1966 BRYANT ALUMNI AWARD TO CONNECTICUT EDUCATOR

The recipient of the 1966 Alumni Award, given annually by the Alumni Council, is Miss Evelyn-Mae Bradbury '49 of Unionville, Connecticut. She will receive the award at the annual Homecoming dinner, May 7.

Evelyn-Mae was appointed to the faculty at Hillyer College, University of Hartford, in 1958 and is presently an assistant professor and Chairman of the Department of Secretarial Studies in the School of Business Administration.

She received her M.A. in Education from the University of Connecticut. Her professional affiliations include the Eastern Business Teachers Association and the Connecticut Business Teachers Association.

While at Bryant, Evelyn-Mae was active in the Newman Club, Beta Chi Tau, and Alpha Phi Kappa sorority.

EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN

The Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 (P. L. 89-358) will offer opportunities for up to 36 months of additional study for alumni who fall within its framework.

This month application blanks became available at VA regional offices and at most colleges and universities.

"In general," said Mr. John L. Reavey, manager of the Veterans Administration regional office at Providence, "the educational program will be open to all veterans with more than 180 days active duty service any part of which occurred on or after February 1, 1955. Veterans will be eligible for one month of education for each month or fraction of a month that they were on active duty."

Veterans who have previously received educational assistance under a VA educational program will have to deduct

INDIANS TAKE TITLE — SPRING SPORTS UNDERWAY

Bryant's Indians finished their basketball season by coping the Dr. James Naismith Intercollegiate League championship, with a league record of 10-0. The overall record for the year was 16 wins to 6 losses against all opponents.

The Naismith trophy, symbolic of the occasion, was presented to Coach Duffy and Director of Athletics Robert W. Hathaway, Jr. in ceremonies at the 128 Motel in Dedham last month. Coach Duffy was voted coach of the year by the coaches in the conference.

Tom Smile '68, a sophomore from Pawtucket, shot Bryant College into the nation's sports pages when his scoring per game reached a high for small colleges. For several weeks he led the Nation in scoring. He was ranked third in the nation by the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics at season end.

Tom was also given honorable mention for the NAIA All American team, the only nominee from Rhode Island and small colleges and the first from Bryant to be so honored, at Mid-Year. The Converse 1965 Basketball Yearbook ranked Tom 88th among 331 college varsity basketball players, with a 26.7 average points per game. The next nearest player from a Rhode Island college was Jim Walker of Providence College who was ranked 146th with an average of 20.5 points per game.

"Moonshooter" . . . a supplement of interest to alumni is bound into the center portion of this issue of the Alumni Bulletin . . . "To Keep Pace With America." Its authors, who form Editorial Projects for Education, a non-profit organization associated with the American Alumni Council, have done a fine job. It is not intended to reflect the views of all of the persons involved, or of their institutions. It is intended to provide some background against which the progress of Bryant College can in some way be measured, and your thoughts about your alma mater and American education freshened.

POLICE OFFERED DEGREES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

A law enforcement program, leading at first to an associate degree, will be offered in the Evening Division beginning in September. This will be the first such program in Rhode Island and the second in New England, according to Dean Joseph R. Santos.

The announcement of the program came only a few days after a plea by President Lyndon Johnson for more college-educated policemen. A law enforcement program has been in the planning stages in one form or another for more than 15 years. Its introduction was prompted by the increasing complexities of the policeman's role. The United States Supreme Court has broadened the coverage under Amendments I through VIII to protect individuals from certain actions by the state as well as the federal government.

The program is designed to establish and develop programs of law enforcement for police in Rhode Island and the southern New England region. The programs will be offered in the evening and will lead to the degree of Associate in Science in Law Enforcement.

Dr. Charles H. Russell, Vice President for Academic Affairs, said that the courses offered would include law enforcement, criminal law, techniques of interrogation, criminalistics, police public relations, economics, psychology, English, and sociology. It is planned to permit students to transfer courses from other colleges. Some area policemen are now attending Northeastern University in Boston, which offers the only other law enforcement program in New England.

High ranking police officials are enthusiastic about the prospects of the program, and are willing to rearrange schedules to permit their men to attend. The state's Fraternal Order of Police have endorsed such programs, saying they favor more specialized training for their members.

(Continued on Page Two)
SUMMERS '58 NAMED TO N. Y. C. HIGHWAY POST

Anthony A. Summers '58 has become assistant to the Commissioner of Highways of the City of New York.

Acting Commissioner of Highways Henry Levinson cited Anthony's keen grasp of community matters and official procedures in making the announcement.

Anthony resides at 644 Riverside Drive with his wife, Blanche, and their son Michael, 4. He is active in COED, the Communities to Organize, Educate and Develop better neighborhood living; the Washington Heights Youth Organization; the new Civic Volunteers group in Harlem, and has been active on community planning boards.

Before assuming his present position, Anthony was an insurance underwriter for Mutual of New York.

DEL SANTO '59 FETED AS A "MAN-OF-THE-YEAR"

William E. Munroe Agency of Providence honored Thomas J. Del Santo as their "Man-of-the-Year" at a dinner held in the University Club in January.

Tom has been associated with the Agency since 1963.

We are glad to report that Tom is recovering rapidly from a serious injury resulting from an automobile accident in March.

Tom and his wife, Camie (Tudino) have two sons and reside at 492 Sharon Street in Providence.

Law Enforcement Course
(Continued from Page One)

There are about 5,000 persons in the Rhode Island area actively engaged in police work, not including such allied fields as private investigators.

The College will bear most of the cost of starting the program as part of its continuing education program, which is co-ordinated by Ralph C. Dean. Mr. Dean said that an application has been filed through U. S. Senator Claiborne Pell's office for assistance from the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance in the Department of Justice.

NEW CPA's in R. I. and OHIO

The Alumni Office has received the good news that the following men have successfully passed the examination to become certified public accountants.

John P. Josephs '62, Walter A. Jachem '61, Joseph M. Gillis '63, and William J. Piccerelli '64 were certified in Rhode Island.

Charles P. Michaels '49 of Cincinnati, Ohio, was certified in that state.

Our congratulations to them all!!

MATHEWS '56 PROMOTED BY BOOZ, ALLEN & HAMILTON, INCORPORATED

Richard S. Mathews has been promoted to associate in the Computer Systems Division of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Inc., international management consultants.

He will work from their New York office and has been involved with automation assignments for banks, bank computer cooperatives, and other financial institutions. Richard has conducted assignments involving new customer services through computer applications, long-range planning of bank automation needs, and installation of financial data processing systems.

Before joining Booz, Allen & Hamilton, he was associated with Auerbach Corporation in Philadelphia, the General Electric Computer Department in Phoenix, and the IBM Service Bureau Corporation in Boston.

Educational Benefits
(Continued from Page One)

that amount of training from their present eligibility.

There are no retroactive payments, so veterans who would have been eligible under the new Bill, but who have already taken courses at their own expense may not collect now for the time they were in school since the new program does not start until June 1, 1966. They can, however, pursue further education along the line of their vocational or professional goals.

Although no deadline has been fixed as to when a veteran must start his education, he must complete it on or before the eighth anniversary of his last discharge from active duty.

The Veterans Administration is offering the services of their professional counselors to assist alumni in their educational goals, so you should contact your nearest VA regional office for help.

Other provisions of the Bill include guaranteed home loans and a subsidy for dependents of the student.

ALUMNI REPRESENTING BRYANT COLLEGE

Rafael Pena-Carrion '58 of Santurce, Puerto Rico, was a delegate to the inauguration of Raymond Bennett Hoxeng as the fifth President of Inter-American University of Puerto Rico on March 6 in San German, P. R.

Salvatore Zammarelli '49 attended a reception and dinner sponsored by the Worcester Trade Council, the World Trade Council of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and the Springfield Trade Council in Auburn, Mass., on April 4. At this meeting the New York Port Authority unveiled their plans for a World Trade Center building in New York City.

LANG '52 PROMOTED BY CHATFIELD PAPER COMPANY

Alan E. Lang has been named a director and vice president of The Chatfield Paper Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

He joined the Chatfield organization in 1955 as assistant to the president and manager of operations. He had been associated with the Providence Paper Company since graduation.

A member of the National Alumni Council, Alan is also an active member of the Connecticut Purchasing Agents' Association. He and his wife, Doris (Bombard), reside in Madison with their two children.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION COURSE

In cooperation with the Small Business Administration and the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, Bryant College is now offering an eight-week series of seminars on government contract administration. Each seminar is conducted by a top-level expert from a government agency.

The program was especially designed to give small business owners, purchasing agents, and contract administrators a better understanding of how to obtain, and profitably administer contracts with various federal government agencies and military establishments.

Director of Continuing Education Ralph C. Dean is coordinating this program for the College, the SBA, and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dean has indicated that the number enrolled in this series has exceeded expectations and surpasses enrollments for this same course when it was offered at other colleges.
GRAD . . . COMPUTERIZED MATCHING FOR APPLICANT AND EMPLOYER

"Now every experienced graduate can put his qualifications before employers from coast to coast— with computer speed and at nominal cost."

Director of Placement Stanley Shuman made no effort to conceal his enthusiasm for a new service his office is making available to alumni.

Graduates who have gone through the frustrating business of circulating resumes to employers and then awaiting results can appreciate what the new service—known as the GRAD system—can offer. Gone for candidates are such problems as how to make their qualifications known to a broad spectrum of employers or how to avoid the onerous and time-consuming business of mailing numerous resumes and then awaiting results.

Employers, for their part, are finding that experienced college graduates may be located with remarkable selectivity, in record time, and at nominal cost. The qualifications of thousands of candidates can be searched in mere seconds.

What is GRAD?

GRAD, Graduate Resume Accumulation and Distribution, is available to alumni interested in finding new employment by communicating directly with the Bryant College Placement Office. It is a service provided through the College Placement Council, publishers of the Colleague Placement Annual, in cooperation with over 1,000 universities and colleges with more than 2,000 employers in the United States and Canada.

How do I use GRAD?

In operation, the GRAD system is uncomplicated. An alumnus interested in finding new employment gets in touch with the Placement Office at Bryant. If it is felt that the GRAD program will be of value to the individual, an instruction sheet and a four-page resume form are sent to the applicant. The form is completed by the applicant and sent, with a $10 service fee, to the College Placement Council's data center.

At the data center each resume is analyzed in terms of present, or most recent, employment and previous experience of the applicant. Twenty-one key factors are extracted from the information and entered into an electronic file at a computer center. The original resume is microfilmed to be retrieved almost immediately upon receipt of an order by an employer to fill a position.

The GRAD system can be queried by employers using a teletype unit, phrasing their own questions, and obtain a prompt response. English is used in the query since the system does not require codes. If the number of candidates for the position is too many, a more stringent requirement is made of the system to reduce the qualifying candidates. When satisfied with the number of candidates, the employer places an "order", which is electronically relayed to the Council data center. Resumes previously microfilmed are retrieved, duplicated and sent to the employer. From this point on, negotiations are handled in the traditional manner.

Before, during, or after the use of the GRAD system, alumni may call upon Mr. Shuman for counsel. It is hoped that even more extensive contact and counselling will now be available to alumni.

GRAD NOT for everyone.

Use of the GRAD system is not available to just anyone. Since its designers, the College Placement Council, were aware that misuse of the system for "looking around" or job-hopping would detract from its value to employers, placement directors at all CPC member colleges must endorse each resume and attest to the fact that the applicant received an undergraduate or graduate degree.

The resume remains in the active search file for six months. If the alumnus received a job while resident in the file, he may not return to the GRAD system for a full year.

Confidentiality . . . on both sides

Special provisions have been programmed into the GRAD system whereby the applicant's present employer is blocked electronically from receiving resumes. In a similar precautionary measure, employers may make their electronic search of selector factors in terms of state of residence but not city. Thus the geographical selector does not reveal the present employer accidentally when the applicant is a resident of a "one-industry" town.

Further confidentiality is provided by maintaining only in the CPC data center file the names and addresses of alumni applicants and the identity and addresses of participating employers. Communication with the remote storage file is on an identification number basis, meaningful only to the staff administering the GRAD program.

"We are striving very hard to make our placement service meaningful to our alumni and employers. More nationally related companies are recruiting on the campus than ever before, a positive sign for both undergraduate and graduate," said Mr. Shuman as he gave the foregoing information to the Bulletin.
George M. Kotuby has been promoted to planning consultant in the insurance services department of the Prudential Insurance Company's home office in Newark, New Jersey.

He had been an assistant planning consultant since 1965 and joined the company in 1956. A computer installation that is said to be one of the most comprehensive in the industry is due for initial installation in 1968 by Prudential and George's work involves the claim planning that will put the computer to work.

George and his wife, Dorothy, reside in Rahway, New Jersey, with their two children.

Gregory T. Parkos has been appointed Vice President in Charge of Marketing of H. F. Livermore Corporation of Boston. The firm manufactures improved textile machinery and has its principal sales office in Greenville, South Carolina.

Hubert J. O'Neill '48 has been named regional service manager of the Bell & Howell Micro-data Division in San Francisco, California.

He will be responsible for supervision of the Micro-Data Division's service operations in the firm's Western Region. Hubert formerly was assistant to the general service manager of the DITTO Division of Bell & Howell.

The O'Neills are now residing in San Mateo, California.

Richard P. Healey has been named to the position of manager of a newly established Supply and Contracting Division unit of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. in St. Louis. The new unit will provide distribution of Fiberglas building materials and contracting services for commercial and industrial construction in eastern Missouri and central Illinois.

Before moving to St. Louis, Richard was Flint, Michigan, unit manager and has been affiliated with Owens-Corning Fiberglas since graduation.

Albert J. Pilon, Jr. has become controller of the Consumer Products Division of Arvin Industries, Inc., of Columbus, Indiana.

Arvin's Consumer Products Division is one of the world's largest manufacturers of radios and electric heaters.

He is an alumnus of Phi Sigma Nu fraternity.

Holy Redeemer Hospital in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania, has appointed Timothy A. Harrington as lay administrator.

In his new position he will be in charge of a 216-bed short-term general hospital located in suburban Philadelphia. It is owned and operated by the Daughters of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Timothy has been assistant director of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia and served as a chief petty officer in the U. S. Navy following graduation.

He is a member of the American College of Administrators, American Hospital Association, Hospital Association of Pennsylvania, and the American Association of Hospital Accountants.
January 29 was sunny and cold, and the warmth of a cup of coffee and the hospitality of the Alumni Fund Chairman, Hector A. Gilman '21, and the Director of Development, Roy D. Welch, Jr., felt good.

About 100 alumni, college staff, and guests spent the greater part of the day being briefed about the progress of Bryant College and her needs in the coming year. The importance of participation by every member of every class was emphasized again and again.

Hector Gilman set the tone for the meeting when he opened the session in Gardner Hall Lounge with a brief, right-to-the-point address on "The Alumnus—The Key Man." He said, "The gift without the giver is bare. Who gives himself with his gift receives not only the satisfaction of knowing that he is insuring a better education for the young people who will be the arbiters of the destiny of our country, but also the inner glow which comes with the realization that he is perpetuating his memory in the annals of the College which did so much for him. It is a proud thing to be a key man in the progress of our alma mater—it is a noble thing to be a working alumnus."

Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Charles H. Russell, continued the imparting of information about Bryant as he spoke of our academic problems and their solutions. He said the pressures that business is putting on faculty members to prepare students are increasing. They are called upon to hold advanced degrees and continue their graduate studies. They are called upon to develop the skills of students in less time than in the past and still do research and contribute to professional publications. Like the faculty, the students are being pressured from many sides to work and learn faster. They are expected to know more and do more.

In practically every field Bryant College has to offer major inducements in order to get faculty members and to keep the ones it has. This is costly. The annual expenditure for faculty salaries and benefits has increased $175,000 for the past five years. More needs to be done. "Development of the faculty is the keystone in the arch of success for Bryant College," said Dr. Russell as he concluded his remarks.

Varsity basketball coach Tom Duffy and a few of the squad were guests at the luncheon in the College Dining Room. He chided alumni for having a championship team, but without a home court of its own. "If I were establishing priorities," he said, "I'd say 'let's build a gym,' but I know your committee has other projects ahead of mine." The Bryant Indians won the Naismith Intercollegiate Basketball League championship.

Following the luncheon College Treasurer, R. Lucien Appleby '27, gave the group an outline of the financial aspects of the College. He pointed out that 1) tuition income provides the basic support of the College for expansion, salaries, program, etc., 2) we have less than $60,000 in endowment funds, all of the income from them restricted to scholarships, and 3) Alumni Annual Giving has been the equivalent of interest at 4% on a principal of $300,000, and has been used to provide lab equipment, library volumes, scholarships, and office machines for the classrooms. He reasserted the need for increased salaries to attract and hold top notch faculty. Federal grants are also being sought, he said.

To brief those present on the kind of discussion and presentation offered in the classroom, professor of management John McCabe gave a short lecture on current legislation regarding right to work laws. It was well received and comments like "I'd like to be back in school again" were common.

Director of Development, Roy Welch, who had been toastmaster for the day, concluded the day's sessions with "A Development View: The Alumnus and Annual Giving." This was an overview of the subjects discussed by previous speakers and was an exceptionally good wrapup to emphasize participation as the goal of the 1966 Alumni Annual Giving Fund.
"Tomorrow, you will have to play a much more difficult piece--tomorrow, when the audience is beginning to listen for wrong notes, and you no longer have me in the wings. Then we shall see what you can really do."

Dag Hammarskjöld.
No memory of Alma Mater
older than a year or so
is likely to bear much resemblance
to today’s college or university.
Which, in our fast-moving society,
is precisely as it should be,
if higher education is . . .

To Keep Pace
with America

What on earth is going on, there?
Across the land, alumni and alumnae are asking
that question about their alma maters. Most of
America’s colleges and universities are changing
rapidly, and some of them drastically. Alumni and
alumnae, taught for years to be loyal to good old
Siwash and to be sentimental about its history and
traditions, are puzzled or outraged.

And they are not the only ones making anguished
responses to the new developments on the nation’s
Campuses.

From a student in Texas: “The professors care less
and less about teaching. They don’t grade our papers
or exams any more, and they turn over the discus­
sion sections of their classes to graduate students.
Why can’t we have mind-to-mind combat?”

From a university administrator in Michigan:
“The faculty and students treat this place more like
a bus terminal every year. They come and go as they
never did before.”

From a professor at a college in Pennsylvania:
“The present crop of students? They’re the brightest
ever. They’re also the most arrogant, cynical, dis­
respectful, ungrateful, and intense group I’ve taught
in 30 years.”

From an alumnus of a college in California: “No
one seems to have time for friendship, good humor,
and fun, now. The students don’t even sing, any
more. Why, most of them don’t know the college
songs.”

What is happening at America’s colleges and
universities to cause such comments?
Today's colleges and universities:

It began around 1950—silently, unnoticed. The signs were little ones, seemingly unconnected. Suddenly the number of books published began to soar. That year Congress established a National Science Foundation to promote scientific progress through education and basic research. College enrollments, swollen by returned war veterans with G.I. Bill benefits, refused to return to "normal"; instead, they began to rise sharply. Industry began to expand its research facilities significantly, raiding the colleges and graduate schools for brainy talent. Faculty salaries, at their lowest since the 1930's in terms of real income, began to inch up at the leading colleges. China, the most populous nation in the world, fell to the Communists, only a short time after several Eastern European nations were seized by Communist coups d'état; and, aided by support from several philanthropic foundations, there was a rush to study Communism, military problems and weapons, the Orient, and underdeveloped countries.

Now, 15 years later, we have begun to comprehend what started then. The United States, locked in a Cold War that may drag on for half a century, has entered a new era of rapid and unrelenting change. The nation continues to enjoy many of the benefits of peace, but it is forced to adopt much of the urgency and pressure of wartime. To meet the bold challenges from outside, Americans have had to transform many of their nation's habits and institutions.

The biggest change has been in the rate of change itself.

Life has always changed. But never in the history of the world has it changed with such rapidity as it does now. Scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer recently observed: "One thing that is new is the prevalence of newness, the changing scale and scope of change itself, so that the world alters as we walk in it, so that the years of a man's life measure not some small growth or rearrangement or modification of what he learned in childhood, but a great upheaval."

Psychiatrist Erik Erikson has put it thus: "Today, men over 50 owe their identity as individuals, as citizens, and as professional workers to a period when change had a different quality and when a dominant view of the world was one of a one-way extension into a future of prosperity, progress, and reason. If they rebelled, they did so against details of this firm trend and often only for the sake of what they thought were even firmer ones. They learned to respond to the periodic challenge of war and revolution by reasserting the interrupted trend toward normalcy. What has changed in the meantime is, above all, the character of change itself."

This new pace of change, which is not likely to slow down soon, has begun to affect every facet of American life. In our vocabulary, people now speak of being "on the move," of "running around," and of "go, go, go." In our politics, we are witnessing a major realignment of the two-party system. Editor Max Ways of Fortune magazine has said, "Most American political and social issues today arise out of a concern over the pace and quality of change." In our morality, many are becoming more "cool," or uncommitted. If life changes swiftly, many think it wise not to get too attached or devoted to any particular set of beliefs or hierarchy of values.
Of all American institutions, that which is most profoundly affected by the new tempo of radical change is the school. And, although all levels of schooling are feeling the pressure to change, those probably feeling it the most are our colleges and universities.

At the heart of America’s shift to a new life of constant change is a revolution in the role and nature of higher education. Increasingly, all of us live in a society shaped by our colleges and universities.

From the campuses has come the expertise to travel to the moon, to crack the genetic code, and to develop computers that calculate as fast as light. From the campuses has come new information about Africa’s resources, Latin-American economics, and Oriental politics. In the past 15 years, college and university scholars have produced a dozen or more accurate translations of the Bible, more than were produced in the past 15 centuries. University researchers have helped virtually to wipe out three of the nation’s worst diseases: malaria, tuberculosis, and polio. The chief work in art and music, outside of a few large cities, is now being done in our colleges and universities. And profound concern for the U.S. racial situation, for U.S. foreign policy, for the problems of increasing urbanism, and for new religious forms is now being expressed by students and professors inside the academies of higher learning.

As American colleges and universities have been instrumental in creating a new world of whirlwind change, so have they themselves been subjected to unprecedented pressures to change. They are different places from what they were 15 years ago—in some cases almost unrecognizably different. The faculties are busier, the students more serious, and the courses harder. The campuses gleam with new buildings. While the shady-grove and paneled-library colleges used to spend nearly all of their time teaching the young, they have now been burdened with an array of new duties.

Clark Kerr, president of the University of California, has put the new situation succinctly: “The university has become a prime instrument of national purpose. This is new. This is the essence of the transformation now engulfing our universities.”

The colleges have always assisted the national purpose by helping to produce better clergymen, farmers, lawyers, businessmen, doctors, and teachers. Through athletics, through religious and moral guidance, and through fairly demanding academic work, particularly in history and literature, the colleges have helped to keep a sizable portion of the men who have ruled America rugged, reasonably upright and public-spirited, and informed and sensible. The problem of an effete, selfish, or ignorant upper class that plagues certain other nations has largely been avoided in the United States.

But never before have the colleges and universities been expected to fulfill so many dreams and projects of the American people. Will we outdistance the Russians in the space race? It depends on the caliber
of scientists and engineers that our universities produce. Will we find a cure for cancer, for arthritis, for the common cold? It depends upon the faculties and the graduates of our medical schools. Will we stop the Chinese drive for world dominion? It depends heavily on the political experts the universities turn out and on the military weapons that university research helps develop. Will we be able to maintain our high standard of living and to avoid depressions? It depends upon whether the universities can supply business and government with inventive, imaginative, farsighted persons and ideas. Will we be able to keep human values alive in our machine-filled world? Look to college philosophers and poets. Everyone, it seems—from the impoverished but aspiring Negro to the mother who wants her children to be emotionally healthy—sees the college and the university as a deliverer, today.

Thus it is no exaggeration to say that colleges and universities have become one of our greatest resources in the cold war, and one of our greatest assets in the uncertain peace. America’s schools have taken a new place at the center of society. Ernest Sirluck, dean of graduate studies at the University of Toronto, has said: “The calamities of recent history have undermined the prestige and authority of what used to be the great central institutions of society. . . . Many people have turned to the universities . . . in the hope of finding, through them, a renewed or substitute authority in life.”

New responsibilities are transforming once-quiet campuses

The new construction is required largely because of the startling growth in the number of young people wanting to go to college. In 1950, there were about 2.2 million undergraduates, or roughly 18 percent of all Americans between 18 and 21 years of age. This academic year, 1965–66, there are about 5.4 million undergraduates—a whopping 30 percent of the 18–21 age group.* The total number of college students in the United States has more than doubled in a mere decade and a half.

As two officials of the American Council on Education pointed out, not long ago: “It is apparent that a permanent revolution in collegiate patterns has occurred, and that higher education has become and will continue to be the common training ground for American adult life, rather than the province of a small, select portion of society.”

Of today’s 5.4 million undergraduates, one in every five attends a kind of college that barely existed before World War II—the junior, or community, college. Such colleges now comprise nearly one third of America’s 2,200 institutions of higher education. In California, where community colleges have become an integral part of the higher education scene, 84 of every 100 freshmen and sophomores last year were enrolled in this kind of institution. By 1975, estimates the U.S. Office of Education, one in every two students, nationally, will attend a two-year college.

Graduate schools are growing almost as fast.

*The percentage is sometimes quoted as being much higher because it is assumed that nearly all undergraduates are in the 18–21 bracket. Actually only 68 percent of all college students are in that age category. Three percent are under 18; 29 percent are over 21.
Higher education's patterns are changing; so are its leaders

While only 11 percent of America's college graduates went on to graduate work in 1950, about 25 percent will do so after their commencement in 1966. At one institution, over 85 percent of the recipients of bachelor's degrees now continue their education at graduate and professional schools. Some institutions, once regarded primarily as undergraduate schools, now have more graduate students than undergraduates. Across America, another phenomenon has occurred: numerous state colleges have added graduate schools and become universities.

There are also dramatic shifts taking place among the various kinds of colleges. It is often forgotten that 877, or 40 percent, of America's colleges and universities are related, in one way or another, with religious denominations (Protestant, 484; Catholic, 366; others, 27). But the percentage of the nation's students that the church-related institutions enroll has been dropping fast; last year they had 950,000 undergraduates, or only 18 percent of the total. Sixty-nine of the church-related colleges have fewer than 100 students. Twenty percent lack accreditation, and another 30 percent are considered to be academically marginal. Partially this is because they have been unable to find adequate financial support. A Danforth Foundation commission on church colleges and universities noted last spring: "The irresponsibility of American churches in providing for their institutions is deplorable. The average contribution of churches to their colleges is only 12.8 percent of their operating budgets."

Church-related colleges have had to contend with a growing secularization in American life, with the increasing difficulty of locating scholars with a religious commitment, and with bad planning from their sponsoring church groups. About planning, the Danforth Commission report observed: "No one can justify the operation of four Presbyterian colleges in Iowa, three Methodist colleges in Indiana, five United Presbyterian institutions in Missouri, nine Methodist colleges in North Carolina (including two brand new ones), and three Roman Catholic colleges for women in Milwaukee."

Another important shift among the colleges is the changing position of private institutions, as public institutions grow in size and number at a much faster rate. In 1950, 50 percent of all students were enrolled in private colleges; this year, the private colleges' share is only 33 percent. By 1975, fewer than 25 percent of all students are expected to be
enrolled in the non-public colleges and universities. Other changes are evident: More and more students prefer urban colleges and universities to rural ones; now, for example, with more than 400,000 students in her colleges and universities, America's greatest college town is metropolitan New York. Coeducation is gaining in relation to the all-men's and the all-women's colleges. And many predominantly Negro colleges have begun to worry about their future. The best Negro students are sought after by many leading colleges and universities, and each year more and more Negroes enroll at integrated institutions. Precise figures are hard to come by, but 15 years ago there were roughly 120,000 Negroes in college, 70 percent of them in predominantly Negro institutions; last year, according to Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, there were 220,000 Negroes in college, but only 40 percent at predominantly Negro institutions.

The remarkable growth in the number of students going to college and the shifting patterns of college attendance have had great impact on the administrators of the colleges and universities. They have become, at many institutions, a new breed of men.

Not too long ago, many college and university presidents taught a course or two, wrote important papers on higher education as well as articles and books in their fields of scholarship, knew most of the faculty intimately, attended alumni reunions, and spoke with heartiness and wit at student dinners, Rotary meetings, and football rallies. Now many presidents are preoccupied with planning their schools' growth and with the crushing job of finding the funds to make such growth possible.

Many a college or university president today is, above all else, a fund-raiser. If he is head of a private institution, he spends great amounts of time searching for individual and corporate donors; if he leads a public institution, he adds the task of legislative relations, for it is from the legislature that the bulk of his financial support must come.

With much of the rest of his time, he is involved in economic planning, architectural design, personnel recruitment for his faculty and staff, and curriculum changes. (Curriculums have been changing almost as substantially as the physical facilities, because the explosion in knowledge has been as sizable as the explosion in college admissions. Whole new fields such as biophysics and mathematical economics have sprung up; traditional fields have expanded to include new topics such as comparative ethnic music and the history of film; and topics that once were touched on lightly, such as Oriental studies or oceanography, now require extended treatment.)

To cope with his vastly enlarged duties, the mod-
Many professors are research-minded specialists

tern college or university president has often had to
double or triple his administrative staff since 1950.
Positions that never existed before at most institu-
tions, such as campus architects, computer pro-
grammers, government liaison officials, and deans
of financial aid, have sprung up. The number of
institutions holding membership in the American
College Public Relations Association, to cite only
one example, has risen from 591 in 1950 to more
than 1,000 this year—including nearly 3,000 indi-
vidual workers in the public relations and fund-
raising field.

A whole new profession, that of the college “de-
velopment officer,” has virtually been created in
the past 15 years to help the president, who is usu-
ally a transplanted scholar, with the twin problems
of institutional growth and fund-raising. According
to Eldredge Hiller, executive director of the Ameri-
can Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, “In 1950
very few colleges and universities, except those in
the Ivy League and scattered wealthy institutions,
had directors or vice presidents of development.
Now there are very few institutions of higher learn-
ing that do not.” In addition, many schools that
have been faced with the necessity of special de-
velopment projects or huge capital campaigns have
sought expertise and temporary personnel from out-
side development consultants. The number of major
firms in this field has increased from 10 to 26 since
1950, and virtually every firm’s staff has grown
dramatically over the years.

Many alumni, faculty members, and students
who have watched the president’s suite of offices
expand have decried the “growing bureaucracy.”
What was once “old President Doe” is now “The
Administration,” assailed on all sides as a driving,
impersonal, remote organization whose purposes
and procedures are largely alien to the traditional
world of academe.

No doubt there is some truth to such charges. In
their pursuit of dollars to raise faculty salaries and
to pay for better facilities, a number of top officials
at America’s colleges and universities have had
insufficient time for educational problems, and some
have been more concerned with business efficiency
than with producing intelligent, sensible human
beings. However, no one has yet suggested how
“prexy” can be his old, sweet, leisurely, scholarly
self and also a dynamic, farsighted administrator
who can successfully meet the new challenges of
unprecedented, radical, and constant change.

One president in the Midwest recently said: “The
engineering faculty wants a nuclear reactor. The
arts faculty needs a new theater. The students want
new dormitories and a bigger psychiatric consulting
office. The alumni want a better faculty and a new
gymnasium. And they all expect me to produce
these out of a single office with one secretary and a
small filing cabinet, while maintaining friendly con-
tacts with them all. I need a magic lantern.”

Another president, at a small college in New
England, said: “The faculty and students claim
they don’t see much of me any more. Some have
become vituperative and others have wondered if I
really still care about them and the learning process.
I was a teacher for 18 years. I miss them—and my
scholarly work—terribly.”

The role and pace of the professors have
changed almost as much as the administrators’, if
not more, in the new period of rapid growth and
radical change.

For the most part, scholars are no longer regarded
as ivory-tower dreamers, divorced from society.
They are now important, even indispensable, men
and women, holding keys to international security,
economic growth, better health, and cultural ex-
cellence. For the first time in decades, most of their
salaries are approaching respectability. (The na-
tional average of faculty salaries has risen from
$5,311 in 1950 to $9,317 in 1965, according to a
survey conducted by the American Association of
University Professors.) The best of them are pur-
sued by business, government, and other colleges.
They travel frequently to speak at national con-
ferences on modern music or contemporary urban
problems, and to international conferences on particle physics or literature.

In the classroom, they are seldom the professors of the past: the witty, cultured gentlemen and ladies—or tedious pedants—who know Greek, Latin, French, literature, art, music, and history fairly well. They are now earnest, expert specialists who know algebraic geometry or international monetary economics—and not much more than that—exceedingly well. Sensing America's needs, a growing number of them are attracted to research, and many prefer it to teaching. And those who are not attracted are often pushed by an academic “rating system” which, in effect, gives its highest rewards and promotions to people who conduct research and write about the results they achieve. “Publish or perish” is the professors' succinct, if somewhat overstated, way of describing how the system operates.

Since many of the scholars—and especially the youngest instructors—are more dedicated and “focused” than their predecessors of yesteryear, the allegiance of professors has to a large degree shifted from their college and university to their academic discipline. A radio-astronomer first, a Siwash professor second, might be a fair way of putting it.

There is much talk about giving control of the universities back to the faculties, but there are strong indications that, when the opportunity is offered, the faculty members don't want it. Academic decision-making involves committee work, elaborate investigations, and lengthy deliberations—time away from their laboratories and books. Besides, many professors fully expect to move soon, to another college or to industry or government, so why bother about the curriculum or rules of student conduct? Then, too, some of them plead an inability to take part in broad decision-making since they are expert in only one limited area. “I'm a geologist,” said one professor in the West. “What would I know about admissions policies or student demonstrations?”

Professors have had to narrow their scholarly interests chiefly because knowledge has advanced to a point where it is no longer possible to master more than a tiny portion of it. Physicist Randall Whaley, who is now chancellor of the University of Missouri at Kansas City, has observed: “There is about 100 times as much to know now as was available in 1900. By the year 2000, there will be over 1,000 times as much.” (Since 1950 the number of scholarly periodicals has increased from 45,000 to
In science alone, 55,000 journals, 60,000 books, and 100,000 research monographs are published annually.) In such a situation, fragmentation seems inevitable.

Probably the most frequently heard cry about professors nowadays, even at the smaller colleges, is that they are so research-happy that they neglect teaching. "Our present universities have ceased to be schools," one graduate student complained in the Harvard Educational Review last spring. Similar charges have stirred pulses at American colleges and universities coast to coast, for the past few years.

No one can dispute the assertion that research has grown. The fact is, it has been getting more and more attention since the end of the Nineteenth Century, when several of America's leading universities tried to break away from the English college tradition of training clergymen and gentlemen, primarily through the classics, and to move toward the German university tradition of rigorous scholarship and scientific inquiry. But research has proceeded at runaway speed since 1950, when the Federal Government, for military, political, economic, and public-health reasons, decided to support scientific and technological research in a major way. In 1951 the Federal Government spent $295 million in the colleges and universities for research and development. By 1965 that figure had grown to $1.7 billion. During the same period, private philanthropic foundations also increased their support substantially.

At bottom, the new emphasis on research is due to the university's becoming "a prime instrument of national purpose," one of the nation's chief means of maintaining supremacy in a long-haul cold war. The emphasis is not likely to be lessened. And more and more colleges and universities will feel its effects.

But what about education—the teaching of young people—that has traditionally been the basic aim of our institutions of higher learning?

Many scholars contend, as one university president put it, that "current research commitments are far more of a positive aid than a detriment to teaching," because they keep teachers vital and at the forefront of knowledge. "No one engaged in research in his field is going to read decade-old lecture notes to his class, as many of the so-called 'great professors' of yesterday did," said a teacher at a university in Wisconsin.

Others, however, see grave problems resulting from the great emphasis on research. For one thing, they argue, research causes professors to spend less time with students. It also introduces a disturbing note of competitiveness among the faculty. One physicist has put it this way:

"I think my professional field of physics is getting too hectic, too overcrowded; there is too much pressure for my taste. . . . Research is done under tremendous pressure because there are so many people after the same problem that one cannot afford to relax. If you are working on something which 10 other groups are working on at the same time, and you take a week's vacation, the others beat you and publish first. So it is a mad race."

Heavy research, others argue, may cause professors to concentrate narrowly on their discipline and to see their students largely in relation to it alone. Numerous observers have pointed to the professors' shift to more demanding instruction, but also to their more technical, pedantic teaching. They say the emphasis in teaching may be moving from broad understanding to factual knowledge, from community and world problems to each discipline's tasks, from the releasing of young people's minds to the cramming of their minds with the stuff of each subject. A professor in Louisiana has said, "In modern college teaching there is much more of the 'how' than the 'why.' Values and fundamentals are too interdisciplinary."

And, say the critics, research focuses attention on the new, on the frontiers of knowledge, and tends to forget the history of a subject or the tradition of intellectual inquiry. This has wrought havoc with liberal arts education, which seeks to introduce young people to the modes, the achievements, the
consequences, and the difficulties of intellectual inquiry in Western civilization. Professor Maure Goldschmidt, of Oregon's Reed College, has said:

"The job of a liberal arts college is to pass on the heritage, not to push the frontiers. Once you get into the competitive research market, the demands become incompatible with good teaching."

Another professor, at a university in Florida, has said:

"Our colleges are supposed to train intelligent citizens who will use knowledge wisely, not just intellectual drones. To do this, the colleges must convey to students a sense of where we've come from, where we are now, and where we are going—as well as what it all means—and not just inform them of the current problems of research in each field."
Somewhat despairingly, Professor Jacques Barzun recently wrote:

"Nowadays the only true believers in the liberal arts tradition are the men of business. They really prefer general intelligence, literacy, and adaptability. They know, in the first place, that the conditions of their work change so rapidly that no college courses can prepare for them. And they also know how often men in mid-career suddenly feel that their work is not enough to sustain their spirits."

Many college and university teachers readily admit that they may have neglected, more than they should, the main job of educating the young. But they just as readily point out that their role is changing, that the rate of accumulation of knowledge is accelerating madly, and that they are extremely busy and divided individuals. They also note that it is through research that more money, glory, prestige, and promotions are best attained in their profession.

For some scholars, research is also where the highest excitement and promise in education are to be found. "With knowledge increasing so rapidly, research is the only way to assure a teacher that he is keeping ahead, that he is aware of the really new and important things in his field, that he can be an effective teacher of the next generation," says one advocate of research-cum-instruction. And, for some, research is the best way they know to serve the nation. "Aren't new ideas, more information, and new discoveries most important to the United States if we are to remain free and prosperous?" asks a professor in the Southwest. "We're in a protracted war with nations that have sworn to bury us."

The students, of course, are perplexed by the new academic scene.

They arrive at college having read the catalogues and brochures with their decade-old paragraphs about "the importance of each individual" and "the many student-faculty relationships"—and having heard from alumni some rosy stories about the leisurely, friendly, pre-war days at Quadrangle U. On some campuses, the reality almost lives up to the expectations. But on others, the students are
The students react to "the system" with fierce independence

dismayed to discover that they are treated as merely parts of another class (unless they are geniuses, star athletes, or troublemakers), and that the faculty and deans are extremely busy. For administrators, faculty, and alumni, at least, accommodating to the new world of radical change has been an evolutionary process, to which they have had a chance to adjust somewhat gradually; to the students, arriving fresh each year, it comes as a severe shock.

Forced to look after themselves and gather broad understanding outside of their classes, they form their own community life, with their own values and methods of self-discovery. Piqued by apparent adult indifference and cut off from regular contacts with grown-up dilemmas, they tend to become more outspoken, more irresponsible, more independent. Since the amount of financial aid for students has tripled since 1950, and since the current condition of American society is one of affluence, many students can be independent in expensive ways: twist parties in Florida, exotic cars, and huge record collections. They tend to become more sophisticated about those things that they are left to deal with on their own: travel, religion, recreation, sex, politics.

Partly as a reaction to what they consider to be adult dedication to narrow, selfish pursuits, and partly in imitation of their professors, they have become more international-minded and socially conscious. Possibly one in 10 students in some colleges works off-campus in community service projects—tutoring the poor, fixing up slum dwellings, or singing and acting for local charities. To the consternation of many adults, some students have become a force for social change, far away from their colleges, through the Peace Corps in Bolivia or a picket line in another state. Pressured to be brighter than any previous generation, they fight to
feel as *useful* as any previous generation. A student from Iowa said: "I don’t want to study, study, study, just to fill a hole in some government or industrial bureaucracy."

The students want to work out a new style of academic life, just as administrators and faculty members are doing; but they don’t know quite how, as yet. They are burying the rah-rah stuff, but what is to take its place? They protest vociferously against whatever they don’t like, but they have no program of reform. Restless, an increasing number of them change colleges at least once during their undergraduate careers. They are like the two characters in Jack Kerouac’s *On the Road*. "We got to go and never stop till we get there," says one. "Where are we going, man?" asks the other. "I don’t know, but we gotta go," is the answer.

As with any group in swift transition, the students are often painfully confused and contradictory. A *Newsweek* poll last year that asked students whom they admired most found that many said "Nobody" or gave names like Y. A. Tittle or Joan Baez. It is no longer rare to find students on some campuses dressed in an Ivy League button-down shirt, farmer’s dungarees, a French beret, and a Roman beard—all at once. They argue against large bureaucracies, but most turn to the industrial giants, not to smaller companies or their own business ventures,
The alumni lament: We don't recognize the place

when they look for jobs after graduation. They are critical of religion, but they desperately seek people, courses, and experiences that can reveal some meaning to them. An instructor at a university in Connecticut says: ‘The chapel is fairly empty, but the religion courses are bulging with students.’

Caught in the rapids of powerful change, and left with only their own resources to deal with the rush, the students tend to feel helpless—often too much so. Sociologist David Riesman has noted: ‘The students know that there are many decisions out of their conceivable control, decisions upon which their lives and fortunes truly depend. But... this truth, this insight, is over-generalized, and, being believed, it becomes more and more ‘true’.”

Many students, as a result, have become grumblers and cynics, and some have preferred to withdraw into private pads or into early marriages. However, there are indications that some students are learning how to be effective—if only, so far, through the largely negative methods of disruption.

If the faculties and the students are perplexed and groping, the alumni of many American colleges and universities are positively dazed. Everything they have revered for years seems to be crumbling: college spirit, fraternities, good manners, freshman customs, colorful lectures, singing, humor magazines and reliable student newspapers, long talks and walks with professors, daily chapel, dinners by candlelight in formal dress, reunions that are fun. As one alumnus in Tennessee said, “They keep asking me to give money to a place I no longer recognize.” Assaulted by many such remarks, one development officer in Massachusetts countered: “Look, alumni have seen America and the world change. When the old-timers went to school there were no television sets, few cars and fewer airplanes, no nuclear weapons, and no Red China. Why should colleges alone stand still? It’s partly our fault, though. We traded too long on sentiment rather than information, allegiance, and purpose.”

What some alumni are beginning to realize is that they themselves are changing rapidly. Owing to the recent expansion of enrollments, nearly one half of all alumni and alumnae now are persons who have been graduated since 1950, when the period of accelerated change began. At a number of colleges, the song-and-revels homecomings have been turned into seminars and discussions about space travel or African politics. And at some institutions, alumni councils are being asked to advise on and, in some cases, to help determine parts of college policy.

Dean David B. Truman, of New York’s Columbia College, recently contended that alumni are going to have to learn to play an entirely new role vis-à-vis their alma maters. The increasingly mobile life of most scholars, many administrators, and a growing number of students, said the dean, means that, if anyone is to continue to have a deep concern for the whole life and future of each institution, “that focus increasingly must come from somewhere outside the once-collegial body of the faculty”—namely, from the alumni.

However, even many alumni are finding it harder to develop strong attachments to one college or university. Consider the person who goes to, say, Davidson College in North Carolina, gets a law degree from the University of Virginia, marries a girl who was graduated from Wellesley, and settles in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he pays taxes to help support the state university. (He pays Federal taxes, too, part of which goes, through Government grants and contracts, to finance work at hundreds of other colleges and universities.)

Probably the hardest thing of all for many alumni—indeed, for people of all loyalties—to be reconciled to is that we live in a new era of radical change, a new time when almost nothing stands still for very long, and when continual change is the normal pattern of development. It is a terrible fact to face openly, for it requires that whole chunks of our traditional way of thinking and behaving be revised.

Take the standard chore of defining the purpose of any particular college or university. Actually,
some colleges and universities are now discarding the whole idea of statements of purpose, regarding their main task as one of remaining open-ended to accommodate the rapid changes. "There is no single 'end' to be discovered," says California's Clark Kerr. Many administrators and professors agree. But American higher education is sufficiently vast and varied to house many—especially those at small colleges or church-related institutions—who differ with this view.

What alumni and alumnæ will have to find, as will everyone connected with higher education, are some new norms, some novel patterns of behavior by which to navigate in this new, constantly innovating society.

For the alumni and alumnæ, then, there must be an ever-fresh outlook. They must resist the inclination to howl at every departure that their alma mater makes from the good old days. They need to see their alma mater and its role in a new light. To remind professors about their obligations to teach students in a stimulating and broadening manner may be a continuing task for alumni; but to ask the faculty to return to pre-1950 habits of leisurely teaching and counseling will be no service to the new academic world.

In order to maintain its greatness, to keep ahead, America must innovate. To innovate, it must conduct research. Hence, research is here to stay. And so is the new seriousness of purpose and the intensity of academic work that today is so widespread on the campuses.

Alumni could become a greater force for keeping alive at our universities and colleges a sense of joy, a knowledge of Western traditions and values, a quest for meaning, and a respect for individual persons, especially young persons, against the mounting pressures for sheer work, new findings, mere facts, and bureaucratic depersonalization. In a period of radical change, they could press for some enduring values amidst the flux. In a period focused on the new, they could remind the colleges of the virtues of teaching about the past.

But they can do this only if they recognize the existence of rapid change as a new factor in the life of the nation's colleges; if they ask, "How and what kind of change?" and not, "Why change?"

"It isn't easy," said an alumnus from Utah. "It's like asking a farm boy to get used to riding an escalator all day long."

One long-time observer, the editor of a distinguished alumni magazine, has put it this way: "We—all of us—need an entirely new concept of higher education. Continuous, rapid change is now inevitable and normal. If we recognize that our colleges from now on will be perpetually changing, but not in inexorable patterns, we shall be able to control the direction of change more intelligently. And we can learn to accept our colleges on a wholly new basis as centers of our loyalty and affection."

Naturally, in a report of such length and scope, not all statements necessarily reflect the views of all the persons involved, or of their institutions. Copyright © 1966 by Editorial Projects for Education, Inc. All rights reserved; no part may be reproduced without the express permission of the editors. Printed in U.S.A.
SUMMER SESSION JUNE 20 TO JULY 22

First Period 8:00-9:35 A.M.
E. 1 English Composition I
E. 2 English Composition II
E. 3 Word Study and Mechanics of English
E. 7 Written Communications
E. 13 Modern Novel
E. 7 Investments
Ec. 9 Principles of Economics
G. 4 Geography of North America
M. 2 Mathematics II
M. 4 Mathematics of Business
Mk. 1 Principles of Marketing
Mk. 2 Retailing
Mk. 6 Advertising Media
O. 1 Office Machines
P. 1 General Psychology
P. 2 Psychology of Per. Adjustment
S. 2 *Shorthand Theory II (Begins with Lesson 39)
S. 3 *Shorthand Theory Review

First Period (Continued)
S. 4-7 Shorthand Dict. (80-140 wpm)
S. 4-7 History of the United States
S. 8 International Relations
S. 10 Principles of Sociology

Second Period 9:45-11:20 A.M.
A. 3 Intermediate Accounting I
A. 7 Accounting Systems
A. 12 Accounting for Management II (Corporate Finance)
A. 16 Survey of Income Taxes
E. 8 Introduction to Literature
G. 2 Economic Geography
L. 2 Law of Business Organization
Mg. 3 Personnel Administration
O. 1 Office Machines
O. 2 Machine Transcription

Write or Apply to DIRECTOR OF SUMMER SESSION, 154 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

INTERSESSION MAY 31 TO JUNE 17
8:00-9:30 and 10:00-11:30 A.M.
A. 15 Income Taxes II
A. 18 Accounting II
A. 19 Accounting III
E. 2 English Composition II (Sec.)
E. 4 Modern Prose Forms
E. 6 Public Speaking
E. 8 Introduction to Literature
Ec. 2 Principles of Economics II
Ec. 4 Analysis of Economic Conditions

Second Period (Continued)
Sc. 2 Survey of Biological Science
T. 1-4 Typewriting (Beg.-Inter.-Adv.)

Third Period 12:00-1:35 P.M.
A. 7 Accounting Systems
E. 6 Public Speaking
E. 11 Masterpieces of World Literature

Write or Apply to DIRECTOR OF SUMMER SESSION, 154 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

EVENING DIVISION MAY 31 TO JULY 21
1966 Summer Program of Studies Registration May 23 to 26

COURSES BY EVENINGS

Monday and Wednesday
(Student must attend both evenings)
Ec. 11 Comparative Economic Systems
E. 15 Introduction to Shakespeare
Sc. 5 Geology
Ssc. 8 Russia Since 1917
Ssc. 9 The Middle East
Soc. 3 Social Theories

Tuesday and Thursday
(Student must attend both evenings)
Ec. 20 The Worldly Philosophers
E. 16 Selected American Writers
L. 6 Constitutional Law
P. 5 Psychology of Personality
Ssc. 22 Comparative Government
Ssc. 28 Politics and the City

Write or Apply to DIRECTOR OF EVENING DIVISION, 154 Hope Street, Providence, R. I.

TUITION AND FEES

Registration Fee (for new students only) .......... $ 5.00
Tuition, Single Course .................................... 45.00
Two Courses or One Double Course ................. 90.00

Room and Board (including two meals daily)
Interession only ....................................... 50.00
Summer Session only ................................... 80.00
Interession and Summer Session both for ....... 125.00

Page Twenty-Three
DEATHS

Mrs. McCaffrey was the widow of William G. McCaffrey and died in June, 1965. She graduated in 1901 and resided in Rumford, Rhode Island.

Arthur S. Burlingame

Remembered as a former town and city clerk of Warwick from 1931 to 1947, Mr. Burlingame died February 8 at his winter residence in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

He graduated in 1904 and was associated with his father in the jewelry business before he became the town clerk and when Warwick was incorporated into a city in 1932, he became city clerk.

He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

W. Leslie Makant

Mr. Makant died on March 16. He had been married to Contractors Service, Inc., in Riverside, R.I. He resided in Seekonk, Mass.

He graduated in 1909 and is survived by his wife, Eugenie, and two sons.

Phyllis Pierce Chapin

Mrs. Chapin graduated in 1932 and died after a brief illness at Massachusetts General Hospital on February 26. She was an alumnus of Kappa Delta Kappa sorority and was married to George H. Chapin, Jr. Besides her husband, Phyllis is survived by a son and a daughter. They reside at Enterprise Street, Duxbury, Massachusetts.

Louis C. Gerry

Mr. Gerry was president of Providence Investors Company and was chairman of the board and director of American Textile Co., Inc. of Pawtucket. Over the years, he had been a director of close to a score of corporations. He died February 5 at the age of 81. At the time of his death he was president of Rhode Island Hospital. Honored by Bryant College in 1960 with an honorary doctorate degree, Mr. Gerry was a faithful contributor to the Alumni Annual Giving program.

He is survived by his wife, Alene, a

DR. PRISCILLA M. PHILLIPS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF E.S.A.T.E.

Our assistant dean of the Schools of Business Teacher Education and Secretarial Science, Dr. Priscilla Phillips, is the newly elected president of the Eastern States Association for Teacher Education.

The election was announced at the conclusion of the two-day annual spring conference of the Association in New York City.

Dr. Phillips is a graduate of Boston University and resides with her husband, Warren, in Providence.

PROVIDENCE CHAPTER, NAA DONATES REFERENCE MATERIAL

A collection of reference material comprising National Association of Cost Accountants and National Accountants Association bulletins from 1921 has been donated to the Bryant College Library.

Chapter historian A. Preston Roffee has maintained these bulletins for the past 45 years so that they may now be used by students, alumni and the business community for research. A shelf will be set aside for all NAA material and binders furnished for the bulletins.

We are most grateful to the Providence Chapter for this contribution.

daughter, three grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Edward F. Hand

Edward F. Hand, assistant professor of science, died March 11 at Rhode Island Hospital after an illness of five weeks.

He was appointed to the faculty in 1961 and had become a close friend of many students and alumni. He was held in high esteem by his fellow faculty and will be remembered for his warm, friendly ways, and his fondness for a rib-tickling story.

Before coming to Bryant, he taught Mathematics at John F. Deering High School in West Warwick and had served as a member of the school committee. In 1969 he received a National Science Foundation grant for graduate work in science at Brown University, where he graduated in 1936.

Mr. Hand is survived by his wife, Katherine, a son, Edward, Jr.; four daughters; four brothers and three sisters.

SIX ALUMNI NAMED OUTSTANDING YOUNG MEN

Six alumni will be included in the 1966 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America, an annual biographical compilation of approximately 10,000 young men throughout the country. Nominees come from many sources, one of which is college alumni associations.

Selected were these men:

Terry Fletcher '57
Vice President, Treasurer, Manager
Fletcher-Terry Company
Bristol, Connecticut

Paul Gazzaro, Jr. '54
Assistant Administrator
Loyola University Hospital
Chicago, Illinois

Ambrose J. McNamara, Jr. '61
Controller's Office staff
The Norton Company
Worcester, Massachusetts

Matthew Park, Jr. '57
Asst. Personnel Director
The Wm. S. Merrell Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

Donald P. Pfister '57
District Manager
State Mutual Assurance Co. of America
Providence, Rhode Island

Alvin S. Topham '61
Assistant Administrator
Sturdy Memorial Hospital
Attleboro, Massachusetts

These men were chosen from several thousand nominees and we are very proud of their accomplishments.

SINCE DECEMBER, 1964...

As a result of receiving regional accreditation in 1964 from the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Bryant College has been accepted into membership and accredited by the following:

American Association of University Women
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
American Council on Education
College Placement Council
College Entrance Examination Board
Eastern College Personnel Officers Association
Association of University Evening Colleges
Harry A. Keene has retired from Grinnell Corporation after nearly 50 years with the Company. Since 1951 he was manager of branch operations.

Robert P. Sweet has retired from the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company after nearly 45 years. William W. Worochock is President of Cumberland Loan and Insurance Company, Inc., in Cumberland, R. I.

George C. Simmonds is comptroller of United Wire and Supply Corporation in Providence.

Thomas and Agnita Longworth Mullen '33 reside at 15721 Palmetto Club Drive, Miami, Fla. Tom is Chief Accountant at Miami-Dade Junior College.

Eleanor Longmore Row is a secretary for the U. S. Army Engineer Division in the Mediterranean. She will return to the U. S. in May, 1967.

Oren and Evelyn Loomis Brady reside at 409 Overland Drive, Spartanburg, S. C.

Robert Mullaly has been elected president of the Easthampton, Mass., Chamber of Commerce. He is assistant treasurer of the Easthampton Savings Bank.

Robert S. Dutton has been promoted to manager of air conditioning and industrial sales of the Air Duct Division of the Wiremold Company in West Hartford, Conn.

Joseph S. Mandato, assistant manager of Industrial National Bank, has been elected president of the Federal Hill Businessmen's Association in Providence.

Edward F. Almon has been elected treasurer of Nicholson File Company. He has been assistant treasurer since 1950.

A. Kenyon Ferry was named manager of the life insurance department of the Berkshire County Savings Bank in Pittsfield, Mass.

Harlow L. Paul has retired from the U. S. Army and now teaches in Ysleta School District of El Paso, Texas.

Stan and Louise Baldyga have a daughter, Mary Beth, born on December 8. She is their fifth child. Stan is claim manager of the Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford in their Fairfield, Conn., office.

Harry J. Picagli has been promoted to assistant vice president of The First New Haven National Bank.

Rene N. Robert has joined the staff of the Plainville, Mass., Savings and Loan Association.

Donald F. Walsh was promoted to manager of Retail Credit Company in Newark, N. J.

Harry J. Chmura has been elected treasurer of Miller Electric Company of Woonsocket, R. I.

George S. Clarke is a film director for WJAR-TV in Providence.

William E. Connor has been appointed General manager for New York Life Insurance Company's Cleveland, Ohio, office.

Martin L. Fleming has been named assistant treasurer of the Hartford Courant. Formerly he was chief accountant for the newspaper.

Ellard Guimond, Jr. is a field engineer for American Bosch Arma Corporation in Springfield, Mass.

Robert Kuzoian is owner of the Driftwood Restaurant in Providence.

Joseph W. Murphy is sales manager for Litton Industries Credit Corporation. He resides at 271 Steiner Street, Fairfield, Conn.

Walter A. Taft is employed by the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation in St. Louis, Mo.

Wendell and Ruth Whitney Talbert have three children—Ellen, Keith, and Paul. They reside at 779 Howard Street, Teaneck, N. J.

Paul E. Bassett has been appointed finance director for the City of Central Falls, R. I.

Edward K. Brown is office manager of Hosmer Motors, Inc. He and his wife and three children reside on Midline Road in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Frederick G. Harlowe, Jr. is a sales representative for Narragansett Brewing Company in Providence, a position he has held for twelve years.

Irwin and Rhoda Theeman Stern have two daughters—Rena and Susan. They reside at 37 Roslyn Street, Ellenville, N. Y.

Robert Thornton is a salesman for Schaefer Beer and Four Roses Whiskey. He resides at 35 Barry Court in North Providence.

William and Polly Mawrey Updegraff reside at 1343 Hudson Street, Ogden, Utah.

Joseph L. Gelormino is a cost analyst for Anaconda American Brass Company in Waterbury, Conn.

John P. Halpin is a staff accountant for the Peter J. Schweitzer Division of Kimberly Clark Corporation. He resides on 7 Brunell Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.

Herbert J. McLaughlin was elected treasurer of the Northeast Regional Business Law Association at a conference held in New York City.

Henry J. Picagli has been promoted to assistant vice president of The First New Haven National Bank.

Rene N. Robert has joined the staff of the Plainville, Mass., Savings and Loan Association.

Donald F. Walsh was promoted to manager of Retail Credit Company in Newark, N. J.

Gerald P. Chernoff is a partner in the newly formed accounting firm of Spungen, Echelson & Chernoff, Public Accountants, in Hartford, Conn.

Alden Davis is a senior accountant for Mr. S. Rosenberg, CPA. He resides at Billings Manor, Curtis Avenue, Rutland, Vt.

Robert A. Kozel has been appointed assistant manager of the Norwalk, Calif., office of the Crocker Citizens National Bank.

George W. Gange, Jr. has been appointed an insurance consultant by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to work in Warwick, R. I.

Robert King has been appointed accounting systems analyst for Radio Liberty, the private shortwave network that broadcasts to the Soviet Union around the clock from stations in West Germany, Spain and Formosa.

William E. Nielsen has joined Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company as a sales representative. His territory covers eastern Massachusetts and Maine.

James and Marjorie Robbins Outlaw have moved into their new home at 107 Morris Avenue, Woodlyn, Pa.

Robert S. Wortman is New England Sales Manager for the Thermoplastic Division of the Borden Chemical Company.

Roy H. Anderson is General Secretary of the Danvers Community YMCA, Danvers, Mass.

Norman and Norma Thornley Dare have two sons—Garth and Titus. They reside on 120 Wheeler Road, Monroe, Conn.

Donald and Nancy Hanson Lundburg had twins, a boy and a girl, in September. They reside at 2073 Mount Park Circle, Huntsville, Ala.

Constantine and Effie Christelis have a daughter, Deena, born on November 28. She is their third child.

Earl W. Fabquist has been promoted to loan officer for Old Colony Co-operative Bank in Providence.
 Edgar S. Lambert is a senior accountant for IBM in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Ernie and Barbara Saba Mendillo '56 have three sons—Ernie, Kevin, and Michael. Ernie teaches 7th and 8th grade math in Saddle Brook, N. J. Charles and Barbara Feeley Triana reside at 7849 Sorenson Avenue, Whittier, Calif. They have four children—David, Terrie, Leanne, and Jeffrey.

1956

Edward Bazilchuk is sales manager of Kendrick & Davis in Lebanon, N. H.

Eleanor Limmer Desrochers is secretary to the manager of Data Processing at the Lycoming Division of Acme Corporation in Stratford, Conn.

Walter and Barbara Chesnavich Hass announce the birth of their 7th child, Kristen Marcia, born on January 6.

M. George Jezowski has been promoted to district sales manager by Rubbermaid, manufacturer of Rubbermaid housewares. He will continue to represent them in the Hartford-Springfield-Albany area.

Charles R. LaFontaine, assistant treasurer of Woonsocket Institution for Savings, has been named data processing liaison officer for the bank.

David D. Nauss has been named executive vice president of The Bank and Trust Company of North Branford, Conn.

John L. VonDeck, Jr. has been elected worshipful master of Friendship Lodge of Masons in Manchester, Conn.

1957

Richard J. Arruda is employed in the accounting department of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company in Providence. Al and Mary Pease Brilliant have a daughter, Lynn Stephanie, born on December 27. They reside at 216 Old Main Street, Rocky Hill, Conn.

Robert and Beverly Beardsley Gray '56 have two sons, Robert, Jr. and Matthew, who was born in November.

Blair and Gertrude Harrington Howell '55 reside on Twin Aisle Road, RFD 1, Derry, N. H.

Charles E. Kestyn has been appointed to the Planning Board of Bellingham, Mass. He is assistant credit manager of Foster Grant Company in Leominster.

J. Donald and Terry MacKenzie have a son, Stuart, who is now 8 months old.

Matthew Park, Jr. has been named assistant personnel director of the Wm. S. Merrell Company division of Richardson-Merrell, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturers, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Norman and Jean Worthington have a son, Norman T. Worthington III, born January 9. They reside on 114 Bartow Road, Warwick, R. I.

1958

Norman J. Adams is area development manager with the Marketing Department of the Hartford National Bank.

Harry Fiedler is controller of Acousticon Division of Dictograph Products, Inc., in Danbury, Conn.

Robert A. Lenkowski, CPA, has opened his own accounting office at 104 Fairview Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Samuel J. Mercuri is employed in the Budget Department of Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc., in Canajoharie, N. Y.

Henry and Sylvia Raymond have two sons—Eugene, 3, and Paul, 2.

Clyde B. Roof, a field supervisor in the Group Department at Travelers Insurance Company, has been named chairman of the 1966 Heart Fund campaign for Farmington and Unionville, Conn. Sherwin and Rhoda Hankin Rubin and their two sons reside at 540 Benham Street in Hamden, Conn.

Emil and Dorothy Ray Silveira have three children—David, Jennine, and Beth Anne, who was born on January 12.

1959

Keith R. Allen is employed by Alcoa Credit Corporation in Waltham, Mass. He and Lucille have two children—Jeffrey and Linda.

Harold L. Clark, Jr. is Director of Computer Services for Sunset House, a distributing corporation. He resides at 6061 Lee Drive, Cypress, Calif.

Robert and Nancy Codding Daggett have three children—Lynn, Susan, and James. They reside at 270 Gorwin Drive, Holliston, Mass.

Robert E. Haller, Jr. has been promoted to assistant treasurer and auditor for the Bristol County Savings Bank in Taunton, Mass.

Roslyn Cady Hoody is associated with the newly created Reservations System Development Department of Eastern Air Lines in Miami, Fla.

David and Karolyn Czyz Jarratt have two daughters and reside at 704 Liberty Avenue, North Bergen, N. J.

Walter A. Kenyon, Jr. is an analyst, inventory and cost accounting, for General Electric's Industrial Heating Department in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Joseph and Peggy Maceda have one son, Joseph III. Joseph is an agent for Prudential Insurance Company.

Richard Mansfield has been named director of the 1966 March of Dimes campaign in Westerly, R. I.

Robert and Judith Martin have two daughters and reside at 8 Rustlerwood Road, West Roxbury, Mass. Robert is employed in the Brockton, Mass., office of Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

Guido Rizzo has been elected to the City Council of South Attleboro, Mass. He is a sales representative for Internatinal Latex Corporation.

1960

Donald and Judith Coletti Anneraino reside on 18 Oaklawn Drive in Cranston, R. I.

J. Roland Bedard is an analyst trainee with Mobil Oil Company in Boston, Mass.

Richard and Brenda Lewandoski Casagrande have a son, Ricky Charles, born on January 22. They reside at Rockwell Hill, Stafford Springs, Conn.

David and Lisa Cruz have a son, Joseph Albert, born February 6. David is a management analyst at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.

Phillip and Jean McDonald Farmer have two sons—Stephen and Jeffrey. They reside on 1165 Hughes Drive, Trenton, N. J.

Norman and Judith Gersham Goodman have a son, Andrew Robert, born on January 25.

Robert B. Grinold has been appointed manager of the Commercial-Industrial Department of the Edward A. Tracey Agency in Newington, Conn.

Howard C. Handy, Jr., has been appointed field sales engineer for central and western New York and the Pittsburgh area for the Continental Screw Company.

A. Curtis Holmes has been named operations manager for King-Size, Inc., in Brockton, Mass., a national mail order organization.

Robert and Judy Gregor Jaechie have a daughter, Marcia Anne, who will be a year old on June 8. She is their first child. They reside at 190 Rosewood Drive, West Seneca, N. Y.

Joseph and Jennie Pizzo Mariano have a daughter, Kimberly Marie, born December 18. She is their third child.

Joseph M. Neri graduated from Golden Gate Law School in San Francisco in June of 1965. In December he passed the California Bar Examination and is now associated with the legal division of the Internal Revenue Service.

George H. Rousseau is associated with Forest E. Olson, Inc., Realtors, in Beverly Hills, Calif.
Barry N. Shannon is an accounting machine salesman for National Cash Register. He resides at 56 Emerson Street, New Haven, Conn.

William X. Smith has been transferred to the Office of International Operations of the U. S. Treasury Department in Washington, D. C.

1961

Marjorie Bibby is employed by the law firm of Hinshaw, Cubertson, Moelmann, & Hoban in Chicago, Ill.

Dennis M. Bleakley is manager of cost accounting of the Dorset Division of the J. B. Williams Company in Thomaston, Conn.

William and Marjorie Clough Bope reside at 802 Eighth Street, Apt. T-1, Laurel, Md. William is a member of the U. S. Army Field Band of Washington, D. C.

Norman J. Dakake has joined the Raytheon Company in Norwood, Mass., as a business analyst.

Kerry and Jane Hutton have a daughter, Heidi Sue, born on March 1.

Kenneth and Faith Beatini Kemp have one daughter, Kelley. Kenneth is a graduate student at the University of Rhode Island.

Vincent and Maureen Marcatonio have a son, Vincent II, who will be a year old on May 23.

Joseph V. Mega is data processing supervisor at Madison Industries, Inc., in Pawtucket, R. I.

Robert and Evette Silva Parmegiani have a daughter, Rachelle Evette, born January 5. She is their second daughter.

Carl and Roberta Giese Perini '62 have one son, Scott Anthony, who will be a year old on June 24. Carl is manager of the F. W. Woolworth Store in Norwich, N. Y.

Matthew and Deborah Perry reside at 410 Wall Street, Elmira, N. Y. Matthew is associated with Perry & Swartwood Insurance Company in Elmira.

Richard and Ann Lally Rau have one daughter, Karen Louise. They reside at 18 Connie Drive, Foxboro, Mass.

Patricia A. Reidy is secretary to the Associate Dean of Students at the State University of New York at Albany. Donald and Marcella Marks Ridlon have a son, Michael Clifford, born on January 2.

Norbert and Sandra Havunen Sloski have a son, Glenn, who was born December 21. They also have a son, Scott, who is four years old.

John R. Szerydi is a teacher in the Northbridge School System in Whittinsville, Mass. He and Joyce have one son, Kevin John, who will be a year old on June 29.

1962

George and Carol Shaffer Annable reside at 2054 S. Haster Street, Anaheim, Calif. Carol is employed by Robert-Shaw Controls Company in Anaheim.

Robert and Delia McCaughern Ashline have a daughter, Tracy Lynn, born on October 8.

Gary and Michelle Rudman Blankfort have a daughter, Elisa Jen, born December 10. They reside at 1 Sussex Court, Apt. 2A, Suffern, N. Y.

Paul F. Calitri, an engineering analyst for Raytheon Company in Portsmouth, R. I., has been promoted to specialist fifth class in the 443 Civil Affairs Company of the U. S. Army Reserve.

Kenneth M. Carlson is purchasing agent for Miriam Hospital in Providence. He and his wife, Patricia, have one son, Glenn, 13.

William and Sheri Wasserman Fishberg have a daughter, Mechelle Robyn, born on January 19.

Richard and Christine Nelson Laliberte reside at 2112 Grevelle Street, Lewiston, Idaho.

Richard R. Macomber is a Claim Representative for Aetna Casualty & Surety Company and resides in Portsmouth, R. I.

Burton and Judith Yacino Ramsay have a daughter, Kimberly Ann, born February 12. They reside at 21 Roosevelt Road, Cumberland, R. I.

Carolyn Rucinski is a teacher at Newington High School, Newington, Conn.

Robert and Jacqueline Teir Sanborn have one son, Scott Peter, who is two years old.

David C. Sterling is a special agent for the Hartford Insurance Group in Canton, Ohio.

Richard J. Torreini has been appointed district sales manager for the Middletown, Conn., area for the Nationwide Insurance Companies.

1963

Jeffrey and Maureen Drapp Laustsen reside at 117½ Jefferson Avenue, Defiance, Ohio.

Jerry and Faye Maldavir have a son, Stephen Aaron, born on December 19.

Robert and Kathleen DeCurits McLaughlin '61 have a son, Jonathan Curtis, who will be a year old on June 24. Robert is an Investment Analyst for the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Lauren C. Mudge is an accounting trainee for Aloe Products, Inc., a subsidiary of Worthington Corporation in Schenectady, N. Y.

Joseph and Marcia Balcerzak Viscusi have a daughter, Lisa Mary, born on November 28.

Robert L. Yanks is a sales representative for Sargent Hardware Company of New Haven, Conn.

Stanley G. Yenkin is director of South Central operations for Majestic Paint Centers. He and Jacquelynne reside at 3706 Klondike Lane, Louisville, Ky.

1964

Richard and Elizabeth Pond Bartels '63 have a son, Michael Joseph, born January 14.

Peter Calise is a sales representative for the Providence branch of ITT Telephone Corporation.

Edward and Jane Ulmschneider Correia reside at 230 State Street, Bristol, R. I.

Jerry A. Houghton is teaching business subjects at Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield, Mass.

Patricia A. Johnson is a teacher at Cranston High School West, Cranston, R. I.

Stephen and Gloria Holub Konish '62 have a daughter, Susan Marie, born February 19. They reside at 122 Main Street, Ridgefield, Conn.

Thomas R. Little has opened a real estate and general insurance business at 1658 Fall River Avenue in Seekonk, Mass., ciation of Real Estate Brokers. Tom will also have an office in East Providence.

Joseph and Rosemarie Lagarto have a son, Brian Joseph, born February 14.

Robert and Karen Saltzman Lubin '65 reside at 64 Wood Street, Pawtucket, R. I. Bob is assistant manager of Plymouth Rock Transportation Corporation. Also, he is the owner of Robert L. Lubin Insurance Company in Providence.

F. William Richard is a data processing sales representative for the Royal McBeth Corporation. He and Michelle reside at 5 Rotary Drive, West Warwick, R. I.

James and Joyce Gillis Ryan reside at 4 Sullivan Avenue, South Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y.

Richard A. Whitehouse is serving in Germany with the U. S. Army. He is Chief of the Accounting Office at the Officers Club in Heidelberg.

1965

George J. Anter is a marketing representative for Mobil Oil Company in the Portland, Maine, district.

David A. Conklin was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas. He is now receiving pilot training at Laredo AFB, Texas.
CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS LATELY?

It helps immeasurably if you will let us know when you are planning to move and give us a chance to get your mailing address plate corrected and ZIP coded. You may use this form to send us any information we would need to bring your mailing address up to date.

Name ............................................... Year ..............
Correct Street Address ..............................................
City and State ................................................ ZIP .......
Old Address ...........................................................
Additional News for the Bulletin ...................................

Mail to Bryant College Alumni Office, Providence, R. I. 02906

Barbara Gurtoy is employed as secretary and assistant to the Executive Director at Theresa Grotta Center for Restorative Services in Caldwell, N. J.

Richard J. Haines has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He graduated from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Texas, and has been assigned to Laredo AFB, Texas, for pilot training.

William F. Healy does production planning work for Cheseborough-Ponds, Inc., in Clinton, Conn.

Edward Lucas is assistant personnel manager of the Screw & Bolt Company of American in Southington, Conn.

A J/C Anthony R. Spagnole has graduated from the training course for U. S. Air Force administrative specialists at Amariollo AFB, Texas.

Felix and Mary Ann Swintak reside at 215 Broadway in Providence. Felix is office manager of Gem Packing Company, Inc.

1966

Allan S. Cohen attends the University of Hartford Graduate School, majoring in guidance and counseling.

Bruce F. Powell is employed by John H. Venman, CPA's, in Bridgeport, Conn.

AN ALUMNI FUND REPORT...

Since its inception in 1963, the Fund has been intended to provide for the students at Bryant College equipment and financial resources not included in the annual budget of the College.

The Alumni Council Executive Committee met on November 30 and approved the recommendations of College Treasurer, R. Lucien Appleby, for the following expenditures from the Fund:

Alumni scholarships for students, $3,450; Office machines and transcribing equipment for new classrooms in Memorial Hall wing, $2,229.61; Typewriters for new classrooms in Memorial Hall wing, $5,939.80; Addressing machine system for use in alumni mailings and by all college departments for record keeping and student communication, $5,362.

In these coming weeks we are certain that the advance gifts total for the 1966 Alumni Annual Giving Fund will be multiplied many times over. It stands now at $4,561.30. These unrestricted funds are being allocated wisely and your gift to the Fund, regardless of size, will be significant.

BRYANT STUDENTS ON WJAR-TV'S "WORLD AROUND US"

Bryant College undergraduates were members of a panel that discussed the 1966 National (UN) Model General Assembly in a two-part series televised over WJAR-TV in March.

The moderator was Dr. David Warren of the Political Science Department of the University of Rhode Island. Other participants were from Brown University and Providence College.

Three other students interviewed Mr. Sreten Babic of the Yugoslav Information Office in New York on the World Affairs Council radio program on WJAR Radio. Mr. Babic had been a guest lecturer on our campus and was later interviewed for this radio program. Dr. Sol Lebovitz, associate professor of political science at Bryant moderated this radio interview.

Mrs. Marjorie Vinal, Director of the Rhode Island World Affairs Council, arranged for these programs. The World Affairs Council has an office in the Faculty House at 26 Cooke Street.

MISS SYLVIA PORTER '52 HONORED BY WESTERN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Western College for Women in Oxford, Ohio, has granted a Doctor of Laws degree, honoris causa, to Miss Sylvia R. Porter, well-known newspaper columnist and economist. Miss Porter received a Doctor of Business Administration degree from Bryant College in 1952.

Miss Porter's publications include "How to Get More for Your Money," Managing Your Money" and "How to Live Within Your Income." Her daily column for the Hall Syndicate is widely distributed and she edits a weekly newsletter, "Reporting on Governments," devoted to U. S. government finances.