

Southwestern News

Alumnus Olim, Aeternum Amicus
(At One Time a Student, Forever a Friend)



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Thousands Mourn the Death of Dr. Charles E. Diehl



Campus Grieved by Passing of Former President

By Clark Porteous '34

Memphis Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Present day Southwestern students missed a great deal in not knowing Dr. Charles E. Diehl.

Certainly, alumni of up to nine years ago were richer for having known the kindly, soft-voiced but strong man who molded Southwestern to his image of "genuineness and excellence" (two of his favorite words), and all who know Southwestern know that he did a remarkable job.

Dr. Diehl served as president of Southwestern for 32 years (1917-1949), prior to, during, and following the period of its removal from Clarksville to Memphis, including the tough days of the depression.

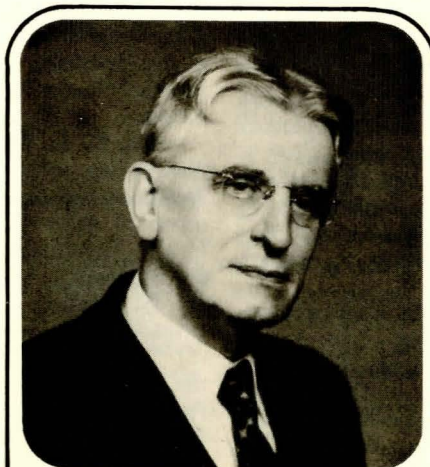
He died quietly at the home he shared with the family of his only son, Charles I. Diehl, 1967 Snowden Avenue, Southwestern's dean of men, at 4:50 p.m., Thursday, February 27.

The immediate cause of death was bronchial pneumonia, but Dr. Diehl's health had been failing since soon after he retired as president of Southwestern June 30, 1949. He had become almost totally blind. He was 88 years old.

Dr. Diehl was born in Charles Town, West Virginia, on May 18, 1875, the same day, by coincidence, on which the Board of Directors of Stewart College, founded in 1848 at Clarksville, met in St. Louis to apply for a charter to change the name of the institution to Southwestern Presbyterian University.

He received his A.B. degree at Johns Hopkins in 1896, and his master's at Princeton in 1900, the same year he graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary and was ordained a Presbyterian minister. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1910 by Southwestern Presbyterian University.

After graduation he was pastor of small churches in Kentucky until 1905 when he went to Greenville, Mississippi, as pastor for two years. There he met and fell in love with Katherine Ireys, a lovely young lady from Greenville.



Dr. Charles Edward Diehl
Southwestern President, 1917-1949

They were married in 1909 in Washington, D. C. She was long the "first lady" of Southwestern. A host of friends and alumni mourned her death in 1955.

Dr. Diehl went from Greenville to Clarksville as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and soon became interested in Southwestern, or SPU (Southwestern Presbyterian University) as it was known then. He answered the call of education, seeing an opportunity to serve God by developing fine young Christians, and became president of Southwestern in 1917.

After a few years, Dr. Diehl realized that Southwestern would always be limited in its service unless located in a larger city more central to its established church relationship. He began efforts to move the college to Memphis. He was a persuasive money-raiser, and he did what many thought would be impossible—procure the money and a beautiful wooded site near Overton Park. The move was made in 1925.

He directed the building of a new college, with the beautiful collegiate Gothic buildings which will last for centuries. He directed the re-establishment of one of the finest small private colleges in the nation, not letting the depression, unfair attacks on his theology, or anything else deter him, and he imprinted on it the excellence for which he always strove.

It was in 1930-31 that Dr. Diehl fought off an attack by 11 Presbyterian ministers on his theology and came through the ordeal stronger than ever.

Dr. Diehl instituted the famed honors courses at Southwestern in 1928. In the early '30's he started the tutorial system, which enables a student to have many private sessions with professors in the field in which he is majoring.

Thus during the depression, when many colleges were having trouble keeping open, Dr. Diehl was improving Southwestern. He had to take time out frequently to raise money.

Dr. Diehl collected one of the finest faculties in the nation for Southwestern, going strong for Rhodes Scholars. He used his two favorite words, "genuineness and excellence" as criteria in selecting faculty members.

When Dr. Diehl retired as president, he was not content to take things easy. He began to do things close to his heart, such as projects

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- Ken Berryhill..... *Editor*
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- Mrs. Arthur Birge (Jet Hollenberg '42)..... *Class Notes Editor*

Dr. Diehl—(continued from page 1)

to help Negroes.

The janitor who cleaned Dr. Diehl's office had a mentally deficient child. Dr. Diehl discovered there was no institution in Tennessee to take care of this child and other children with similar afflictions. He got behind the project, and a \$1 million state hospital for mentally deficient children was the result.

Dr. Diehl kept an office in old Stewart Hall at Snowden and University, and Southwestern students would volunteer to read to him. In so doing, many got a lot more from him than he got from the reading.

He was a familiar figure on the campus until his illness, a white-haired gentleman with locks falling down on each side of his forehead. While president, he wore pince-nez glasses similar to those of President Woodrow Wilson, who was a Princeton professor. Until his health failed, he smoked a pipe, using strong tobacco from Clarksville, and he was the most expert blower of smoke rings one ever saw.

He had some of his most satisfying years after retirement, doing for others. He helped the blind, he helped raise funds for the Japan International Christian University, and he participated in civic affairs. In fact, he had a whole new career, doing things he did not have time to do while heading Southwestern.

The Tri-State Defender, a Negro weekly newspaper, gave Dr. Diehl its Merit Award of 1957 for his "quiet yet noteworthy efforts through the years to improve human relations in this community."

Dr. Diehl had many other honors, among which were being awarded honorary degrees by Davidson, Centre, and the University of Chattanooga; serving as president of the Association of American Colleges during one of its most hectic meetings in 1942; and serving as moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in 1941-42. He was proud of his membership in the Rotary Club.

Even after his retirement Dr. Diehl continued his interest in and support of Southwestern's athletic teams. He also got a kick out of the spirited competition in an annual Alumni Day softball game for a year's possession of his old green hat.

So far, there are no memorials in stone at Southwestern to Dr. Diehl. Doubtless they will come. But as long as there are living alumni of Southwestern from 1917 thru 1949, and for a few years after that, Dr. Diehl will be remembered.

Musical Notes from the College of Music

—Faculty recitals were presented by Charles Mosby and Jane Soderstrom, pianists.

—The Southwestern Faculty Quartet, John Wehlan, Vernon Taylor, Peter Synnstedt and Myron Myers, were guests at the Beethoven Christmas concert playing the "Piano Quartet Opus 60" by Brahms. Miss Jane Soderstrom was piano soloist at the concert and Mildred Norton and Kenton Stellwagen served as accompanists for some of the program events.

—The Faculty Chamber Music recital on January 26 featured John Wehlan, violin; Vernon Taylor and Ruth Tuthill, viola; Peter Synnstedt, cello; Jane Soderstrom, Charles Mosby and Myron Myers, pianists, in works by Albrechtsburger, Telemann, Mozart and Debussy.

—Peter Synnstedt was recently elected president of Tennessee String Teachers Association and attended the meeting of the American String Teachers Association in Philadelphia in March.

—The Southwestern Singers, under the direction of Dr. Vernon H. Taylor, presented the Christmas Oratorio by Saint-Saens at the mid-December vesper service. The group was accompanied by Kenton Stellwagen at the organ and featured a number of student soloists in addition to the chorale sections of the work. The Southwestern Singers were on tour March 14-18, inclusive, visiting churches and high schools in the Tennessee Synod.

Classes Plan Alumni Day Reunions

The proverbial question, "What ever happened to ole what's her-name?" may be answered on Saturday, April 18th when old grads converge on the campus from all directions for *Alumni Day*.



Elder

Robert A. Elder '40, President of the Southwestern Alumni Association, indicates that this should be the biggest Alumni Day yet. All graduating classes ending with a "4" or a "9" have special reunions.



Russell

President-elect of the Association is George M. "Smoky" Russell '56, who takes office this month.

Alumni Day plans are as follows:—

Saturday, April 18. 9 a.m.-6 p.m.—Election of Alumni Association officers for the coming year. 12 noon—Class of 1939 Luncheon (Catherine Burrow Refectory). 1:30-2:00 p.m. Southwestern movie (Adult Education Center). 2:00-4:00 p.m. Invitational Track Meet (Fargason Field). 2:30 p.m. Mortar Board induction of *Torch Chapter* and initiation of all former *Torch* members (ZTA house). Mortar Board Tea follows induction ceremonies (KD house).

Class "Get-Togethers"

4:00 to 5:45 p.m. Class of 1939 Open House (Tri-Delta house). Class of 1944 Tea Dance (KA house).

4:30 to 5:45 p.m. Class of 1934 Open House (Sigma Nu house). Class of 1949 Open House (SAE house). Class of 1963 Open House (PiKA house), with 1964 class members as special guests.



Bevis

The Alumni Supper for all classes is slated for 6 to 8 p.m. in the Wm. Neely Mallory Memorial Gymnasium. Robert Elder presiding. Guest speaker, Herman W. Bevis '30. Announcement of new Hall of Fame members.

8:30 p.m. to midnight, Class of 1939 party at the University Club, including companion classes 1936-42.

8:30 p.m. Class of 1954 Reunion Party (Parkview Hotel). Class of 1959 Open House (Chi Omega house).

Sunday, April 19. 11:00 a.m. Class of 1939 Family Church Service. Hardie Auditorium. Dr. Henry Mobley '39, minister. All alumni and their families are invited.

FACULTY NOTES

Dr. Ray Allen (Dean of Admissions) has been busy preaching and teaching study courses in Memphis and surrounding territories plus a trip to Charlottesville, Virginia, on February 12 to attend the EEB Southern Regional Meeting at the University of Virginia. He was Dean of the Conference for Danforth Associates at Berea College in Berea, Kentucky, March 5-8.

David M. Amacker (Political Science) spoke to the colored Social Science teachers of the city on "The Sweep of History;" was a member of the Public Affairs Forum on the subject of "Dangers of the Common Market;" and did a two-minute comment on "Presidential Succession and Disability Issues" for a national television network.

Dr. C. L. Baker (Biology) received the Distinguished Service Award for 1963 in recognition of his many contributions to the Academy Conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He received a \$21,000 grant from the Public Health Service for a three year study of cytologic mechanisms in spermateliosis in Urodeles. Dr. Baker has a joint publication with W. W. Taylor, Jr., 1963 graduate of Southwestern, on "The Urogenital System of the Male Ambystoma."

Dr. Milton P. Brown, Jr. (Bible), subsidized by grants from the Duke University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and from the Gurney H. Kearns Foundation, has published his Ph.D. dissertation (revised) as "The Authentic Writings of Ignatius:" A Study of Linguistic Criteria (Duke Press, 1963).

Anne S. Caldwell, Dean of Women, attended the Southeastern Panhellenic Conference in Oxford, Mississippi, February 22.

(continued on next page)

Joseph F. Carroll (French) was elected Conseiler General to the Alliance Francaise of Memphis. On February 22 he spoke at Brooks Art Gallery on French playwright Jean Anouilh's "L'Alouette" (The Lark). He attended the meeting of the Tennessee Philological Association at Sewanee on February 28 and 29. His paper, "The Real *Rabouilleuse* of Balzac," was delivered at that meeting.

Dr. John H. Christy (Mathematics) received his Ph.D. degree in mathematics from Vanderbilt University, January 25, 1964.

Frank Faux (Adult Education Center) gave a book review on "Sick Cities" at Memphis Public Library on February 20. On March 4 he spoke on "William Faulkner: Nostalgia and Conflict" at the Wednesday Study Club.

Dr. Ralph C. Hon (Economics) served as impartial arbitrator in several labor disputes in Chattanooga.

Jesse Johnson (Football coach) was guest speaker at the football banquet at East High School and at a meeting of the Downtown Lions Club. He has been busy visiting high schools in the Mid-South and attended the National Football Coaches' Convention in New York.

Dr. William Larry Lacy (Philosophy) has an article being published in the next issue of Southern Journal of Philosophy.

Dr. Harold Lyons (Chemistry) spoke at the University of Tennessee Research Colloquium, January 15, on the subject of "Polysaccharides of the Intervertebral Disk."

William R. Maybry (Director of Physical Education and Athletics) attended the NCAA convention in New York, January 5-9.

Julius W. Melton, Jr., (Bible) spent a week in New Orleans, March 16-20, lecturing on the Protestant Reformation at a layman's Christian Education Institute sponsored by New Orleans Presbyterians.

Dr. Fred Neal (Philosophy and Bible) has been elected moderator of Memphis Presbytery.

Dr. Gordon D. Southard (Romance Languages) will be a group leader and visiting professor at the Instituto Tecnologico in Monterrey, Mexico, July 11 through August 21. His family will accompany him.

C. L. Springfield (Comptroller) is attending the annual meeting of the Southern Association of College and University Business Officers, April 15-17, and will be moderator of a panel discussion. He will go to New Orleans April 27-29 to attend the annual meeting of National Association of Educational Buyers.

Clara Thompson (Assistant to Registrar) received her M.A. degree in Curriculum and Instruction from Memphis State on February 1, and was elected to office of Deacon in Lindsay Memorial Presbyterian Church.

John Turpin (Registrar) was elected Senior Warden of All Saints' Church.

Dr. Burnet C. Tuthill (Emeritus-Music) received a beautifully engraved silver tray from the Memphis Orchestral Society at the December concert of the Memphis Symphony noting his 75 years as musician, conductor, educator, and administrator. His concerto for String Bass and Wind Orchestra is in process of publication by the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester.

C A C Champs

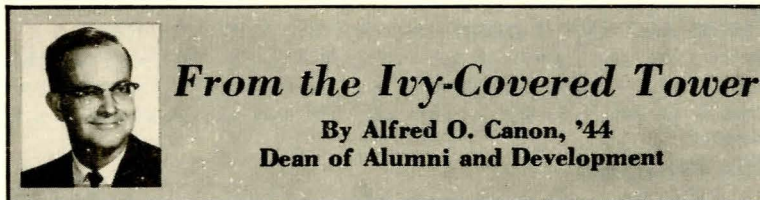
Duckworth's Boys Make Good

It is rare indeed for a basketball coach to produce tournament champions by the end of his first season, but Southwestern Coach Don Duckworth pulled it off!

His "Fighting Lynx" highlighted their season with a championship in the College Athletic Conference by winning over Sewanee 75-54 and then defeating Centre for the championship 97-74.

The entire season's record revealed Southwestern with 9 wins, 12 losses, and excellent chances of a better season next year. Only three men will be lost with graduation; if those remaining return to play, and if the freshmen next year are of a similar caliber as this year's crop, things are really looking up for the college community in the realm of basketball!

A challenging array of opponents are lined up for next year, and the "alums" will be rewarded with a very colorful, exciting and hustling club for the 1964-5 season!



From the Ivy-Covered Tower

By Alfred O. Canon, '44
Dean of Alumni and Development

On November 27, 1925, Dr. Charles E. Diehl gave an address in Hardie Auditorium. It was titled "The Ideals of Southwestern" and represented a classic statement of the basic philosophy on which the present college has been built since its move to Memphis in 1925.

A memorial service was held in Hardie Auditorium on March 2, 1964, following the passing of Dr. Diehl on the previous Thursday, February 27. In his remarks at this service President Peyton N. Rhodes read some excerpts from "The Ideals of Southwestern," and a more complete summary of these quotations is printed below in the thought that many alumni who knew Dr. Diehl will want to have this reminder of his vision, dedication, integrity and sense of excellence.

The Church College

"Here was the chance of a lifetime; a chance to set the standard of an institution for all time; a chance to go forth unhampered by past mistakes, architectural and other, and to launch an institution which was as nearly ideal for its purpose as painstaking investigation and careful thought and planning could make it. Realizing that the good is ever the enemy of the best, we did not seek merely the good, but the best. There was ever before us the idea of excellence. It was our purpose to launch here an institution which would endure for centuries, and which would command the respect and quicken the pride of succeeding generations.

"The institution we were planning for was not a state or a municipal or an independent institution, but a Presbyterian institution; an institution which is avowedly Christian, and which as such is shot through with that passion for honesty and that hatred for all sham which is really fundamental in any interpretation of Christianity, and without which no institution can be regarded as Christian, whatever be its claims, its forms of government, its courses of study, or its ceremonies.

"... The institution we had in mind was one which was vitally concerned with scholarship, but which was even more concerned with character and manhood; an institution which believes in the life eternal, and, as a consequence, in real moral values; an institution which stands for the essential permanence of truth, beauty and goodness."

A Liberal Education

"We were planning an institution which indeed some day may become a university, but which now seeks to give a liberal education; one which does not primarily concern itself with utilitarian values, but which contemplates a disciplined mind, a freed soul, a broadened personality, and an upright life.

"Genuineness is characteristic of the heart of this institution, and we wanted this note sounded everywhere, even in the construction of the physical plant. It was to be enduring, for we were building for generations to come. It was to be beautiful, for the aesthetic side of man's nature is important and a college of liberal culture dare not overlook it. It was to be genuine throughout, free from all substitutions and cheap, make-believe effects, for this college has a hatred for sham. It is a source of satisfaction to know that our architectural ideal has been realized, and that not even the most caustic and unfriendly critic can now or hereafter indulge in a smile of derision at our expense."

A Selective Student Body

"With the ideal of excellence before us, and with an utter disregard for mere numbers, it is not surprising that we should feel that we could render the largest service by training adequately a comparatively small number of select students, in accordance with our means, rather than by accepting all who desired to come, and then doing the best we could for them with the limited means at our disposal. It is our plan, therefore, to limit the number of students we accept by our ability to give them the best advantages. As our funds increase, more students will be accepted. We would rather do a limited work thoroughly and well than to attempt a larger work which we could not do in accordance with our ideal.

"Since our student body must be limited we believe that we should be most careful in its selection. Why should we waste our time on those who are not prepared to do first-class college work

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From the Ivy Tower—(continued from page 3)

or who are not motivated by a serious purpose? We seek not the rich or the socially prominent, but the worthy—those who are morally sound, who are intellectually fit, and who have the desire to excel."

The Professor

"The time will never come when the teacher is not the most important part of the college. He is the college in the active sense; all other things are circumstances, machinery, arrangements. He is the mind that learns and teaches. If he does well, then all is well; if he does ill, the college is a failure. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the instructional force should be made up, not of immature and inexperienced teachers who can be secured at small cost, but of inspiring teachers, great personalities, who seek to advance knowledge not only among themselves, but among their students, who are anxious that their students should develop, not only in intellect, but in character, in their whole personalities."

The Purpose

"With high resolve and honest purpose Southwestern opens her doors in Memphis. She holds aloft the unpurchasables as the objects of desire and bears an unflinching testimony to the value of spiritual ideals. She seeks to prepare for generations yet unborn by handing down unsullied to this generation our rich heritage of the past. She labors to send out men and women with strong characters and disciplined minds which are to be put at the disposal of the world's need for the solution of its desperate problems, for the alleviation of its myriad ills, and for the bringing in of that better day when wrong shall cease, and liberty and love and truth and right o'er all the earth are known as in their throne above."

Dr. Davis Reports on Israel Trip

by Dr. John H. Davis, *Professor of History*

Recently I found in my mail box the following note: "Please write a brief report of your trip last summer for the *Southwestern News*." How brief, or whether it should be expressed in the first or third person was undetermined. In any case, here goes.

President Rhodes, by dubbing me a Bible professor, got me included in a Bible Land Workshop sponsored by New York University and the State Department. Thus, a group of twenty-one of "us theologians" gathered in New York on July 2 for a briefing and flew out that night via KLM for Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Here we settled for three full but comfortable weeks and were lectured to by distinguished government officials and professors from Hebrew University, as we studied the history, institutions and language of the country. Next we took to the road in an air-cooled bus with an archeologist as our guide and combed the country from Dan to Beersheba (and even further to Eliat on the Red Sea), stopping in such key cities as Haifa, Tiberias, Safed and Tel Aviv. This tour gave the group a chance to observe at first hand the topography of Israel, its agricultural and industrial experiments, its famous biblical sites, its historical remains, and three or four of its active archeological digs at important tells (Hazor, Megiddo, Ashdod, and Arad). En route we swam in famous bodies of water: the Mediterranean, the Dead Sea, Lake Galilee, the Jordan and the Red Sea. We also visited important educational and scientific institutions, and interviewed distinguished archeologists, religious and educational leaders.

Meets Professor Roper

Returning to Jerusalem for a final assessment of our trip, the group broke up and went its devious ways. With a small group I passed through the Mandelbaum gate to Jordan and spent four days exploring Holy Places, Old Jerusalem, and risking life and limb with Jordanian taxi drivers at 90-100 miles per hour to visit such memorable places as Jericho, the Quamram caves, Bethlehem and Hebron. A few of us pressed on to Egypt and visited its pyramids and its antiquities (though I felt a bit too antique myself to indulge in its famous night life). Having thus explored our Judeo-



Dr. Davis and ruins of Temple at Lindos on the Island of Rhodes.

Christian background, I enplaned for Athens to join Professor James Roper in a study of "our classical heritage." Aboard the "Stella Maris" we cruised the Aegean and the lovely isles of Greece (Crete, Rhodes, Delos, Mikinos) and such ancient cities as Ephesus and Constantinople. How delightful it was to bask in the sunshine on the deck of our boat as Roper explained Greek mythology and we watched modern nymphs in bikinis frisking in the boat's pool. After our return to Athens, James and I visited Marathon and then he, having explored and photographed Greece for a month prior to my arrival, pushed Romeward while I joined an ex-pupil (now professor of Byzantine history in California) Speros Vryonis and his father on tours to Delphi, Corinth, Mycenae, Epidaurus and other famous reminders of "the Glory that was Greece." As my homeward route lay through Rome, I naturally felt an urge to revisit its ancient splendors. As only six days remained to me, I divided Rome into six slices and explored one thoroughly each day. With my little Minox camera I felt I had garnered a unique collection of photos of Baroque churches and fountains.

Taking off from Rome on September 3rd, I set foot again on native ground the same day, reached Memphis in time for the opening faculty meeting, sent my six hundred pictures to be developed, and later—to my horror and chagrin—found the shutter had never opened and that all were blanks. *Sic transit gloria*. This was the only fly in the otherwise perfect ointment of the summer's vacation.

Free World Issues Series

Students Hear Outstanding Speakers



OUTSTANDING FREE WORLD ISSUES SPEAKER—Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement is welcomed to the Southwestern campus by Mrs. Peyton N. Rhodes.

The Free World Issues Series was instituted at Southwestern in the spring of 1953 to alert students to the various aspects of the East-West confrontation, and to point up the Western way of freedom in society, politics and economics in contrast with the non-free.

Outside speakers of special practical competence and experience are invited to contribute, each from his own angle of vision and field of particular expertness. In the eleven year period the list of speakers has included ambassadors, consuls, outstanding businessmen, journalists, statesmen, educators and officers of the armed services.

The informal faculty committee on FWI addresses comprises Dean Jameson M. Jones '36, Dean Alfred O. Canon '44, and professors T. M. Lowry, Jr., David Likes, Robert G. Patterson, Lewis N. Amis and David M. Amacker, Chairman.

An Impressive List

For the 1963-64 academic year so far the FWI speakers, with topics discussed, have been:—(1) *The Hon. John Temple*, member of Parliament: "Key to Free World Prosperity—the Machinery of International Payments." (2) *Dr. Kenneth R. Whiting*, member Aero-space Studies Institute, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base: "The Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union." (3) *Zachary P. Geaneas*, Sec. of the Amer. Delegation to the U. N.: "United States Participation in the U. N." (4) *The Hon. Paul Rand Dixon*, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission: "Free Enterprise in the Free World." (5) *The Rev. Gerard F. Yates*, S. J., Dean Emeritus, Georgetown University Grad. School: "Political Concepts of East & West." (6) *Turner Catledge H'51*, Managing Editor, New York

(continued on page 21)



The Money

Behind

Our Colleges

ARE AMERICA'S colleges and universities in good financial health—or bad?

Are they pricing themselves out of many students' reach? Or can—and should—students and their parents carry a greater share of the cost of higher education?

Can state and local governments appropriate more money for higher education? Or is there a danger that taxpayers may “revolt”?

Does the federal government—now the third-largest provider of funds to higher education—pose a threat to the freedom of our colleges and universities? Or is the “threat” groundless, and should higher education seek even greater federal support?

Can private donors—business corporations, religious denominations, foundations, alumni, and alumnae—increase their gifts to colleges and universities as greatly as some authorities say is necessary? Or has private philanthropy gone about as far as it can go?

There is no set of “right” answers to such questions. College and university financing is complicated, confusing, and often controversial, and even the administrators of the nation's institutions of higher learning are not of one mind as to what the best answers are.

One thing is certain: financing higher education is not a subject for “insiders,” alone. Everybody has a stake in it.



Where U.S. colleges and universities get their income

THese days, most of America's colleges and universities manage to make ends meet. Some do not: occasionally, a college shuts its doors, or changes its character, because in the jungle of educational financing it has lost the fiscal fitness to survive. Certain others, qualified observers suspect, hang onto life precariously, sometimes sacrificing educational quality to conserve their meager resources. But most U.S. colleges and universities survive, and many do so with some distinction. On the surface, at least, they appear to be enjoying their best financial health in history.

The voice of the bulldozer is heard in our land, as new buildings go up at a record rate. Faculty salaries in most institutions—at critically low levels not long ago—are, if still a long distance from the high-tax brackets, substantially better than they used to be. Appropriations of state funds for higher education are at an all-time high. The federal government is pouring money into the campuses at an unprecedented rate. Private gifts and grants were never more numerous. More students than ever before, paying higher fees than ever before, crowd the classrooms.

How real is this apparent prosperity? Are there danger signals? One purpose of this report is to help readers find out.

How do colleges and universities get the money they run on? By employing a variety of financing processes and philosophies. By conducting, says one participant, the world's busiest patchwork quilting-bee.

U.S. higher education's balance sheets—the latest of which shows the country's colleges and universities receiving more than \$7.3 billion in current-fund income—have been known to baffle even those men and women who are at home in the depths of a corporate financial statement. Perusing them, one learns that even the basic terms have lost their old, familiar meanings.

“Private” institutions of higher education, for example, receive enormous sums of “public” money—including more federal research funds than go to all so-called “public” colleges and universities.

And “public” institutions of higher education own some of the largest “private” endowments. (The endowment of the University of Texas, for instance, has a higher book value than Yale's.)

When the English language fails him so completely, can higher education's balance-sheet reader be blamed for his bafflement?

IN A RECENT year, U.S. colleges and universities got their current-fund income in this fashion:

- 20.7% came from student tuition and fees.
- 18.9% came from the federal government.
- 22.9% came from state governments.
- 2.6% came from local governments.
- 6.4% came from private gifts and grants.

9.4% was other educational and general income, including income from endowments.

17.5% came from auxiliary enterprises, such as dormitories, cafeterias, and dining halls.

1.6% was student-aid income.

Such a breakdown, of course, does not match the income picture at any actual college or university. It includes institutions of many shapes, sizes, and financial policies. Some heat their classrooms and pay their professors largely with money collected from students. Others receive relatively little from this source. Some balance their budgets with large sums from governments. Others not only receive no such funds, but may actively spurn them. Some draw substantial interest from their endowments and receive gifts and grants from a variety of sources.

“There is something very reassuring about this assorted group of patrons of higher education,” writes a college president. “They are all acknowledging the benefits they derive from a strong system of colleges and universities. Churches that get clergy, communities that get better citizens, businesses that get better employees—all share in the costs of the productive machinery, along with the student . . .”

In the campus-to-campus variations there is often a deep significance; an institution’s method of financing may tell as much about its philosophies as do the most eloquent passages in its catalogue. In this sense, one should understand that *whether* a college or university receives enough income to survive is only part of the story. *How* and *where* it gets its money may have an equally profound effect upon its destiny.



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
34.3% of their income
comes from student fees.

from Students 20.7 per cent

LAST FALL, some 4.4 million young Americans were enrolled in the nation’s colleges and universities—2.7 million in public institutions, 1.7 million in private.

For most of them, the enrollment process included a stop at a cashier’s office, to pay tuition and other educational fees.

How much they paid varied considerably from one campus to another. For those attending public institutions, according to a U.S. government survey, the median in 1962–63 was \$170 per year. For those attending private institutions, the median was \$690—four times as high.

There were such differences as these:

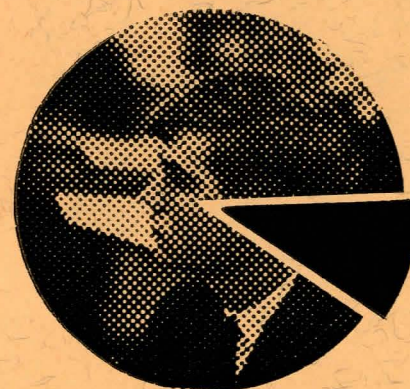
In public universities, the median charge was \$268.

In public liberal arts colleges, it was \$168.

In public teachers colleges, it was \$208.

In public junior colleges, it was \$113.

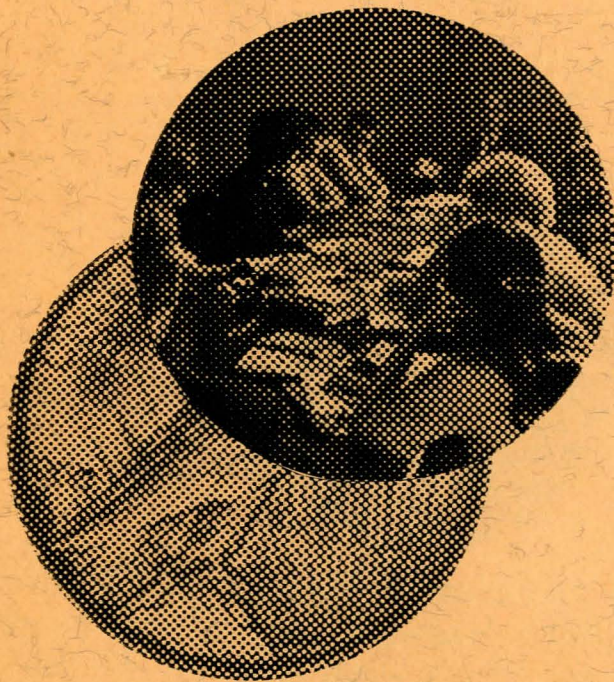
Such educational fees, which do not include charges for meals or dormi-



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
10% of their income
comes from student fees.

TUITION continued

Are tuition charges becoming too burdensome?



tory rooms, brought the nation's public institutions of higher education a total of \$415 million—one-tenth of their entire current-fund income.

By comparison:

In private universities, the median charge was \$1,038.

In private liberal arts colleges, it was \$751.

In private teachers colleges, it was \$575.

In private junior colleges, it was \$502.

In 1961-62, such student payments brought the private colleges and universities a total of \$1.1 billion—more than one-third of their entire current-fund income.

From all students, in all types of institution, America's colleges and universities thus collected a total of \$1.5 billion in tuition and other educational fees.

NO NATION puts more stock in maximum college attendance by its youth than does the United States," says an American report to an international committee. "Yet no nation expects those receiving higher education to pay a greater share of its cost."

The leaders of both private and public colleges and universities are worried by this paradox.

Private-institution leaders are worried because they have no desire to see their campuses closed to all but the sons and daughters of well-to-do families. But, in effect, this is what may happen if students must continue to be charged more than a third of the costs of providing higher education—costs that seem to be eternally on the rise. (Since one-third is the average for *all* private colleges and universities, the students' share of costs is lower in some private colleges and universities, considerably higher in others.)

Public-institution leaders are worried because, in the rise of tuition and other student fees, they see the eventual collapse of a cherished American dream: equal educational opportunity for all. Making students pay a greater part of the cost of public higher education is no mere theoretical threat; it is already taking place, on a broad scale. Last year, half of the state universities and land-grant institutions surveyed by the federal government reported that, in the previous 12 months, they had had to increase the tuition and fees charged to home-state students. More than half had raised their charges to students who came from other states.

CAN THE RISE in tuition rates be stopped—at either public or private colleges and universities?

A few vocal critics think it should not be; that tuition should, in fact, go up. Large numbers of students can afford considerably more than they are now paying, the critics say.

"Just look at the student parking lots. You and I are helping to pay for those kids' cars with our taxes," one campus visitor said last fall.

Asked an editorial in a Tulsa newspaper:

“Why should taxpayers, most of whom have not had the advantage of college education, continue to subsidize students in state-supported universities who have enrolled, generally, for the frank purpose of eventually earning more than the average citizen?”

An editor in Omaha had similar questions:

“Why shouldn’t tuition cover more of the rising costs? And why shouldn’t young people be willing to pay higher tuition fees, and if necessary borrow the money against their expected earnings? And why shouldn’t tuition charges have a direct relationship to the prospective earning power—less in the case of the poorer-paid professions and more in the case of those which are most remunerative?”

Such questions, or arguments-in-the-form-of-questions, miss the main point of tax-supported higher education, its supporters say.

“The primary beneficiary of higher education is society,” says a joint statement of the State Universities Association and the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

“The process of making students pay an increasing proportion of the costs of higher education will, if continued, be disastrous to American society and to American national strength.

“It is based on the theory that higher education benefits only the individual and that he should therefore pay immediately and directly for its cost—through borrowing if necessary. . . .

“This is a false theory. . . . It is true that great economic and other benefits do accrue to the individual, and it is the responsibility of the individual to help pay for the education of others on this account—through taxation and through voluntary support of colleges and universities, in accordance with the benefits received. But even from the narrowest of economic standpoints, a general responsibility rests on society to finance higher education. The businessman who has things to sell is a beneficiary, whether he attends college or not, whether his children do or not. . . .”

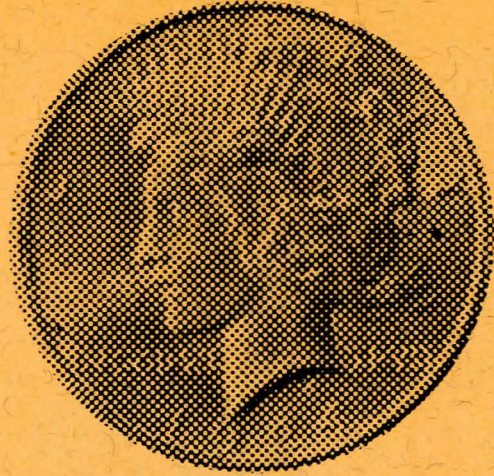
Says a university president: “I am worried, as are most educators, about the possibility that we will price ourselves out of the market.”

For private colleges—already forced to charge for a large part of the cost of providing higher education—the problem is particularly acute. As costs continue to rise, where will private colleges get the income to meet them, if not from tuition?

After studying 100 projections of their budgets by private liberal arts colleges, Sidney G. Tickton, of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, flatly predicted:

“Tuition will be much higher ten years hence.”

Already, Mr. Tickton pointed out, tuition at many private colleges is beyond the reach of large numbers of students, and scholarship aid isn’t large enough to help. “Private colleges are beginning to realize that they haven’t been taking many impecunious students in recent years. The figures show that they can be expected to take an even smaller proportion in the future.



**Or should students
carry a heavier
share of the costs?**

CONTINUED

TUITION continued



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
1.4% of their income
comes from the states.

22.9 per cent from States



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
39.7% of their income
comes from the states.

“The facts are indisputable. Private colleges may not like to admit this or think of themselves as educators of only the well-heeled, but the signs are that they aren’t likely to be able to do very much about it in the decade ahead.”

What is the outlook at public institutions? Members of the Association of State Colleges and Universities were recently asked to make some predictions on this point. The consensus:

They expect the tuition and fees charged to their home-state students to rise from a median of \$200 in 1962–63 to \$230, five years later. In the previous five years, the median tuition had increased from \$150 to \$200. Thus the rising-tuition trend would not be stopped, they felt—but it would be slowed.

THE ONLY alternative to higher tuition, whether at public or private institutions, is increased income from other sources—taxes, gifts, grants. If costs continue to increase, such income will have to increase not merely in proportion, but at a faster rate—if student charges are to be held at their present levels.

What are the prospects for these other sources of income? See the pages that follow.

COLLEGES and universities depend upon many sources for their financial support. But one source towers high above all the rest: the American taxpayer.

The taxpayer provides funds for higher education through all levels of government—federal, state, and local.

Together, in the most recent year reported, governments supplied 44.4 per cent of the current-fund income of all U.S. colleges and universities—a grand total of \$3.2 billion.

This was more than twice as much as all college and university students paid in tuition fees. It was nearly seven times the total of all private gifts and grants.

By far the largest sums for educational purposes came from state and local governments: \$1.9 billion, altogether. (Although the federal government’s over-all expenditures on college and university campuses were large—nearly \$1.4 billion—all but \$262 million was earmarked for research.)

STATES HAVE HAD a financial interest in higher education since the nation’s founding. (Even before independence, Harvard and other colonial colleges had received government support.) The first state university, the University of Georgia, was chartered in 1785. As settlers

moved west, each new state received two townships of land from the federal government, to support an institution of higher education.

But the true flourishing of publicly supported higher education came after the Civil War. State universities grew. Land-grant colleges were founded, fostered by the Morrill Act of 1862. Much later, local governments entered the picture on a large scale, particularly in the junior-college field.

Today, the U.S. system of publicly supported colleges and universities is, however one measures it, the world's greatest. It comprises 743 institutions (345 local, 386 state, 12 federal), compared with a total of 1,357 institutions that are privately controlled.

Enrollments in the public colleges and universities are awesome, and certain to become more so.

As recently as 1950, half of all college and university students attended private institutions. No longer—and probably never again. Last fall, the public colleges and universities enrolled 60 per cent—one million more students than did the private institutions. And, as more and more young Americans go to college in the years ahead, both the number and the proportion attending publicly controlled institutions will soar.

By 1970, according to one expert projection, there will be 7 million college and university students. Public institutions will enroll 67 per cent of them.

By 1980, there will be 10 million students. Public institutions will enroll 75 per cent of them.

THE FINANCIAL implications of such enrollments are enormous. Will state and local governments be able to cope with them?

In the latest year for which figures have been tabulated, the current-fund income of the nation's public colleges and universities was \$4.1 billion. Of this total, state and local governments supplied more than \$1.8 billion, or 44 per cent. To this must be added \$790 million in capital outlays for higher education, including \$613 million for new construction.

In the fast-moving world of public-college and university financing, such heady figures are already obsolete. At present, reports the Committee for Economic Development, expenditures for higher education are the fastest-growing item of state and local-government financing. Between 1962 and 1968, while expenditures for all state and local-government activities will increase by about 50 per cent, expenditures for higher education will increase 120 per cent. In 1962, such expenditures represented 9.5 per cent of state and local tax income; in 1968, they will take 12.3 per cent.

Professor M.M. Chambers, of the University of Michigan, has totted up each state's tax-fund appropriations to colleges and universities (see list, next page). He cautions readers not to leap to interstate comparisons; there are too many differences between the practices of the 50 states to make such an exercise valid. But the differences do not obscure



**Will state taxes
be sufficient to meet
the rocketing demand?**

CONTINUED

STATE FUNDS continued

State Tax Funds For Higher Education

	Fiscal 1963	Change from 1961	
Alabama.....	\$22,051,000	-\$346,000	- 1.5%
Alaska.....	3,301,000	+ 978,000	+42%
Arizona.....	20,422,000	+ 4,604,000	+29%
Arkansas.....	16,599,000	+ 3,048,000	+22.5%
California....	243,808,000	+48,496,000	+25%
Colorado.....	29,916,000	+ 6,634,000	+28.25%
Connecticut...	15,948,000	+ 2,868,000	+22%
Delaware.....	5,094,000	+ 1,360,000	+36.5%
Florida.....	46,043,000	+ 8,780,000	+23.5%
Georgia.....	32,162,000	+ 4,479,000	+21%
Hawaii.....	10,778,000	+ 3,404,000	+46%
Idaho.....	10,137,000	+ 1,337,000	+15.25%
Illinois.....	113,043,000	+24,903,000	+28.25%
Indiana.....	62,709,000	+12,546,000	+25%
Iowa.....	38,914,000	+ 4,684,000	+13.5%
Kansas.....	35,038,000	+ 7,099,000	+25.5%
Kentucky.....	29,573,000	+ 9,901,000	+50.25%
Louisiana....	46,760,000	+ 2,203,000	+ 5%
Maine.....	7,429,000	+ 1,830,000	+32.5%
Maryland.....	29,809,000	+ 3,721,000	+20.5%
Massachusetts.	16,503,000	+ 3,142,000	+23.5%
Michigan.....	104,082,000	+ 6,066,000	+ 6%
Minnesota....	44,058,000	+ 5,808,000	+15.25%
Mississippi...	17,500,000	+ 1,311,000	+ 8%
Missouri.....	33,253,000	+ 7,612,000	+29.5%

continued opposite

the fact that, between fiscal year 1961 and fiscal 1963, all states except Alabama and Montana increased their tax-fund appropriations to higher education. The average was a whopping 24.5 per cent.

Can states continue to increase appropriations? No one answer will serve from coast to coast.

Poor states will have a particularly difficult problem. The Southern Regional Education Board, in a recent report, told why:

"Generally, the states which have the greatest potential demand for higher education are the states which have the fewest resources to meet the demand. Rural states like Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina have large numbers of college-age young people and relatively small per-capita income levels." Such states, the report concluded, can achieve educational excellence only if they use a larger proportion of their resources than does the nation as a whole.

A leading Western educator summed up his state's problem as follows:

"Our largest age groups, right now, are old people and youngsters approaching college age. Both groups depend heavily upon the producing, taxpaying members of our economy. The elderly demand state-financed welfare; the young demand state-financed education.

"At present, however, the producing part of our economy is composed largely of 'depression babies'—a comparatively small group. For the next few years, their per-capita tax burden will be pretty heavy, and it may be hard to get them to accept any big increases."

But the alternatives to more tax money for public colleges and universities—higher tuition rates, the turning away of good students—may be even less acceptable to many taxpayers. Such is the hope of those who believe in low-cost, public higher education.

EVERY projection of future needs shows that state and local governments must increase their appropriations vastly, if the people's demands for higher education are to be met. The capacity of a government to make such increases, as a California study has pointed out, depends on three basic elements:

- 1) The size of the "stream of income" from which the support for higher education must be drawn;
- 2) The efficiency and effectiveness of the tax system; and
- 3) The will of the people to devote enough money to the purpose.

Of these elements, the third is the hardest to analyze, in economic terms. It may well be the most crucial.

Here is why:

In their need for increased state and local funds, colleges and universities will be in competition with growing needs for highways, urban renewal, and all the other services that citizens demand of their governments. How the available tax funds will be allocated will depend, in large measure, on how the people *rank* their demands, and how insistently they make the demands known.

"No one should know better than our alumni the importance of having society invest its money and faith in the education of its young people," Allan W. Ostar, director of the Office of Institutional Research, said recently. "Yet all too often we find alumni of state universities who are not willing to provide the same opportunity to future generations that they enjoyed. Our alumni should be leading the fight for adequate tax support of our public colleges and universities.

"If they don't, who will?"

TO SOME Americans, the growth of state-supported higher education, compared with that of the private colleges and universities, has been disturbing for other reasons than its effects upon the tax rate.

One cause of their concern is a fear that government dollars inevitably will be accompanied by a dangerous sort of government control. The fabric of higher education, they point out, is laced with controversy, new ideas, and challenges to all forms of the status quo. Faculty members, to be effective teachers and researchers, must be free of reprisal or fears of reprisal. Students must be encouraged to experiment, to question, to disagree.

The best safeguard, say those who have studied the question, is legal autonomy for state-supported higher education: independent boards of regents or trustees, positive protections against interference by state agencies, post-audits of accounts but no line-by-line political control over budget proposals—the latter being a device by which a legislature might be able to cut the salary of an "offensive" professor or stifle another's research. Several state constitutions already guarantee such autonomy to state universities. But in some other states, college and university administrators must be as adept at politicking as at educating, if their institutions are to thrive.

Another concern has been voiced by many citizens. What will be the effects upon the country's private colleges, they ask, if the public-higher-education establishment continues to expand at its present rate? With state-financed institutions handling more and more students—and, generally, charging far lower tuition fees than the private institutions can afford—how can the small private colleges hope to survive?

President Robert D. Calkins, of the Brookings Institution, has said:

"Thus far, no promising alternative to an increased reliance on public institutions and public support has appeared as a means of dealing with the expanding demand for education. The trend may be checked, but there is nothing in sight to reverse it. . . .

"Many weak private institutions may have to face a choice between insolvency, mediocrity, or qualifying as public institutions. But enlarged opportunities for many private and public institutions will exist, often through cooperation. . . . By pooling resources, all may be strengthened. . . . In view of the recent support the liberal arts colleges have elicited, the more enterprising ones, at least, have an undisputed role for future service."



	Fiscal 1963	Change from 1961	
Montana	\$11,161,000	-\$ 70,000	- 0.5%
Nebraska	17,078,000	+ 1,860,000	+12.25%
Nevada	5,299,000	+ 1,192,000	+29%
New Hampshire	4,733,000	+ 627,000	+15.25%
New Jersey . . .	34,079,000	+ 9,652,000	+39.5%
New Mexico . . .	14,372,000	+ 3,133,000	+28%
New York	156,556,000	+67,051,000	+75%
North Carolina	36,532,000	+ 6,192,000	+20.5%
North Dakota . .	10,386,000	+ 1,133,000	+12.25%
Ohio	55,620,000	+10,294,000	+22.5%
Oklahoma	30,020,000	+ 3,000,000	+11%
Oregon	33,423,000	+ 4,704,000	+16.25%
Pennsylvania . .	56,187,000	+12,715,000	+29.5%
Rhode Island . .	7,697,000	+ 2,426,000	+46%
South Carolina	15,440,000	+ 2,299,000	+17.5%
South Dakota . .	8,702,000	+ 574,000	+ 7%
Tennessee	22,359,000	+ 5,336,000	+31.25%
Texas	83,282,000	+16,327,000	+24.5%
Utah	15,580,000	+ 2,441,000	+18.5%
Vermont	3,750,000	+ 351,000	+10.25%
Virginia	28,859,000	+ 5,672,000	+24.5%
Washington . . .	51,757,000	+ 9,749,000	+23.25%
West Virginia . .	20,743,000	+ 3,824,000	+22.5%
Wisconsin	44,670,000	+ 7,253,000	+19.5%
Wyoming	5,599,000	+ 864,000	+18.25%
TOTALS	\$1,808,825,000	+\$357,499,000	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE			+24.5%

CONTINUED

18.9 per cent from Washington

I SEEM TO SPEND half my life on the jets between here and Washington," said an official of a private university on the West Coast, not long ago.

"We've decided to man a Washington office, full time," said the spokesman for a state university, a few miles away.

For one in 20 U.S. institutions of higher education, the federal government in recent years has become one of the biggest facts of financial life. For some it is *the* biggest. "The not-so-jolly long-green giant," one man calls it.

Washington is no newcomer to the campus scene. The difference, today, is one of scale. Currently the federal government spends between \$1 billion and \$2 billion a year at colleges and universities. So vast are the expenditures, and so diverse are the government channels through which they flow to the campuses, that a precise figure is impossible to come by. The U.S. Office of Education's latest estimate, covering fiscal 1962, is that Washington was the source of \$1.389 billion—or nearly 19 per cent—of higher education's total current-fund income.

"It may readily be seen," said Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon, in a report last year to the House Committee on Education and Labor, "that the question is not *whether* there shall be federal aid to education."

Federal aid exists. It is big and is growing.

THE word *aid*, however, is misleading. Most of the federal government's expenditures in higher education—more than four and a half times as much as for all other purposes combined—are for research that the government needs. Thus, in a sense, the government is the purchaser of a commodity; the universities, like any other producer with whom the government does business, supply that commodity. The relationship is one of *quid pro quo*.

Congresswoman Green is quick to acknowledge this fact:

"What has not been . . . clear is the dependency of the federal government on the educational system. The government relies upon the universities to do those things which cannot be done by government personnel in government facilities.

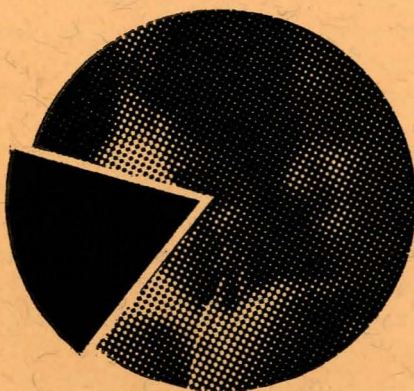
"It turns to the universities to conduct basic research in the fields of agriculture, defense, medicine, public health, and the conquest of space, and even for managing and staffing of many governmental research laboratories.

"It relies on university faculty to judge the merits of proposed research.

"It turns to them for the management and direction of its foreign aid programs in underdeveloped areas of the world.



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
19.1% of their income
comes from Washington.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
18.6% of their income
comes from Washington.

“It relies on them for training, in every conceivable field, of government personnel—both military and civilian.”

THE FULL RANGE of federal-government relationships with U.S. higher education can only be suggested in the scope of this report. Here are some examples:

Land-grant colleges had their origins in the Morrill Land Grant College Act of 1862, when the federal government granted public lands to the states for the support of colleges “to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts,” but not excluding science and classics. Today there are 68 such institutions. In fiscal 1962, the federal government distributed \$10.7 million in land-grant funds.

The armed forces operate officers training programs in the colleges and universities—their largest source of junior officers.

Student loans, under the National Defense Education Act, are the major form of federal assistance to undergraduate students. They are administered by 1,534 participating colleges and universities, which select recipients on the basis of need and collect the loan repayments. In fiscal 1962, more than 170,000 undergraduates and nearly 15,000 graduate students borrowed \$90 million in this way.

“The success of the federal loan program,” says the president of a college for women, “is one of the most significant indexes of the important place the government has in financing private as well as public educational institutions. The women’s colleges, by the way, used to scoff at the loan program. ‘Who would marry a girl with a debt?’ people asked. ‘A girl’s dowry shouldn’t be a mortgage,’ they said. But now more than 25 per cent of our girls have government loans, and they don’t seem at all perturbed.”

Fellowship grants to graduate students, mostly for advanced work in science or engineering, supported more than 35,000 persons in fiscal 1962. Cost to the government: nearly \$104 million. In addition, around 20,000 graduate students served as paid assistants on government-sponsored university research projects.

Dormitory loans through the college housing program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency have played a major role in enabling colleges and universities to build enough dormitories, dining halls, student unions, and health facilities for their burgeoning enrollments. Between 1951 and 1961, loans totaling more than \$1.5 billion were approved. Informed observers believe this program finances from 35 to 45 per cent of the total current construction of such facilities.

Grants for research facilities and equipment totaled \$98.5 million in fiscal 1962, the great bulk of which went to universities conducting scientific research. The National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission are the principal sources of such grants. A Department of Defense program enables institutions to build facilities and write off the cost.

To help finance new classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, Congress last year passed a \$1.195 billion college aid program and, said President

**Can federal dollars
properly be called
federal “aid”?**



FEDERAL FUNDS continued



38%
of Federal research funds
go to these 10 institutions:

U. of California
Mass. Inst. of Technology
Columbia U.
U. of Michigan
Harvard U.

U. of Illinois
Stanford U.
U. of Chicago
U. of Minnesota
Cornell U.



59%
of Federal research funds
go to the above 10 + these 15:

U. of Wisconsin
U. of Pennsylvania
New York U.
Ohio State U.
U. of Washington
Johns Hopkins U.
U. of Texas

Yale U.
Princeton U.
Iowa State U.
Cal. Inst. of Technology
U. of Pittsburgh
Northwestern U.
Brown U.
U. of Maryland

Johnson, thus was "on its way to doing more for education than any since the land-grant college bill was passed 100 years ago."

Support for medical education through loans to students and funds for construction was authorized by Congress last fall, when it passed a \$236 million program.

To strengthen the curriculum in various ways, federal agencies spent approximately \$9.2 million in fiscal 1962. Samples: A \$2 million National Science Foundation program to improve the content of science courses; a \$2 million Office of Education program to help colleges and universities develop, on a matching-fund basis, language and area-study centers; a \$2 million Public Health Service program to expand, create, and improve graduate work in public health.

Support for international programs involving U.S. colleges and universities came from several federal sources. Examples: Funds spent by the Peace Corps for training and research totaled more than \$7 million. The Agency for International Development employed some 70 institutions to administer its projects overseas, at a cost of about \$26 million. The State Department paid nearly \$6 million to support more than 2,500 foreign students on U.S. campuses, and an additional \$1.5 million to support more than 700 foreign professors.

BUT the greatest federal influence, on many U.S. campuses, comes through the government's expenditures for research.

As one would expect, most of such expenditures are made at universities, rather than at colleges (which, with some exceptions, conduct little research).

In the 1963 Godkin Lectures at Harvard, the University of California's President Clark Kerr called the federal government's support of research, starting in World War II, one of the "two great impacts [which], beyond all other forces, have molded the modern American university system and made it distinctive." (The other great impact: the land-grant college movement.)

At the institutions where they are concentrated, federal research funds have had marked effects. A self-study by Harvard, for example, revealed that 90 per cent of the research expenditures in the university's physics department were paid for by the federal government; 67 per cent in the chemistry department; and 95 per cent in the division of engineering and applied physics.

IS THIS government-dollar dominance in many universities' research budgets a healthy development?

After analyzing the role of the federal government on their campuses, a group of universities reporting to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching agreed that "the effects [of government expenditures for campus-based research projects] have, on balance, been salutary."

Said the report of one institution:

"The opportunity to make expenditures of this size has permitted a

research effort far superior to anything that could have been done without recourse to government sponsors. . . .

“Any university that declined to participate in the growth of sponsored research would have had to pay a high price in terms of the quality of its faculty in the science and engineering areas. . . .”

However, the university-government relationship is not without its irritations.

One of the most irksome, say many institutions, is the government’s failure to reimburse them fully for the “indirect costs” they incur in connection with federally sponsored research—costs of administration, of libraries, of operating and maintaining their physical plant. If the government fails to cover such costs, the universities must—often by drawing upon funds that might otherwise be spent in strengthening areas that are not favored with large amounts of federal support, *e.g.*, the humanities.

Some see another problem: faculty members may be attracted to certain research areas simply because federal money is plentiful there. “This . . . may tend to channel their efforts away from other important research and . . . from their teaching and public-service responsibilities,” one university study said.

The government’s emphasis upon science, health, and engineering, some persons believe, is another drawback to the federal research expenditures. “Between departments, a form of imbalance may result,” said a recent critique. “The science departments and their research may grow and prosper. The departments of the humanities and social sciences may continue, at best, to maintain their *status quo*.”

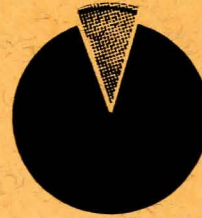
“There needs to be a National Science Foundation for the humanities,” says the chief academic officer of a Southern university which gets approximately 20 per cent of its annual budget from federal grants.

“Certainly government research programs create imbalances within departments and between departments,” said the spokesman for a leading Catholic institution, “but so do many other influences at work within a university. . . . Imbalances must be lived with and made the most of, if a level of uniform mediocrity is not to prevail.”

THE CONCENTRATION of federal funds in a few institutions—usually the institutions which already are financially and educationally strong—makes sense from the standpoint of the *quid pro quo* philosophy that motivates the expenditure of most government funds. The strong research-oriented universities, obviously, can deliver the commodity the government wants.

But, consequently, as a recent Carnegie report noted, “federal support is, for many colleges and universities, not yet a decisive or even a highly influential fact of academic life.”

Why, some persons ask, should not the government conduct equally well-financed programs in order to improve those colleges and universities which are *not* strong—and thus raise the quality of U.S. higher education as a whole?



90%
of Federal research funds
go to the 25 opposite + these 75:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pennsylvania State U. | Wayne State U. |
| Duke U. | Baylor U. |
| U. of Southern Cal. | U. of Denver |
| Indiana U. | U. of Missouri |
| U. of Rochester | U. of Georgia |
| Washington U. | U. of Arkansas |
| U. of Colorado | U. of Nebraska |
| Purdue U. | Tufts U. |
| George Washington U. | U. of Alabama |
| Western Reserve U. | New Mexico State U. |
| Florida State U. | Washington State U. |
| Yeshiva U. | Boston U. |
| U. of Florida | U. of Buffalo |
| U. of Oregon | U. of Kentucky |
| U. of Utah | U. of Cincinnati |
| Tulane U. | Stevens Inst. of Technology |
| U. of N. Carolina | Oklahoma State U. |
| Michigan State U. | Georgetown U. |
| Polytechnic Inst. of
Brooklyn | Medical Col. of Virginia |
| U. of Miami | Mississippi State U. |
| U. of Tennessee | Colorado State U. |
| U. of Iowa | Auburn U. |
| Texas A. & M. Col. | Dartmouth Col. |
| Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. | Emory U. |
| U. of Kansas | U. of Vermont |
| U. of Arizona | Brandeis U. |
| Vanderbilt U. | Marquette U. |
| Syracuse U. | Jefferson Medical Col. |
| Oregon State U. | Va. Polytechnic Inst. |
| Ga. Inst. of Technology | U. of Louisville |
| U. of Virginia | Kansas State U. |
| Rutgers U. | St. Louis U. |
| Louisiana State U. | West Virginia U. |
| Carnegie Inst. of Technology | U. of Hawaii |
| U. of Oklahoma | U. of Mississippi |
| N. Carolina State U. | Notre Dame U. |
| Illinois Inst. of Technology | U. of New Mexico |
| | Temple U. |

CONTINUED

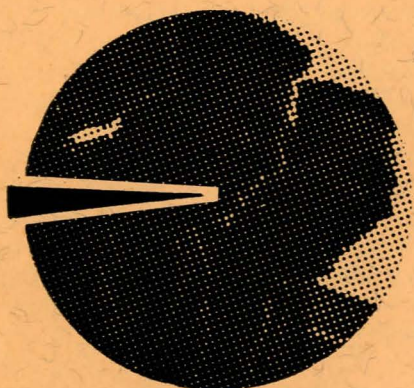
FEDERAL FUNDS continued

This question is certain to be warmly debated in years to come. Coupled with philosophical support or opposition will be this pressing practical question: can private money, together with state and local government funds, solve higher education's financial problems, without resort to Washington? Next fall, when the great, long-predicted "tidal wave" of students at last reaches the nation's campuses, the time of testing will begin.

6.4 per cent from Gifts and Grants



PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS:
11.6% of their income
comes from gifts and grants.



PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:
2.3% of their income
comes from gifts and grants.

AS A SOURCE of income for U.S. higher education, private gifts and grants are a comparatively small slice on the pie charts: 11.6% for the private colleges and universities, only 2.3% for public.

But, to both types of institution, private gifts and grants have an importance far greater than these percentages suggest.

"For us," says a representative of a public university in the Midwest, "private funds mean the difference between the adequate and the excellent. The university needs private funds to serve purposes for which state funds cannot be used: scholarships, fellowships, student loans, the purchase of rare books and art objects, research seed grants, experimental programs."

"Because the state provides basic needs," says another public-university man, "every gift dollar can be used to provide for a margin of excellence."

Says the spokesman for a private liberal arts college: "We must seek gifts and grants as we have never sought them before. They are our one hope of keeping educational quality up, tuition rates down, and the student body democratic. I'll even go so far as to say they are our main hope of keeping the college, as we know it, alive."

FROM 1954-55 through 1960-61, the independent Council for Financial Aid to Education has made a biennial survey of the country's colleges and universities, to learn how much private aid they received. In four surveys, the institutions answering the council's questionnaires reported they had received more than \$2.4 billion in voluntary gifts.

Major private universities received \$1,046 million.

Private coeducational colleges received \$628 million.

State universities received nearly \$320 million.

Professional schools received \$171 million.

Private women's colleges received \$126 million.

Private men's colleges received \$117 million.

Junior colleges received \$31 million.

Municipal universities received nearly \$16 million.

Over the years covered by the CFAE's surveys, these increases took place:

Gifts to the private universities went up 95.6%.

Gifts to private coed colleges went up 82%.

Gifts to state universities went up 184%.

Gifts to professional schools went up 134%.

Where did the money come from? Gifts and grants reported to the council came from these sources:

General welfare foundations gave \$653 million.

Non-alumni donors gave \$539.7 million.

Alumni and alumnae gave \$496 million.

Business corporations gave \$345.8 million.

Religious denominations gave \$216 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups gave \$139 million.

Other sources gave \$66.6 million.

All seven sources increased their contributions over the period.

BUT THE RECORDS of past years are only preludes to the voluntary giving of the future, experts feel.

Dr. John A. Pollard, who conducts the surveys of the Council for Financial Aid to Education, estimates conservatively that higher education will require \$9 billion per year by 1969-70, for educational and general expenditures, endowment, and plant expansion. This would be 1.3 per cent of an expected \$700 billion Gross National Product.

Two billion dollars, Dr. Pollard believes, must come in the form of private gifts and grants. Highlights of his projections:

Business corporations will increase their contributions to higher education at a rate of 16.25 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$508 million.

Foundations will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$520.7 million.

Alumni will increase their contributions at a rate of 14.5 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$591 million.

Non-alumni individuals will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.6 per cent a year. Their 1969-70 total: \$524.6 million.

Religious denominations will increase their contributions at a rate of 12.7 per cent. Their 1969-70 total: \$215.6 million.

Non-alumni, non-church groups and other sources will increase their contributions at rates of 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. Their 1969-70 total: \$62 million.

"I think we must seriously question whether these estimates are realistic," said a business man, in response to Dr. Pollard's estimate of 1969-70 gifts by corporations. "Corporate funds are not a bottomless pit; the support the corporations give to education is, after all, one of the costs of doing business. . . . It may become more difficult to provide for such support, along with other foreseeable increased costs, in setting product prices. We cannot assume that all this money is going to be available simply because we want it to be. The more fruit you shake from the tree, the more difficult it becomes to find still more."



**Coming: a need
for \$9 billion
a year. Impossible?**

CONTINUED

But others are more optimistic. Says the CFAE:

"Fifteen years ago nobody could safely have predicted the level of voluntary support of higher education in 1962. Its climb has been spectacular. . . .

"So, on the record, it probably *is* safe to say that the potential of voluntary support of U.S. higher education has only been scratched. The people have developed a quenchless thirst for higher learning and, equally, the means and the will to support its institutions adequately."

ALUMNI AND ALUMNAE will have a critical role to play in determining whether the projections turn out to have been sound or unrealistic.

Of basic importance, of course, are their own gifts to their alma maters. The American Alumni Council, in its most recent year's compilation, reported that alumni support, as measured from the reports of 927 colleges and universities, had totaled \$196.7 million—a new record.

Lest this figure cause alumni and alumnae to engage in unrestrained self-congratulations, however, let them consider these words from one of the country's veteran (and most outspoken) alumni secretaries:

"Of shocking concern is the lack of interest of most of the alumni. . . . The country over, only about one-fifth on the average pay dues to their alumni associations; only one-fourth on the average contribute to their alumni funds. There are, of course, heartwarming instances where participation reaches 70 and 80 per cent, but they are rare. . . ."

Commenting on these remarks, a fund-raising consultant wrote:

"The fact that about three-fourths of college and university alumni do not contribute anything at all to their alma maters seems to be a strong indication that they lack sufficient feeling of responsibility to support these institutions. There was a day when it could be argued that this support was not forthcoming because the common man simply did not have funds to contribute to universities. While this argument is undoubtedly used today, it carries a rather hollow ring in a nation owning nearly two cars for every family and so many pleasure boats that there is hardly space left for them on available water."

Alumni support has an importance even beyond the dollars that it yields to higher education. More than 220 business corporations will match their employees' contributions. And alumni support—particularly the percentage of alumni who make gifts—is frequently used by other prospective donors as a guide to how much *they* should give.

Most important, alumni and alumnae wear many hats. They are individual citizens, corporate leaders, voters, taxpayers, legislators, union members, church leaders. In every role, they have an effect on college and university destinies. Hence it is alumni and alumnae, more than any other group, who will determine whether the financial health of U.S. higher education will be good or bad in years to come.

What will the verdict be? No reader can escape the responsibility of rendering it.

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. (The editors, of course, speak for themselves and not for their institutions.) Copyright © 1964 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.

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Carnegie Institute of Technology

DAVID A. BURR
The University of Oklahoma

DAN ENDSLEY
Stanford University

BEATRICE M. FIELD
Tulane University

MARALYN O. GILLESPIE
Swarthmore College

L. FRANKLIN HEALD
The University of New Hampshire

CHARLES M. HELMKEN
American Alumni Council

JOHN I. MATTILL
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

KEN METZLER
The University of Oregon

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Wesleyan University

ROBERT L. PAYTON
Washington University

ROBERT M. RHODES
The University of Pennsylvania

VERNE A. STADTMAN
The University of California

FREDERIC A. STOTT
Phillips Academy, Andover

FRANK J. TATE
The Ohio State University

CHARLES E. WIDMAYER
Dartmouth College

DOROTHY F. WILLIAMS
Simmons College

RONALD A. WOLK
The Johns Hopkins University

ELIZABETH BOND WOOD
Sweet Briar College

CHESLEY WORTHINGTON
Brown University

CORBIN GWALTNEY
Executive Editor

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Times: "Aspects of the Cold War." (7) Dr. R. L. Walker, Prof. of International Relations, Univ. of South Carolina: "The Russian-Chinese Rift." (8) Dr. Arthur S. Chen, member, Aero-space Studies Institute: "Mao's China." (9) U. S. Senator Herbert S. Walters and Gov. Frank G. Clement, Tennessee: "Democratic Process in Nation and State." (10) Andrew Berding, Assistant Sec. of State for Public Affairs, 1957-61: "U. S. Policy & Regional Organization." (11) Dr. J. William Zartman, Institute of International Studies, Univ. of South Carolina: "U. S. Policy Toward Africa." (12) The Hon. Ross Bass, Rep., 6th Dist., Tenn.: "Main Issues Before Congress." (13) Col. C. H. Donnelly, Senior Specialist in National Defense, Library of Congress: "Development of Defense Policy since 1945." (14) Maj. Gen. W. B. Rosson, Dir., Joint Test & Evaluation Task Force: "Counter-Insurgency."

Two Dollars for One In "Matching Gifts" Program

222 Companies now have a corporate "matching gift" program to help support higher education.

Some reasons why: Basically, many of the 222 companies believe their own program encourages their employees to give to their colleges and stimulates each institution involved to increase its share of corporate support by doing a better job of soliciting its alumni.

Is your company listed here? If so, be sure to fill out a company matching gift form and mail it to the Southwestern Alumni Fund, preferably at the same time you send in your own gift. The Treasurer of the College will certify receipt of your gift and return the form to your company. This action will permit your contribution to be matched.

Should your company start a matching gift program? Perhaps. Many companies are currently considering how they may best support or extend their present support of higher education. If this is true in your case, you may help Southwestern by bringing this to your company's attention. A matching gift program may be the answer.

Abbeville Mills,
a Division of Deering Milliken, Inc.
Abbott Laboratories
Aetna Life Affiliated Companies
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.
Alcoa Aluminum Company of America
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation
American Brake Shoe Company
American Express Company
American & Foreign Power Co., Inc.
American Home Products Corporation
American Sugar Refining Company
Armstrong Cork Company
Arthur Andersen & Company
Atlas Steel and Aluminum, Inc.
Atlas Powder Company
Atlas Rigging & Supply Company
Bank of New York
Berk's County Trust Co.
Whiteley Blaise Co.
Bloch Brothers Tobacco Co.
Bonwit Teller
Boston Manufacturers Mutual Ins. Co.
Bristol-Myers Company
Brown and Root, Inc.
Buchan Loose Leaf Records Company
Burlington Industries
Ely & Walker, Inc.
Galey & Lord
Klopman Mills
Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
Campbell Soup Company
Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.
Carpenter Steel Co.
Carter Products, Inc.
Cerro Corporation
Chase Manhattan Bank
Chemical Bank New York Trust Company
Chicopee Manufacturing Company
Chilcoet Company
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company
Clevite Corporation
James B. Clow & Sons, Inc.
Columbian Carbon Company
Combustion Engineering, Inc.
Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.
Connecticut Light and Power Company
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Companies
Continental Oil Company
Copley Newspapers
Corn Products Company
Corning Glass Works Company
Crossett Company
Deering, Milliken & Company, Inc.
Diamond Alkali Company
Diamond Crystal Salt Company
Dow Chemical Company
Dow Corning Corporation
Draper Corporation
Wilbur B. Driver Company
Easton Car & Construction Company
Ebasco Services, Inc.
Electric Bond and Share Company
Ex-Cell-O Corporation
Fafnir Bearing Company
Ford Motor Company
Forty-Eight Insulations, Inc.
E. J. Gallo Winery
General Atomics Corporation
General Electric Company
General Foods Corporation
General Mills, Inc.
General Public Utilities Corporation
M. A. Gesner of Illinois, Inc.
Gibbs and Hill, Inc.

Ginn and Company
Glidden Company
B. F. Goodrich Company
W. T. Grant Company
Gulf Oil Corporation
Gulf States Utilities Co.
Harris-Intertype Corporation
Harsco Corporation
Hercules Cement Company
Hercules Powder Company
Hewlett-Packard Company
including Dymec Div.
Hill Acme Company
Hooker Chemical Corporation
J. M. Huber Corporation
Hughes Aircraft Company
Hussman Refrigerator Company
Insurance Company of North America
International Business Machines Corp.
International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.
Jefferson Mills, Inc.
Jewel Tea Co.
Johnson & Higgins of California
Johnson & Johnson
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation
Kaiser Steel Corporation
Kern County Land Company
Walter Kilde & Company
Walter Kilde Constructors
Kidder, Peabody & Company
Kimberly-Clark Corporation
Kingsbury Machine Tool Corporation
Richard C. Knight Insurance Agency
Koided Kords, Inc.
Lehigh Portland Cement Company
H. M. Long, Limited
P. Lorillard Company
Lubrizol Corporation
Lummus Company, The
Lustra Plastics Corporation
McCormick & Company, Inc.
McDermott Publishing Company
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
P. R. Mallory & Co., Inc.
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
The Marine Corporation
Marine Midland Trust Company of New York
Maytag Company
Medusa Portland Cement Company
Mellon National Bank & Trust Company
Merck & Company, Inc.
M. & T. Chemicals, Inc.
Middlesex Mutual Assurance Company
Midland-Ross Corporation
Miehle-Goss Dexter, Inc.
Montgomery Company, The
Monticello Life Insurance Company
Morgan Engineering Company
Mutual Boiler and Machinery Ins. Co.
National Cash Register Company
National Distillers & Chemical Corp.
National Lead Co.
Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America
New England Gas Electric Assoc. System
New England Merchants National Bank
New England Mutual Life Insurance Company
New York Trap Rock Corporation
Northrop Corporation
Norton Company
John Nuveen & Company
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation
Pennsylvania Power & Light Company
Penton Publishing Co.
Personal Products Corporation
Petro-Tex Chemicals Corporation
Phelps Dodge Corporation
Philip Morris, Inc.
Pillsbury Company
Pittney-Bowes, Inc.
Pittsburgh National Bank
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company
Preformed Line Products Company
Putnam Management Company, Inc.
Quaker Chemical Products Corporation
Ralston Purina Company
Rand McNally & Company
Readers Digest Association, Inc.
Reliable Electric Co.
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company
Riegel Paper Corporation
Riegel Textile Corporation
Rockwell Manufacturing Company
Rust Engineering Company
Schering Corporation
Scott Paper Company
Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.
Seairlight Corporation
Security National Bank of Long Island
Selby, Battersby & Company
Sinton Leather Company
Sharon Steel Corporation
Simmons Company
Simonds Saw and Steel Company
Sinclair Oil Corporation
Singer Manufacturing Company
Smith, Kline & French Laboratories
Smith-Lee Company, Inc.
Spencer Chemical Company
Sperry & Hutchinson Company
Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co., Ltd.
Stackpole Carbon Company
Standard Oil Company (N.J.)
Standard & Poor's Corporation
Stauffer Chemical Company
Stevens Candy Kitchens, Inc.
J. P. Stevens & Company, Inc.
W. H. Sweney & Company
Tektronix, Inc.
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company
Tetron, Inc.
J. T. Thorpe Company
Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc.
Towmotor Corporation
Travelers Insurance Companies
Turner Construction Company
United Clay Mines Corporation
United Illuminating Company
U. S. Borax
United States Trust Company of New York
Varian Associates
Victaulic Company of America
Wallingford Steel Company
Warner Brothers Company
Watkins-Johnson Company
Charles J. Webb Sons Company, Inc.
Western Printing & Lithographing Company
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
Whitpool Corporation
John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
Williams & Company
Wolverine Shoe and Tanning Corporation
Worcester Pressed Steel Company
Worthington Corporation
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Xerox Corporation
Young & Rubicam, Inc.

Annual Sponsors' Program

Phase II Solicitations Launched

Phase II of Southwestern's 1964 Annual Sponsors' Program began March 4, seeking a goal of \$75,000. Phase I, special gifts, has already reached its goal of \$100,000!!!

Dr. Alfred O. Canon, dean of alumni and development, says that last year's goal of \$150,000 for the entire campaign was surpassed by some \$16,000.

The donation of an alumnus to the Annual Sponsors' Program is credited also to the Loyalty Fund under his name.

Phase II involves five major divisions: alumni, business, dental, legal and medical.



GRANTS RECEIVED—At left Southwestern President Peyton N. Rhodes receives a check for \$1,078 from R. L. Goad, area sales manager for Gulf Oil. At right works manager Ronald McMillan presents Dr. Rhodes a check for \$3,000 on behalf of the International Harvester Foundation for Southwestern and other members of the Tennessee Independent Colleges Fund.

A BACKWARD GLANCE

—from the "Sou'wester" and "Pioneer" files

THIRTY YEARS AGO—1934

- Mary Allie Taylor has been elected "Most Stylish."
- Harvey Jones and Ella Kate Malone will rule over the 4th Annual April Fool Carnival. Runners-up were Julia Marie Schwinn and John Hines.
- Jameson Jones is new prez of the Christian Union.
- Stars of the Horseshoe Tournament are Jimmy Wilson (Jonesboro Flash), Woody Butler (Pride of SAE), and Robert Scott (The Hope of Brownsville).

FORTY YEARS AGO—1924

- Leading tennis players are Robert Johnston, Louis Scuggs, Thomas Person, Lillian Wilson, Frances Settle and Elizabeth Ellis.
- James M. Culberson is "Order of the Torch" president.
- Nolan S. McLean reigns as chairman of the Panhellenic Council.
- Mark B. Ryan, Pioneer editor, says the annual will soon appear on campus.



Dedicated, energetic Mr. Malcolm Evans, who retired June 30, 1961, after serving as registrar for sixteen years, is still on the job helping out where help is needed. His work consists of making out reports and questionnaires for foundations, societies and offices who are getting information from the colleges and passing it on to the high schools. He is Institutional Representative on the National Defense Loan activity, edits Southwestern's general catalogue, the summer session bulletin and takes care of the articles and tabulations of statistics that appear in the College Handbook and the College Manual, which are published by the College Entrance Examination Board and the College Scholarship respectively. In addition, he helps sort and distribute the faculty mail.

with the Alumni

Class of 1925



Mrs. William R. Atkinson (Amelia Appleton) is listed in the third edition of "Who's Who in American Women." Among myriad other civic and cultural activities "Mrs. A." is a trustee of Miss Hutchison's School and its Dean of Women. She and Dr. Atkinson '17 were prime movers in organizing the Memphis Association of Independent Schools.

Class of 1926

Walter Cobb was among the outstanding Southern salesmen who received awards at the annual Distinguished Sales Award banquet of the Sales Executives Club. Walter is with Mid-Continent Corporation.

After 14 years in public accounting Eben Bee returned home November 1, at the request of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Brookhaven, Miss., to assume the newly created office of Comptroller and Purchasing Agent.

Class of 1930

Jane Hyde Scott (Mrs. Robert A.) entertained a few close friends at a coffee in honor of Dr. Frances Mecca Gray during the latter's brief visit to Memphis in December. After graduation from Southwestern, Frances received degrees from the University of Chicago and from the Biblical Seminary in New York City. She has been president of the Beirut College for Women, Beirut, Lebanon, for the past 10 years.

On January 7 Patrick Johnson was nominated by Memphis Mayor William B. Ingram '49 as city attorney. He was appointed to the post that afternoon by the City Commission.

Mary Woosley Baxter (Mrs. Robert) is teaching sixth grade at St. Mary's School in Freeport, Texas. The Baxters have three children, Harriette, 17, Mary Clark, 16, and Bob, 14, and live at Lake Jackson, Texas.

Class of 1931



Jeff Davis, vice president and general counsel for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, was recently elected president of the YMCA of Metropolitan Atlanta. Jeff will head the general operations of the six-branch Atlanta Metropolitan YMCA which also has three residence camps.

Class of 1933

Harvey Creech has been elected a senior vice president of E. L. Bruce Co.

Annah Lee Early and Maxine

Halliburton '37 have been chosen chairman and co-chairman of the Trades and Industry Division of the Cancer Crusade—the first time the American Cancer Society in Tennessee has had two women heading a metropolitan unit.

Jim Gregory has recently moved from Birmingham to Batesville, Arkansas, where he is minister of the First Presbyterian Church. Jim received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Southwestern in 1952, and one of his daughters, Nancy, is a member of the present senior class.

Russell Perry was reappointed as bishop's warden at the annual parish meeting of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Class of 1934

30th Reunion April 18!



Wadlington

Class Reunion Committee, composed of class president Jim Wadlington, vice-president Julia Marie Ries (nee Schwinn), and secretary Charles Crump, met early in February to plan a special class party to mark this significant milestone in the course of anniversaries. As the NEWS went to press, plans were in the making for a convivial hour at the Sigma Nu house, from 4:30 to 6 p.m., immediately preceding the Alumni Supper on April 18.

Comus Kelly has been elected to the board of directors of the Memphis Chapter of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers.

Class of 1936

Home for a brief visit in January was Bernice Cavett Blackwell (Mrs. Sam) of Arcola, Ill. "Beebe" was here to help celebrate the 50th wedding anniversary of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cavett, who were honored at a reception in the home of Beebe's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Chase (Mina Cavett) '42.

Colonel William H. Lumkin has been awarded the Legion of Merit, one of the United States Air Force's highest peacetime decorations, in recognition of his exceptional meritorious service as executive officer in the office of the Judge Advocate General in Headquarters, United States Air Force, Washington, D. C.



Mollie McCord is listed in the third edition of "Who's Who in American Women." A member of the Memphis and Shelby County Bar Association and a past director from West Tennessee of the Women's Conference of the Tennessee Bar Association, she is president of the Memphis Art League and active in other

civic organizations.

Jean Reid Walker (Mrs. Fred W., Jr.) came home for a week's visit in January . . . plans to return during the Cotton Carnival, when Fred can accompany her.

Class of 1937



John Pepper II, president of Pepway, Inc., has been elected to the board of directors of the First National Bank of Memphis. John and his wife, Al- ella, and son, John III, left in March for a trip to the Orient. John III will return to Darlington and the Peppers, with Mr. ('32) and Mrs. Dabney Crump, will continue around the world.

Charlie Taylor, sales promotion manager for the Taylor Machinery Co. and former president of the Cotton Carnival, served as chairman of the Memphis Heart Association's February fund-raising drive. Money raised by the drive will be used to support research.

Dr. James Wallace has been appointed superintendent of the Tennessee Psychiatric Hospital and Institute. Jim, formerly senior staff psychiatrist at the hospital, had been acting superintendent since July, 1963.

Class of 1938

Jim Breyspraak has been elected to serve a two-year term on the board of directors of the Memphis and Shelby County Republican Association. Announcement was made Lewis Donelson, president of the association.

Class of 1939

25th Reunion April 18!

As of mid-February, reservations for the 25th reunion had already been received from: Ward Archer, Annie Rose Wallace Buchman, Frank Campbell, Lillie Walker Carpenter, Ewing Carruthers, Bruce Crill, McCarthy DeMere, Georgianna Awsumb Ensminger, Nell Jackson Frank, Charlie Freeburg, Betsye (Fowler) and Ed French, Cecil "Red" Garrison, Anne (Williford) and Billy Hasselle, Letitia Montgomery Haygood, Edith Kelso, Harriet Pond McLean, Sam Mays, Henry Mobley, Betty (Wells) and Joe Patten, Vera Denton Pugh, Ann Maury Richards, Levon Self, John Spence, Erin Gary Stewart, Shep Tate, Henry Turner, Bill Tyson, Cecil Warde, Bob Watts, Mary Frances Aydelotte Womble, Waddy West, Sarah (Boothe) and Tom White, Marjorie (Jennings) and Al Wunderlich.

Questionnaires from those hopeful of coming had been received from: Herbert Bingham, Ralph Brown, Helen Ensley, Ouida Bicknell Fleet, Virginia Fite Hooper, George Humphrey, Granville Sherman Jr., Joe Stuart, and Harry Waring. Herbert, executive sec. of the Tennessee Municipal League in Nashville, wrote that he and his wife hope to be present. Ralph wrote, "If we can make it, we'll sure be there!" He's in sales work, lives in Metairie, La., and he and Marie have five children. Helen, with a master's from U. T., is teaching English at M.S.U. Ouida is teaching, taking a Shakespearian course, and assisting in a costume shop. Vir-

ginia, who has been Mississippi Republican National Committeewoman for two years, is afraid a meeting in Washington conflicts with reunion date. George is in the insurance business and on the school board in Minneapolis. Writing that he may possibly bring his family (wife and four children), he says, "I would certainly love to see all of the class, the changes, and would especially like my children to see Southwestern." Granville is teaching school at U. T. School of Dentistry, but hopes to make some of the reunion events, as does Harry, office manager of Diamond Alkali Co. Joe is building a new home in El Dorado, Ark. and will get here if possible.

Questionnaires had been received by mid-February from the following class members who, regretfully, will not be able to come to the reunion: Neely Saufley Applegate (Mrs. George), Sam Carter, Hester Flowers Faser (Mrs. Henry M.) Harmon Holcomb, Walter B. Hunter, Thomas McLemore, Andy Myers, Jack Pilkington, Joyce Crump Rawls (Mrs. Jim). Neely, who lives in Basking Ridge, N. J., with her husband, daughter, and two sons, says she loves to entertain and has read about 50 books in the last six months (this ties Annie Rose Buchman and Harmon Holcomb). Sam and his family (wife, son, two daughters) have lived in Harlingen, Tex. for six years. He's a thoracic surgeon, stopped smoking in 1951, enjoys outdoor sports, chess, and bowling. Hester and her husband live in Wellesley Hills, Mass. They left February 15 for a three-and-a-half month flying trip around the world. She wrote, "Good luck, wish we could be with you!" Harmon has B.D. and L.L.D. degrees, is a professor of Philosophy of Religion in Rochester, N. Y. He and his wife have a son and a daughter. He has to give a paper in New York City on April 18, so can't be in Memphis.

Frank Campbell is the new moderator of Memphis Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, U. S.

Bruce Crill returned home (Mayfield, Ky.) in February from a trip to Alaska. He was instrumental in establishing a Methodist Mission in Sitka.

Joe Patten was elected cathedral warden at the annual parish meeting of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Waddy West is the new president of Men of Idlewild.

Al Wunderlich was recently elected to the board of directors of First National Bank of Memphis.

Deceased: Dr. Peter Flippin, Jr., of Decherd, Tenn., on December 12. After leaving Southwestern, Pete went on to the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, receiving his M.D. degree there in September of 1941. He served overseas in World War II and at the time of his death was Medical Director of A.R.O., Inc. Services were held at Bethel Presbyterian Church of Decherd. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Harry McCalla, of Rosemark, Tenn.

Deceased: John Browning McRee, 771 Winyah Drive, North Augusta, S. C. John died of a heart attack on July 18, 1963. He was Electrical Supervisor with Dupont, Sunday School superintendent for 11 years, Clerk

of Session, Elder, secretary of Little Boys' Baseball League, past president of Summerfield and Hammond Hills School, president-elect of Paul Knox Junior High. Mrs. McRee wrote that he often expressed a desire that their son, John Jr., valedictorian of his class in grammar school and now an A student in junior high, would attend Southwestern.

Deceased: Mrs. Linden H. Wright (Mary Lou West), 1535 Dearing, on Feb. 1. Mary Lou was a member of Second Presbyterian Church, and also had been soloist at Colonial Cumberland Presbyterian Church for about three years. She leaves her husband, a member of the class of 1938, a daughter, and her mother, Mrs. Willie Y. West.

Deceased: Frank Forest Morgan, of Huntsville, Ala., on March 2. Frank was formerly with Sprunt Cotton Co. in Memphis, and had moved to Huntsville several years ago. He had established his own cotton firm there. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Eunice Howell Morgan, and twin sons, Murray and Mike Morgan, of Huntsville; his brother, Howard Morgan of Memphis; and his mother and several brothers and sisters, of Alexandria, Ala.

Class of 1940



Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Bethhea (Lizette McCall '43), with their six children, returned home from Indonesia in January. Ralph

has served as a medical missionary there for the past several years, and is home on leave for the remainder of this year.

Jane Ogden Busby (Mrs. Lawrence) is the new president of the East Memphis Exchange Club.

Deceased: Walter R. Wallace Jr., of Germantown, after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage on January 16. An official of Beta Chemical Co., Walter was a member of the Germantown Presbyterian Church, Memphis Country Club, and the Exchange Club. He leaves his wife, Elizabeth Ricker Wallace '41, a son and a daughter, his mother, a brother, Dr. James A. Wallace '37, and a sister, Mrs. Leslie Buchman (Annie Rose Wallace) '39.

Class of 1941

Deceased: Aileen McGaughran, on January 1. Aileen was an accountant, a talented artist, and a member of Idlewild Presbyterian Church. She lived at 4436 Normandy with her sister, Miss Kathleen McGaughran. She leaves five brothers, one of whom is Riley McGaughran '33, and two sisters.

Class of 1942

Chi Omega May Festival chairmen are Jet Hollenberg Birge (Mrs. Arthur) and Mina Cavett Chase (Mrs. William J.), so it's not surprising that a number of 1942 alumnae are serving as committee chairmen: Vive Walker Montgomery (Mrs. Charles), Louise Blue Sammons (Mrs. J. Y.), Mary Ware Mueller (Mrs. Bart), Annabelle Paine Whittemore (Mrs. Wendell). Other

Southwestern alumnae heading committees are: Jane Hyde Scott (Mrs. Robert A.) '30, Margaret "Teter" Hyde '34, Dorothy Roberts Madison (Mrs. James) '38, Betty Blue Dickson (Mrs. Fred) '39, Harriet Pond McLean (Mrs. Albert) '39, Anne Ragsdale Seay (Mrs. Irby, Jr.) '39, Jane Lederer Northcross (Mrs. Wilson) '40, Ann Tuthill Reynolds (Mrs. Dick) '40, Jane Peete Osborne (Mrs. Wilson) '43, Tinnie Burch Blake (Mrs. Norman) '44, Ladye Margaret Craddock Early (Mrs. Eugene, Jr.) '44, Julia Wellford Allen (Mrs. Ray) '47, Martha Ellen Davidson Maxwell (Mrs. John Rex) '51, Betty Jo Carter Doyle (Mrs. John) '53, Elaine Dies Colmer (Mrs. Robert) '58, and Betty Chalmers Peyton (Mrs. John) '58.

Class of 1943

Florida's rose industry is indebted to Dr. Sam E. McFadden, horticulturist at the Agriculture Experiment Station in Gainesville, for propagation methods which make feasible the commercial production of field roses (from which cut flowers are sold in northern markets) and of Florida-grown rosebushes for planting within the state. Sam received an award for the "outstanding paper in the ornamental section" at the November meeting of the Florida State Horticulture Society.

Mercer West has been elected to a two-year term as a member of the board of directors of the Shelby County Republican Association.

Class of 1944

20th Reunion April 18!



Class Reunion Committee, composed of class president Dr. Jack Taylor, vice-president Dr. Alf Canon, secretary-treasurer Mabel Francis Caldwell (Mrs. William P.), and members-at-large Mopsy White Johnson (Mrs. W. R., Jr.) and Dr. Ray Allen, met early in February to plan a truly gala celebration. Result? Decision to have a tea dance from 4 to 5:45, immediately preceding the Alumni Supper, at the KA house. Y'all come—and bring your dance records from the forties! This is something you do NOT want to miss!

Kenny Holland and his wife, Marjorie, were here for a visit with his family during the Christmas holidays. Both Kenny and Marjorie earned Ph.D. degrees from the University of Arkansas in June, 1963, and are teaching at Northeastern State College, Talequah, Okla.

Class Baby: Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fuhr (Ruth Crumley) announce the birth of their third daughter, Susan Kay, who was born January 8. The Fuhrs live in Garden Grove, Calif.

Class Baby: Judge and Mrs. Earl J. Cantos (Irene Trifatis) announce the birth of their fourth child, William James, who was born in San Diego on September 19.

Class of 1946

Class Baby: Vadis (Jeter) and Joe ('50) Hester now have three children: two sons and a daughter,

Vadis Jean, who was born June 15, 1963. The Hesters live in Cranston, R. I.

Class of 1948

Mrs. Bernis William Beard (Mary Belle Currier) is a case worker at the Department of Public Welfare in Paris, Tenn., lives near Carolyn Reynolds Sparks (Mrs. B. I.).



Marnee Harding, director of programs, Adult Education Center, was interviewed in January concerning growing community interest in a Junior Great Books program which was started last fall in about 10 Memphis schools, both public and private. The program is an offspring of the Great Books foundation. Its purpose is simple: Let youngsters read some of the world's great literature, think about it, and discuss it among themselves. In keeping with the adult program, trained leaders guide the youngsters. A training course for future leaders is being offered by the Adult Education Center at Southwestern.

Jack Hilzheim was elected to a three-year term on the cathedral chapter at the annual parish meeting of St. Mary's Cathedral.

Class Baby: Mr. and Mrs. Trent Wood announce the adoption of a son, Stewart Trent, in September, 1963.

Class of 1949

15th Reunion April 18!



Class Reunion Committee, composed of Chairman Dan Hathorn, Betty Brown Canon (Mrs. Alf), Vinton (Cole) and Jim Hudson, and Bill Douglas, met early in March to discuss ways of observing this 15th Reunion. They are planning an Open House for class members, their wives and husbands, to be held at the SAE House before the Alumni Supper. At party's end everyone will go to the Alumni Supper in Neely Mallory Memorial Gymnasium, where a special class table will be reserved.

John Brakefield returned in April, 1963, from a 44-month tour on Okinawa, was promoted to Lt. Col. in June, and is now assigned to G-E organization in USARAD COM (U. S. Army Air Defense Com.) in Colorado Springs. He and his wife have three sons.

Bertha Landau was at home for a visit in February; for several years she has been manager of the Franklin-Simon store in Lenox Square, Atlanta.

Charles W. Montgomery, Jr. has been named by Merrill Kremer, Inc., as secretary-treasurer of the advertising agency. Monty was also elected secretary of the trust committee of the firm's profit-sharing plan.

Class of 1950

Former Marine Major Marvin Shinbaum is now project engineer supervisor for E. W. Bliss Company's Aircraft Launching & Recovery Equipment Division in Drexel Hill, Pa. Marvin and his wife have two children.

Class Baby: Jack Edgar writes that he and his wife now have a second son, Michael Brent, born June 18, 1963. Their other son was eight in January. The Edgars live in Glen Ellyn, Ill.

Class of 1951

Mrs. Arthur Fulmer, Jr. (Nancy Hill) has been named to the Shelby United Neighbors board of directors.

John M. (Mike) Quinn, Jr. has been assigned White House Correspondent for the "Dallas Morning News."

Ed Rucks has been named an assistant trust officer at National Bank of Commerce.

Class Baby: Frances (Crouch) and Bill Perkins have a new son, John Swayne, born October 6 in Senatobia, Miss. Older children are Fran and Will, 8 and 6 years old.

Class Baby: Dr. and Mrs. Colin Threlkeld, Jr. (Martha McClanahan '52) announce the birth of Stephen Colin on November 15.

Class of 1954

10th Reunion April 18!



Class Reunion Committee, composed of Burton Henry, president, Amel Peterson, vice-president, Marilyn Mitchell Wray (Mrs. Milton), secretary,

and Rebecca Beasley Burr (Mrs. Griffith, Jr.) have been busy making plans for a special class party at the Parkview, immediately following the Alumni Supper.

Bob McClure is working toward a master's degree in Christian Education at the Presbyterian School of Christian Education in Richmond.

Tom and Peggy (Crocker) Strong moved to Roanoke, Va., January 1. Tom had completed his residency in orthopedic surgery at Campbell's Clinic and is now in practice with the Roanoke Orthopedic Clinic.

Class of 1955

John and Nancy (Nearn '56) Bethell have moved from Little Rock to Stuttgart, Ark., where John has started in practice, having finished a residency in internal medicine at the University of Arkansas Medical School. Nancy had taught math at Hall High in Little Rock since 1957.

Leigh W. MacQueen, chairman of the history department of Memphis University School, attended the 78th annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Philadelphia Dec. 28-30. Leigh and Jerry Peters '60 inaugurated and are teaching a course in Russian History and Government.

John Turpin has been elected senior warden of All Saints Episcopal Church.

O. Stuart McCown has been elected a vice-president of the First National Bank of Memphis. Stuart joined the bank in 1957 after serving two years with the U. S. Navy. He is married to the former Miss Harriet Agatha Dawson of New Madrid, Missouri, and they have a two-year-old daughter.

Class Baby: Mr. ('56) and Mrs. Joe C. Eades, Jr. (Vernon Ware) announce the birth of a daughter, Susan Carroll, born

May 25, 1963. They also have a four-year-old son. Joe is assistant professor of Sociology at Southern Illinois University.

Class of 1956

Allene (Wimberly) and Doyle Moorhead are back in Yazoo City now. Doyle received an L.L.B. degree from Ole Miss in June, 1963, and is engaged in practice of accounting, auditing, and taxation. He received the C.P.A. title late in February. The Moorheads have two children, Robert, 6, and Sophia, 3½.

Married: The Rev. Robert C. Dickey, Jr., pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Aransas Pass, Texas, to Miss Patricia Gayle Bitterman of Corpus Christi, on January 31.

Class Baby: Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Jaenicke (Delores Wright) announce the birth of a daughter, Karen Heath, in St. Louis on November 18. They have two older daughters, 7 and 5 years old.

Class of 1957

James E. Eikner, Jr. has joined the law firm of Nelson, Norvell, Wilson and Thomason.

Leonard Hughes, Jr. has joined the law firm of Taylor and Taylor. Recently released from the Air Force with the rank of captain, he served in the Judge Advocate General's department.

Mary Lewis Myatt Butler (Mrs. Jerry L.) has moved from Philadelphia to Glencoe, Ill., on Chicago's North Shore. She and Jerry have two children, five and two years old.

Married: The Rev. Robert E. McClelland was married on November 30 to the former Miss Borgne Leah Braaten. The ceremony was performed in the Midvale Lutheran Church at Madison, Wisc., which Bob serves as pastor.

Married: John B. Maxwell, Jr. was married February 1 to the former Miss Jo Hall. After the wedding, in the chapel of Idlewild Presbyterian Church, the couple left for a wedding trip to Mexico City and Acapulco. John is a partner in the law firm of Apperson, Crump, Duzane and Maxwell, and a member of the state House of Representatives.

Class of 1958

Lewis R. Murray, Jr. has been promoted to American consul general in Milan, Italy.

Married: Carolyn Reynolds to Tom Fortenbery '60 on August 3, 1963. Tom is on the staff of a Senate subcommittee in Washington and Carolyn is teaching in Alexandria.

Class Baby: John and Neville (Frierson) Bryan announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Purifoy, in West Point, Miss., on May 4, 1963. They have a four-year-old son also.

Class Baby: Mr. and Mrs. William E. Decker (Pat Bond) announce the birth of a daughter, Erna Patricia, born in Birmingham on January 17. The baby has two brothers, two and four years old.

Class Baby: Sue (Robinson) and Billy ('57) McLean have a new daughter, Susan Winter, born July 20, 1963. Their other daughter, Lisa, is three years old.

Class Wedding: On February 8 at the home of her parents in Starkville, Miss., Carol Clark and

William MacFarlane Wilson were married. After a Jamaican wedding trip the couple is living in Memphis where Mr. Wilson is manager of International Harvester Motor Truck Branch.

Class of 1959 Fifth Reunion April 18!



Diane Wellford

Class Reunion Chairman Diane McMillan Wellford (Mrs. Walker III) announces her committee members: Sally Marie Dame, Princess Hughes, Eva Mae Duncan Hussey (Mrs. R. J., Jr.), Lynn Joseph Jones (Mrs. Marshall P.), Mary Farish Sharp (Mrs. Leon), Sandra McLaren Wiese (Mrs. John), and Sue Osenbaugh Williams (Mrs. Ed III). The girls are planning fun things for a class get-together immediately after the Alumni Supper—setting for the soiree is the Chi Omega House.

Mrs. Frank A. Jones, Jr. (Dorothy Snowden) has been elected by Memphis Young Republican Club as a representative for a one-year term on the Memphis and Shelby County Republican Association.

Sandra Andrews Robertson (Mrs. William R.) and her husband have had a tour of the Orient—visiting the Philippines, Thailand, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Japan. Their new station is at Hickam AFB in Hawaii.

Class Wedding: Virginia (Johnston) and James C. McDonald were married in Key West, Florida on June 16, 1963, and are living in Eau Gallie, Fla. James is the brother of Helen McDonald Gibbons (Mrs. Kenneth).

Class Baby: Nora (Petersen) and Keith Buckley have a daughter, Marie-Claire, born August 5, 1963, in Minneapolis. Keith is teaching vocal music at Rosemount High School and continuing his studies at the University of Minnesota.

Class Baby: Anne Underwood Johnson (Mrs. Robert H.) is living in Houston, Texas, where her husband has a fellowship in surgery at the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute. They have a daughter, Kristin, born June 21, 1963, in Baltimore.

Class Baby: Gloria Fowlkes Manhein (Mrs. Jack, Jr.) and her husband announce the birth of their second daughter, Lea Jackson, on November 14 in Jackson, Tenn.

Class Baby: The Rev. and Mrs. Edwin W. Stock, Jr. announce the birth of Edwin W. Stock III, on November 23, 1963. The Stocks are living in Arabi, La.

Class of 1960

John Butt was ordained in August, 1963, in Franklin, Tenn., and appointed by the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., as a fraternal worker assigned to the Church of Christ in Thailand.

Richard Fisher received his L.L.B. from the University of Tennessee College of Law in March, 1963, and is employed as Federal District Law Clerk to Judge Marion Boyd. Married to the former Miss Karen Parker of Cleveland, Tenn., in 1961, Richard and his wife have a son, Kevin, 18 months old.

Jimmie Crawford Wood re-

ceived his B.D. degree at the January graduation of New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.

Class Wedding: John Henry Crabtree, Jr. was married on December 28 to the former Miss Patricia Hester of New Orleans. After a wedding trip to Mexico they are living in Memphis, where the groom is associated with the First National Bank.

Class Wedding: Mr. and Mrs. James Lee McMullin (Linn Ramsey) were married December 28 at Idlewild Presbyterian Church and are living in Memphis.

Class of 1961

Margaret (Haigler) and Bill Davis have moved to Greenville, Ala., where Bill is practicing medicine. They have three sons, one, two, and three years old.

Sue (Caldwell) and Harry Pond are living in Philadelphia. Harry is interning in general surgery. Next year they will move to Baltimore, where Harry has a four-year residency at Johns Hopkins.

Joan (Adams) and Harper Thomason are living in Buena Park, Calif., and have a two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Loraine Gay.

Class Baby: Janice Chapin Brockus and her husband, the Rev. Harold Martin Brockus, announce the birth of a son, Paul Martin, in Reinbeck, Iowa, on November 26. Harold was ordained and installed into his first pastorate, the United Presbyterian Church of Reinbeck, on November 24.

Class Baby: Mimi (Phillips) and David Saxon are the parents of a daughter, Robin, born January 14. They have a 16-month-old son, David IV.

Class of 1962

Karen Nelson is Personnel Assistant at Harvard University Library and also a Library Intern, which means she is taking courses toward her M.S. in library science. Karen transferred to the University of North Carolina in 1960, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in 1962. After graduation she toured Europe, returning to Boston in September of 1962.

Mary Joe (Evans) Weeks, visiting in Memphis in January, came by the Alumni Office. She and her husband, Dudley, have been with the Peace Corps for the past two years, teaching in North Borneo (Malaysia). Back in the States on a vacation, they planned to return to Borneo for more teaching . . . this time, however, not with the Peace Corps, but under the auspices of the local government. Mary Jo said that they teach in English, because the Malaysians have no written language.

Peggy Welsh received her M.A. in English from Northwestern University in August and is now an English instructor at Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.

Class Wedding: Sara Humphreys and Hal Bowen Howard, of Memphis and New York, were married at Second Presbyterian Church on Saturday afternoon, December 28. Among members of the wedding party was Sara's sister, Floyd Humphreys Duncan (Mrs. Jerold) '64. The Howards are making their home in New York City.

Class Wedding: Ginna Henking and Tom Lowry '63 were married at First Methodist Church on December 27. After a honeymoon in Jamaica, they are living in Memphis.

Class Baby: Carol (Bradshaw) and Wes Busbee '61 have a daughter, Westleyan Carol, born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., on December 31. Wes received his M.A. degree at the University of Alabama in June of 1963 and is continuing his work towards a Ph.D.

Class Baby: Martha (Myatt) Hooper and her husband, Carmon, are the parents of a daughter, Ashley Bondurant, born in Memphis on October 25. The Hoopers live in Brownsville, Tenn.

Class Baby: Barbara (Bell) and Paul Lawrence are the parents of a son, Paul Mathis, born in Baltimore on October 8.

Class of 1963 1st Reunion April 18



Fey

This will be the first time members of the class have gathered en masse since graduation, and a real celebration is in order as friendships are renewed and experiences of the past months shared. Bob Fey is chairman of this momentous occasion, ably assisted by committee members Bob Threlkeld, Susan Hunter, Beth Poe, Radford Hopper, and Betsy Breytpraak. Plans call for a gathering of the clan at PiKA House at 4:30 p.m., preceding the Alumni Supper. Special guests at the party will be members of the class of 1964.

Jim Johnston has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force upon graduation from OTS at Lackland AFB, Texas, and has been reassigned to Amarillo AFB, Texas, for training as a supply officer.

Frank Smith, Jr. is an aviation cadet at James Connally AFB, Texas, training as a navigator. He's receiving radar and celestial navigation training in Air Force T-29 "Flying Classroom" aircraft, and will be commissioned a second lieutenant upon completion of the course.

(Class of '63 weddings next issue)