his wife have four children and the family lives in Princeton, New Jersey.

1956

MARRIED: WILLIAM HENRY HOUSTON, III, and Susan Haynes Miller were married March 9, 1967, in the Saint James Episcopal Church in Johnson City, Tennessee.

BORN: DR. and MRS. HEADLEY STAPLER WHITE, JR., a daughter, on March 16, 1967. Dr. White is in the general practice of medicine in Allentown, Pennsylvania.

BORN: MONSIEUR and MADAME JEAN-MARIE GRANDPIERRE, daughter, Sophie, on February 22, 1967, in Paris, France. The young lady joins a two-year-old brother.

BORN: MR. and MRS. STUART J. BRACKEN, a daughter, Mary Eugenia Rice, on January 6, 1967. The Brackens also have three sons. They make their home in Villanova, Pennsylvania.

BORN: MR. and MRS. J. THOMAS TOUCHTON, a daughter, Lavinia Hannon Touchton, on February 15, 1967. Tom is associated with the stock brokerage firm of Smith, Barney & Company in Tampa, Florida.

TOWNSEND C. SHIELDS has joined The Borden Chemical Company's Western Operations Division as a sales representative for Arabol packaging adhesives. His



RAYMOND D. SMITH, JR., '55

territory includes the state of Washington, northern Idaho, Montana, and British Columbia. He will make his headquarters in Kent, Washington. Prior to joining Borden, Tod was a sales representative for Glenbrook Laboratories, a division of Sterling Drug, Inc.

Effective April 1st, JOHN KENT KANE, II, moved to West Chester, Pennsylvania, where he is a consulting geologist with the engineering firm of Roy F. Weston, Inc.

C. LAWRENCE TALBOTT, supervisor of the Waynesboro Plastic firm, Dawborn Brothers, Inc., has been named president of the Ruritan Club in Stuarts Draft, Virginia.

DR. CLYDE DUDLEY RODGERS, JR., is in the private practice of gynecology and obstetrics in Little Rock, Arkansas. He and Mrs. Rodgers have two sons, ages four years and six months.

WILLIAM H. FISHBACK, JR., became Director of Information Services for the University of Virginia in 1966. He had previously been with the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* for ten years where he was assistant state editor. The Fishbacks have three children and are making their home in Charlottesville.

PETER JACOBS, President of the Book Metals Corporation in New York City, was guest of honor at a testimonial dinner, sponsored by the Metals and Mining Industry Division of the Anti-Defamation League at the New York Hilton Hotel. The "Torch of Liberty Award" was accorded Peter in recognition of his carrying on a family tradition of philanthropy and dedication to freedom and social justice. Prominent in the industry, Mr. Jacobs is a member of the Metal Dealers Division of the National Association of Secondary Material Industries and serves

on its tax and insurance committee and as a trustee of its insurance fund. Among his community activities, Mr. Jacobs has proven his leadership in the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the United Jewish Appeal and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

1957

An assistant professor of European History, ROSS H. BAYARD has been made an honorary member of Blue Key at Wofford College in Spartanburg, South Carolina. He is the first honorary member in the last nine years. Ross has represented Wofford's history department at several Southeastern U.S. Seminars and the Council on Religion and International Affairs.

CHARLES FAUST DAVIS, JR., is assistant manager of the Yokohama branch of the First National City Bank of New York. In February he and his wife and two children returned to Japan from a two and a half month vacation in the States and Europe, including a journey through Russia. He reports that American vice-consul for Yokohama is DONALD E. J. STEWART, '55.

1958

BORN: DR. and MRS. WATSON G. WATRING, a daughter, Stephanie Bond, on February 28, 1967, at the Ft. Devens Army Hospital in Massachusetts. After one more year Dr. Watring expects to return to Indianapolis to complete the two years remaining in his obstetrics-gynecology program at the Indiana University Medical Center.

After three years in the sales department in Syracuse, New York, DAVID G. NOBLE has been moved to San Francisco, California, as Dealer Development Manager for John Deere Company.

WILLIAM ALBERT TOWLER, III, is assistant vice-president of Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Charlotte, North Carolina. He was recently named to the Board of Trustees of the Charlotte Museum, the Board of Directors of Spring Valley Country Club, the executive committee of Mail Users Council, and is currently second vice-president of America Institute of Banking.

One of the four Alabamians named to the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Authority is G. SAGE LYONS, an attorney in Mobile, Alabama. Sage will serve a term expiring in August, 1970.

WILLIAM O. ROBERTS, practicing lawyer in Lexington, Virginia, was named president of the Rockbridge Chamber of Commerce at the annual banquet on March 9, 1967.

In recognition of outstanding achievement in 1966, VERNON W. HOLLEMAN, JR., has been named to the President's Council of the Home Life Insurance Com-

pany. This is the second time Holleman has qualified since joining the company in 1960. Among his professional credentials, Holleman is currently a director of the District of Columbia Life Underwriters Association, he was the 1966 chairman of the Mid-Atlantic Congress, and is the present treasurer of the Life Insurance Club of Washington.

FRANK PAYNE, II, has been appointed to the post of Director, Bureau of Business Services for the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, a bureau responsible for administering the State's Foreign Trade, Federal Procurement and High Speed Rail programs. It also provides research for the Governor's Science Advisory Committee and various other committees. Prior to his promotion, Payne had been Director, Bureau of Office Services, for the department. He has been associated with Commerce since 1964. He and his wife and two daughters reside in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

SAMUEL C. DUDLEY is a stockbroker in the Richmond, Virginia, office of Francis I. duPont and Company.

BARTON FRENCH CARTER is executive accountant with the Ted Bates Advertising Agency in New York City. The Carters have five children and make their home in Metuchen, New Jersey.

1959

BORN: DR. and MRS. DON KERNAN JOFFRION, a son, Christopher Brown, on February 19, 1967, in Corpus Christi, Texas.

MEL MCCARTHY and his wife, Trina, have moved to Gainesville, Florida, where Mel is doing graduate work in mechanical engineering at the University of Florida.

After receiving his B.S. degree in civil engineering from Louisiana Tech in 1960, HENRY DADE FOOTE got his master's degree in civil engineering from Georgia Tech. He is now in Atlanta, Georgia, where he is employed as a structural engineer with the U.S. Forest Service. The Footes have three children.

ROBERT G. JACOB has been promoted to the position of Instructor, Customer Executive Program, in the IBM headquarters of Endicott, New York.

GEORGE N. LOCKIE is a pediatrician in the Air Force, located at Kincheloe AFB, Michigan.

Under a program initiated by the President's Committee on Manpower, a three-man team of Federal officials has been assigned to the Washington and Baltimore areas and to the Central Appalachian Area to assist local officials in coordination of Federal Programs. ALEXANDER S. MACNABB, representing the Office of Economic Opportunity with which he is associated, is on this three-man team which will work with groups on local problems and see what recommendations are forth-

coming from groups within the community to achieve an improved coordination of programs.

LYMAN C. HARRELL, III, is an attorney with the Union Planters Bank in Memphis, Tennessee. He is married to the former Lynn Greenhaw and they have one daughter, Courtney Elizabeth.

In January, 1967, MURRAY M. WADSWORTH resigned as Assistant U. S. Attorney and opened his own office for the general practice of law in Tallahassee, Florida.

RICHARD POWELL CARTER, JR., has moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where he is associated with Armour Agricultural Chemical Company.

DONALD WILLIAM SIGMUND is currently assistant vice-president and heads the life insurance department of a new life insurance company, the Federated Insurance Agencies, in Washington, D.C.

1960

BORN: CAPT. and MRS. DAVID N. KEYS, a son, David N., Jr., on February 3, 1967, in Germany. After graduation from Duke Medical School in 1964, David did his internship and first year residency in surgery at the Medical College of Virginia. He is now a captain in the Army Medical Corps and is stationed in Germany, where his family is with him.

BORN: MR. and MRS. JOSEPH J. SMITH, III, a daughter, Christine Howell Smith, on March 7, 1967, in Washington, D. C. Joe is a registered representative of the Washington investment firm of Ferris and Company.

W. E. KNICKERBOCKER, JR., is Director of the Wesley Foundation and Bible Chair at the University of Texas at El Paso. The Knickerbockers have a son, Jon McClung, nearly two years old.

FREDERICK H. BELDEN, JR., has moved from his position as employment manager at Compton Advertising Company to the Ted Bates Advertising Company where he is Director of Employee Development. This is a personnel function in which he is responsible for training and staffing.

RARDON D. BEVILL, III, has finished two years active duty with the U.S. Army and is now a National Science Foundation post-doctoral fellow at the Department of Molecular Biology at the A. Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, New York. A year ago he went to Guatemala with the U.S. Public Health Service to participate in a nutrition survey, serving as a biochemist.

CHARLES S. CHAMBERLIN has been employed for the past three years in the Mortgage Loan Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in Hartford, Connecticut.

Having graduated from Artillery Basic Officers Course, JAMES NEAL HARDIN is

going to JFK Special Warfare Center in Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He expects to receive his Ph.D. in German from the University of North Carolina in June, 1967.

RUSSELL J. MICKLER, territory representative for Xerox Corporation, has completed the company's course in Sales Development and Management. Mickler joined Xerox in 1966 and lives with his wife and three children in Jacksonville, Florida.

JOSEPH E. HESS, a member of the law firm of Kizer and Hess in Buena Vista, Virginia, is president of the Rockbridge County-Lexington-Buena Vista Bar Association.

Formerly with the management consulting firm, McKinsey & Company, THOMAS W. GILLIAM, JR., has now become associated with the transportation consulting firm of L. E. Peabody and Associates of Washington, D.C. Prior to his consultant work, Tom did his military duty with the Army Finance School and was connected with the Norfolk & Western Railway Co. He is married to the former Diane McKay.

1961

BORN: MR. and MRS. FLEMING KEEFE, a daughter, Elizabeth Spalding, on January 19, 1967, in Hampton, Virginia.

COURTNEY R. MAUZY, JR., is district manager of the Raleigh, North Carolina, office of Johnson & Wimsatt, Inc.

Formerly with Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., WILLIAM T. BUICE is now associated with the Wall Street law firm of Davidson, Dawson and Clark.

DR. EDWIN D. VAUGHAN, JR., will finish a year of general surgery residency at Vanderbilt and will move to the University of Virginia to begin urology residency.

CAPT. CLINTON ANDERSON is doing duty in the Artillery Branch of the Army and is stationed as Commander of Tuslog Detachment 155 which is located in Turkey.

While working as an electronics engineer for Atlantic Research Corporation, WALTER J. CRATER, JR., is working on a master's degree in Engineering Administration at George Washington University.

Continuing his graduate theological studies at Union Seminary in New York, RUSSELL B. BOATNER is the assistant organist and choir master at the Chapel of the Intercession (Episcopal). He is also the staff organist for the Church Center in The United Nations and the director of a boys' choir for the School of Arts in Harlem.

1962

BORN: MR. and MRS. JAMES A. GWINN, JR., a second son, John Ashbey, on Janu-

ary 26, 1967. The family lives in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where Jimmy is a district sales manager for Scott Paper Company.

DAVID K. THARP is now with the law firm of Walton, Santoff, Schroeder, Carson & Wahl in Miami, Florida.

After two and one-half years as Research Director with the State Republican Headquarters of Texas, LANCE TARRANCE, JR., is resigning to complete his M.A. degree in government at North Texas State University.

At the annual stockholders meeting, M. WILLIAM MYERS was elected vice-president and treasurer of Underwood Builders Supply Co. in Mobile, Alabama.

Seven top-fashion photographers sponsored seven young photographers to take pictures for the "Blow-Up" contest at Best & Co. Among the photographers was EDWARD H. HARDIN sponsored by the Greene Eula Studio of New York City.

L. DAVID CALLAWAY, III, is assistant manager of the First National City Bank in New York.

Currently on a post-doctoral research fellowship at Columbia University, R. BRYAN MILLER expects to receive his Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Rice University in June, 1967.

ELLIOTT C. L. MAYNARD, working toward his doctorate in marine biology at the University of Miami, has recently made a report to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The report is based on a study he has made relative to the control of parasitic infections among the larger fish. The paper was part of a symposium on "The Biology of the Mouth." Elliott made many of his field observations on the wreck of a Spanish galleon sunk in 1733.

1963

MARRIED: DONALD ELDRIDGE JACKSON, III, and Miss Katherine K. Keith were married on December 30, 1966, in Wayzata, Minnesota.

MARRIED: JAMES MCLEAN CAMPBELL and June Nelson were married on June 3, 1966, at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill where they are both graduate students. Mack Brownlee, '63, was best man.

BORN: MR. and MRS. JOHN PERCY MARCH, a daughter, Shelly Ann, on March 6, 1967, in El Paso, Texas. John is supervisor of the Real Estate Mortgage Department of the State National Bank of El Paso.

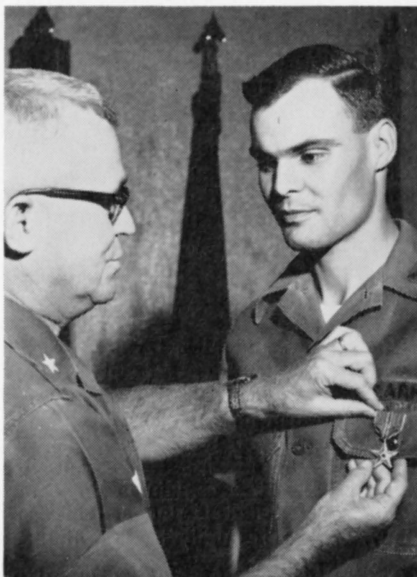
BORN: MR. and MRS. PAUL G. McBRIDE, a daughter, Amy Wallace, on January 5, 1967. Paul is working for Chubb & Son, Inc. as a commercial underwriter in their Chicago office.

BORN: MR. and MRS. G. ANDREW NEA,

a daughter, Courtney Randolph, on November 6, 1966, in Richmond, Virginia.

ALVIN JUDSON BABCOCK is an advertising supervisor in Monsanto's Textiles Division in New York City. He was formerly in banking.

Recently PETER J. DAUK became an associate in the law firm of Pullman, Comley, Bradley & Reeves in Bridgeport, Connecticut.



CLARENCE RENSHAW, II, '63, receives Bronze Star from BRIG. GEN. S. E. LOLLIS.

CLARENCE RENSHAW, II, received the Bronze Star Medal for outstanding meritorious service in combat against hostile forces in Vietnam from January, 1966, to January of this year. Brigadier General S. E. Lollis of the 1st Logistical Command bestowed the award. At the time of the award Clarence was first lieutenant and assistant information officer in the Information Office at 1st Logistical Command Headquarters at Tan Son Nhut. He has since been released from active service in the Army and is in the news department of Station WAVY-AM-TV in Norfolk, Virginia.

After release from active duty with the U. S. Navy in November, 1966, J. WINSTON IVEY became accounts manager for C. & P. Telephone Company in Norfolk, Virginia. He and his wife have a year old son, David.

In November, 1966, THOMAS N. RAINS was separated from active duty with the Army and is now employed by the First National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia.

Graduating from the University of Oklahoma Law School in June, 1966, SAM HELLMAN is now employed as an assistant attorney general, State of Oklahoma.

D. RANDOLPH COLE, JR., received his LL.B. degree from the George Washing-

ton Law School in June, 1966. While he was a student there he was a finalist in the Appellate Moot Court Competition; a Day Representative, Board of Governors, Student Bar Association; Day Representative, Centennial Committee; vice-president of the Van Vleck Case Club. He passed the District of Columbia bar examination and is now practicing in D.C. with King & Nordlinger, Attorneys.

1964

MARRIED: FLOYD W. MCKINNON and Barbara E. Roles were married in June, 1966, and are making their home in Scarsdale, New York.

MARRIED: CLEMENT J. CLARKE, III, and Marna Jean Goodrich were married June 11, 1966, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. For three years Clem has been working for IBM in Greensboro, North Carolina, as a marketing representative for the data processing division.

BORN: MR. and MRS. KENNETH E. GREER, a daughter, Catherine Stuart, on March 9, 1967, in Charlottesville, Virginia. In June Kenneth will graduate from the University of Virginia School of Medicine. He plans to do an internship next year at the University of Rochester.

BORN: MR. and MRS. JOHN JORDON SMITH, JR., a son, Steven Jeffrey, on January 20, 1967.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE has been promoted to captain in the Army and is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia.

WILLIAM A. JEFFREYS is with Pepsi-Cola Company International and was transferred from Canada to South Africa in March of 1966. Since then, Bill and his family have lived in Capetown. He has recently been transferred to Durban, Union of South Africa, where he is to be manager of the Pepsi-Cola Company (Pty.) Ltd.

After two years in the Army, RICHARD A. COPLAN is now working for Retail Stores Service, Inc., in Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL T. PATTERSON, JR., has been promoted to senior field claim representative in the Staunton, Virginia office of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

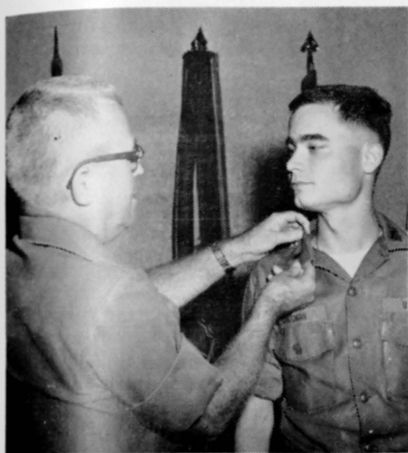
ALFRED E. ECKES, JR., received his MA in International relations in June, 1966, from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, administered by Tufts University in cooperation with Harvard University. In November, 1966, he was appointed Foreign Service Reserve officer (Class 7) U.S. Department of State. Upon completion of his Ph.D. in history at the University of Texas he will receive a permanent appointment and will be given some overseas diplomatic assignment.

After Washington and Lee WILLIAM L. VAN DYKE, III, attended Lewis College

of Science and Technology in Lockport, Illinois, and also Joliet Junior College. He is now employed by a division of Union Tank Car Company in Joliet. Bill is married to the former Patricia Connery and the couple have a young daughter.

JAMES S. MAFFITT, IV, is engaged in the general practice of law in Roanoke, Virginia, with the firm of Apostolou, Place & Thomas. The Maffitts have two daughters and make their home in Roanoke.

SECOND LT. THOMAS M. BRUMBY, IV, was among the 119 infantry officer candidate graduates at Fort Knox, Kentucky, in February. Mike received recognition as the academic honor and distinguished graduate of his class.



JOHN C. CRISSMAN, '65, receives his silver bars.

1965

On Duty in Vietnam, JOHN C. CRISSMAN has been promoted to first lieutenant. He is information officer in the headquarters of the 1st Logistical Command near Saigon.

H. DANIEL JONES is at law school at Vanderbilt University and expects to receive his degree in June, 1968. He reports that MIKE HASH, '66, is also at Vanderbilt Graduate School.

SAMUEL ANSELL, III, is stationed in Washington where he is the Executive Officer of the Environment Division of an agency within the Department of Defense.

In January of this year LT. LLOYD F. REX finished first in his class in the Air Defense Basic Course at the U.S. Army Air Defense School, Fort Bliss, Texas. He is now assigned to Germany and is a platoon leader in a Nike Hercules Missile Battery near Bitburg.

Since July RALPH LEE GILLUM has been in the Army. He took his basic training at Ft. Benning and then trained as a

combat engineer at Ft. Leonard Wood and as a construction draftsman at Ft. Belvoir. He is currently stationed at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma. He is married to the former Barbara A. Griffin of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

ERIC STEPHEN HANSSEN is assistant to the project director of the New Haven Data Use Study. The project objectives are to discover new ways of producing social indicator data from the decennial census. The project is under the auspices of the Bureau of the Census with funds from H.E.W. and H.U.D. Eric is married to the former Mary Earle Sullivan and they have a year-old daughter.

1966

Airman HARRY G. GOODHEART, III, has been selected for technical training at Keesler AFB as a communications-electronics specialist. Bud recently completed basic air force training at Lackland, Texas.

KENNETH CARO is now in his ninth week

of Ordnance OCS at Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

ERIK C. ANDERSEN is a Navy ensign aboard the air craft carrier U. S. S. *Shangri-la*, assigned as Special Service Officer. He is married to the former Harriet Ann Kohl (Mary Baldwin College). Their home is in Baltimore.

NICHOLAS C. RUFFIN is serving with the Peace Corps as a teacher of English in Bizerte, Tunisia.

LEWIS E. DAVIS, III, is teaching social studies and drama to the 6th and 7th grades at the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka, Illinois.

JOHN E. MYNTTINEN is presently at St. Johns University School of Law in New York.

1969

HOWARD ALLEN COHN is attending Memphis State University. He has been elected a director of the Memphis and Shelby County Young Democrats.

In Memoriam

1895

JOSEPH BOWMAR DABNEY, one of Washington and Lee's oldest alumni, died February 3, 1967, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. Mr. Dabney was also one of Mississippi's oldest attorneys and a pioneer in education in the state. He had served as county superintendent for a number of years prior to entering the legal profession. On the occasion of his 92nd birthday Mr. Dabney recalled that he was probably the only man then living who had shaken hands with Jefferson Davis. He enjoyed an active and varied career in civic and professional areas in Mississippi and was one of the oldest members of the Lions Club.

1898

WILLIAM WILSON KEYSER, a retired resident for many years of St. Louis, Missouri, died January 7, 1967. He was 90 years old. For many years Mr. Keyser operated a brokerage firm in St. Louis and retired in 1937.

1902

FREDERICK WALTER GOSHORN of Charleston, West Virginia, died on December 10, 1966. Mr. Goshorn had been an attorney in Charleston.

1911

NATHAN WILLIAM SCHLOSSBERG, prominent business man and lawyer in Roanoke, Virginia, for many years, died on February 7, 1967. Mr. Schlossberg was for a num-

ber of years manager of Kann's Store in Roanoke. He was one of the founders of the Roanoke B'nai B'rith, a former president of the congregation of Beth Israel Synagogue, one of the founders of the Roanoke Merchants Association, and for many years headed the United Jewish Appeal in Roanoke.

1917

JUDGE JOHN RHODES BRAND, long-time prominent lawyer in Hobbs, New Mexico, and former judge of the Fifth Judicial District, died February 20, 1967, in Houston, Texas. After practicing law in Arkansas and Mississippi, Judge Brand moved to New Mexico in 1930. He was appointed to the district bench in 1953 by the Governor of New Mexico and served for ten years before retiring.

LAURENCE WILLIAMS died in Florida on January 28, 1967. After receiving his law degree he practiced in Jacksonville, Florida from 1917 to 1931. In 1934 he was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry and served pastorates in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina.

1918

LEWIS A. RAULERSON, one-time president of the Great Southern Trucking Company and the National Trucking Company, died February 26, 1967. In addition Mr. Raulerson practiced law and was also president of the RCA Oil & Gas Corporation in Jacksonville, Florida. Mr. Raulerson received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Florida Southern College.

1919

DR. GEORGE A. MEARS of Asheville, North Carolina, died February 12, 1967, in the Buncombe County Hospital. He received his M.D. from Syracuse University in 1924. A former member of the Buncombe County Medical Society he had practiced in Asheville until 1960. Dr. Mears was formerly on the staffs of Memorial Mission, St. Joseph's and Astor Park Hospitals.

BARTON W. MORRIS, long-time resident of Roanoke, Virginia, and a former employee of the TIMES-WORLD CORPORATION, died March 22, 1966.

1920

KENNETH C. PATTY, Virginia's senior assistant attorney general and an authority on state election laws, died March 27, 1967, in Richmond, Virginia. Governor Godwin described Mr. Patty as "one of the ablest public servants it has been my privilege to know." Mr. Patty was a recognized authority on constitutional law, especially as it relates to state and local governments and the powers of public officials. He was a former mayor of Bluefield, Virginia, and a past president of the Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Patty was a Mason, and he was chairman of the Board of Regents of the James Monroe Memorial Library at Fredericksburg.

FRANK COUEY WRIGHT, former president and treasurer of the Paramount Oil Company of Fort Dodge, Iowa, died in Independence, Kansas, on January 1, 1967. Mr. Wright was, at the time of his death, president of an investment firm in Independence.

ALEXANDER M. WALKER for many years with the U. S. Civil Service, and particularly the Security and Exchange Commission, died in Bethesda, Maryland, December 4, 1966. Mr. Walker retired in 1956 after 36 years with the Civil Service, the last 22 years having been spent with the Securities and Exchange Commission as financial analyst. Following his retirement, he became self-employed as a writer and as a publisher of historical records. Mr. Walker was a past secretary to the Commercial Attache, American Embassy, England. He was attached to the American Embassy in Madrid, 1921-22, and held other assignments in the foreign service.

1922

JESSE MABREY JOHNSON, attorney at law, retired Air Force Reserve officer, civic and church leader of Richmond, Virginia, died June 14, 1966. Mr. Johnson had practiced law for over 45 years and had been a member of the Richmond Bar since his beginning of law practice. He saw active service in World War I and in World War II. In 1946 Johnson was awarded the Commendation Medal and

Ribbon for meritorious service as Judge Advocate General of the IX Corps. At the time of his retirement from the Army in 1960 he was a Colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the United States Air Force Reserve and was commanding officer of the Air Reserve group with headquarters in the City of Richmond. In 1956 the United Daughters of the Confederacy awarded him three crosses, one each for World Wars I and II and for the Korean Conflict. Colonel Johnson was active in all phases of the Baptist denomination, and in 1957 was elected president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. Until his death he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Virginia Baptist Home, Incorporated, and the Virginia Baptist Hospital.

1923

GEORGE SOUTHALL VEST, assistant trust officer of The Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Georgia, died December 21, 1966. Mr. Vest was an investment supervisor and security analyst. He was a member of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts.

JOHN JOSEPH HUDAK, prominent attorney in Garfield, N. J., and for many years alumni fund class agent for 1923-Law, died suddenly on March 2, 1967. Mr. Hudak's practice specialized in examinations of titles to real property. In January, 1954, Hudak was appointed city treasurer, a post he held for several years.

1924

ROBERT QUISENBERRY HENDERSON, operator of large farming interests in Sedalia, Missouri, died February 24, 1967. Mr. Henderson was a veteran of World War I and was decorated with the Silver Star for gallantry in action. For forty-five consecutive years he was a member of the American Legion, Post 16, of which he was a charter member and a past commander.

1925

THOMAS M. HARMAN, a partner in the law firm of Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis in Cleveland, Ohio, and an authority on workman's compensation, died March 6, 1967. Mr. Harman received his law degree from the University of Michigan and was associated with the Cleveland firm for thirty-nine years. He was a member of the Court of Nisi Prins, the Cleveland and the Ohio State Bar Associations, the Hermit Club, and the Clifton Club of which he was a past president.

DR. WILLIAM BUSTER MCGEE, a widely known obstetrician and gynecologist, died February 15, 1967, in LaJolla, California. A resident physician for thirty-two years, he was a member of the San Diego County Medical Society, the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association. He was a past presi-

dent of the Southwest Ob-Gyn Society. Recently he received a certificate for twenty-six years of service on the staff of the San Diego County Hospital.

1931

WILLIAM WIGHT VENABLE, a former Virginia legislator and Bahamas land developer, died in Richmond, Virginia, on April 13, 1967. Mr. Venable was an internationally known developer of Nassau, the principal city of New Providence Island, Bahamas. He also was known as a manufacturer of agricultural chemicals in Grinnell, Iowa. He once represented the city of Norfolk in the Virginia House of Delegates.

1933

RUSSELL MADISON CUMMINGS, prominent Lexingtonian and postmaster since 1960, died April 7, 1967, after a short illness. Mr. Cummings joined the post office staff in Lexington in February, 1937; he became a regular clerk in 1948 and was appointed assistant postmaster in April, 1958. A native of Rockbridge County, Mr. Cummings had been active in community affairs and was a past president of the Lexington Lions Club. Before beginning his career with the post office department, Mr. Cummings was employed by the State Theatre and later managed Weinberg's Music Store here in Lexington. He was a member of the Lexington Presbyterian Church and a former Chairman of the Board of Deacons. He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Mary Frances Nicely, and three sons.

1935

JAMES EDWARD BROWN, a foreign correspondent with International News Service since 1935, died in December, 1966. Mr. Brown held assignments in Paris, Moscow, Warsaw, Bucharest, Ankara, London, New Delhi, Chungking and other European cities. In 1945 he had a book, "Russia Fights," published by Scribners.

1936

JOHN DAVID LOCKE, cotton merchant of Houston, Texas, and former president of the Texas Cotton Association, died July 9, 1966. He was owner of the cotton exchange firm, S. B. Locke & Company.

1938

CLIFFORD M. SWAN, Judge of Warren County (Ohio) Juvenile and Probate Court, died March 6, 1967. He was a successful practicing attorney in the village of Mason. Judge Swan was elected to the bench in November of 1966. At one time Mr. Swan was a special editorial assistant to the city editor for the Cincinnati *Inquirer*.

1954

ROBERT A. STREETER, JR., a resident of Essex Falls, N. J., died January 5, 1967.



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