

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-1	Memo	Huston to Harlow et al re: The Revolt of the Blue Collar Worker, 6 pp.	5/13/70	C (Nixon)
N-2	Document	Attracting the Middle Class [by Gordon Wade] 3pp. attachments N-3 - N-7	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-3	Document	[Copy, item N-2] 3pp	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-4	Document	[Copy, item N-2] 3pp.	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-5	Document	Copy, item N-2] 3pp.	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-6	Document	Copy, item N-2] 3pp	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-7	Document	Copy, item N-2] 3pp	n.d.	C (Nixon)

all documents on this sheet reintegrated
from Contested Files on November 15, 2004

FILE GROUP TITLE

WHSF SMOF DENT

BOX NUMBER

8

FOLDER TITLE

1970 middle America [2 of 2]

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.
- B. National security classified information.
- C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.
- D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.

- E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
- F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
- G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
- H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

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N-1 [doc. 264]	Memo	Huston to Harlow et al re: The Revolt of the Blue Collar Worker, 6 pp.	5/13/70	C (Nixon)
N-2 [doc 265]	Document	Attracting the Middle Class [by Gordon Wade] 3pp. attachments N-3 -- N-7	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-3 [doc. 305]	Document	[Copy: item N-2] 3pp	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-4 [doc. 306]	Document	[Copy, item N-2] 3pp.	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-5 [doc. 307]	Document	Copy, item N-2] 3pp.	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-6 [doc. 308]	Document	Copy, item N-2] 3pp.	n.d.	C (Nixon)
N-7 [doc. 309]	Document	Copy, item N-2] 3pp.	nd.	C (Nixon)

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Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: Harry S. Dent

Box Number: 8

Folder: 1970 Middle Amercia [2 of 2]

<u>Document</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
264	Retain Open
265	Retain Open
305	Retain Open
306	Retain Open
307	Retain Open
308	Retain Open
309	Retain Open

Middle America

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO: ✓ Harry Dent
Lyn Nofziger
Clark Mollenhoff
Bill Timmons
Tom Huston
Martin Anderson

You might want to peruse the attached speech by Kevin Phillips at Yale -- it was quite well received; it is quite a good job.

Pat

Pat Buchanan

*HSD - See especially
pages
5-6-7-16*

Attachment

WBA

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

You might want to peruse the attached speech
by Kevin Phillips at Yale --- it was quite
well received; it is quite a good job.

Middle America and the Emerging Republican Majority

Tonight, I would like to address myself to several questions. First, is a Republican majority emerging in the United States; second, does the Republican strategy aim at the so-called "Forgotten American" or "silent majority"; and third, is this a legitimate strategy and electorate upon which to base a political era?

As you probably know, I have made the idea of an "Emerging Republican Majority" into a book. It is the book's thesis and mine that the 1968 presidential election marked the end of the liberal, New Deal era of American politics. I think we are beginning a new cycle, an era of New Federalism, as the President has called it, which will be rooted not in the fading big cities but in suburbia, the American Heartland and the boom corridors of Florida, Texas, Arizona and California.

For a century and a half, American politics has moved in 32-36 year regimes or cycles, and the time seems to be upon us again now. Other recent developments support this concept. In the past, major population shifts have generally triggered a new cycle. So has the atrophy and obsolescence of an old regime. Let me be more specific. As of 1968, thirty-six years, the usual life of a political cycle, had passed since the start of the New Deal in 1932. Large scale movement of Southern Negroes into Northern cities, together with a suburban counter exodus of whites, has redrawn America's population map. Moreover, the once-innovative New Deal has become a tired, affluent and

arrogant Liberal Establishment. If history follows precedent, the confluence of these factors signals a political upheaval in motion, the beginning of a new cycle.

I don't want to assert this cyclical framework as a rigid, infallible rule. But I do think that it offers a useful, generalized backdrop against which to consider the idea of an emerging Republican majority.

The nature of the new majority - or potential majority - seems clear. It is largely white and middle class. It is concentrated in the South, the West and suburbia. It is largely conservative, but it has a number of unconservative outlooks as well.

On the basis of the 1960, 1964 and 1968 elections, the South, the West and suburbia are the regional bulwarks of Republican presidential strength. Political parties do not shift gears overnight, especially when they have this degree of momentum behind them. They pursue the impetus and trend which put them in office. And therefore I suspect that the ruling politicians of the Grand Old Party will continue to look in these directions.

Nevertheless, talk about the Nixon Administration writing off the Northeast is foolishness. The President carried Vermont, New Hampshire, Delaware and New Jersey in 1968, and I am sure that he is aiming to do much better in 1972. The 1969 New Jersey election results underscore this opportunity. The President may not do as well in the

Northeast as he does in other regions, but he should still carry a majority of the eleven Northeastern states.

Let me toss out another idea. Within the Republican party, a major fight is raging between liberals and conservatives, between Northeasterners and Southerners and Southwesterners. Indeed, one can legitimately argue that it is within the ranks of the Republican Party, and no longer the Democratic Party, that the great sectional, ideological and programmatic issues of the day are now being fought out and resolved. If a shift of this sort is actually occurring, it will have a profound meaning. Throughout American political history, one of the parties has always been the major, decisionmaking one, and the other has played a minor, responsive role. If the great decisionmaking of the decade is shifting into the Republican Party, then that raises still another sign of cyclical change.

I expect to discuss all of this in greater detail, but for now I would like to turn to the next question: What is the strategy of the Nixon Administration? Is it aimed at the "silent majority" of "Forgotten Americans"?

Yes, but in a positive way. My belief is that the Administration has given top priority to solving those problems which are of the greatest concern to the greatest number of Americans, the problems for which an action-constituency exists right now. In a list, I would include four major items: winning an honorable peace in Vietnam; ending inflation

here at home without causing high unemployment; reclaiming our physical environment; and reducing the current high and dangerous crime rate.

These are the problems the President talked about in his State of the Union message, and, admittedly, they are also the greatest concerns of "Middle America" or "the forgotten American". But solving these problems - if indeed it can be done - would not just benefit Middle America. The whole nation will benefit.

Now I realize that to some people, the terms "Middle America" and "forgotten American" are code words of reaction, constituencies of negativism. I disagree.

True, they can be appealed to in negative terms. So can any constituency. But Middle America is really "the people" - the man in the street - and "the people" is an idea - and a constituency - central to American democracy.

If you picture Middle America in geographic and socio-economic terms, it is a combination of the South, the West and the blue-collar and middle-class North, quite similar to the coalition that Richard Nixon put together in 1968.

Those critics who posit this Middle American grouping as essentially negative would do well to look at their history books. From the era of Thomas Jefferson right down to the New Deal, the constituencies that now make up Middle America have been the horsepower of national progress.

In 1800, the South, the Appalachian frontier and the working class Northeast launched Jeffersonian Democracy;

In 1828, the South, the trans-Appalachian West and the working-class North launched Jacksonian Democracy;

In 1896, the South, the West and the working-class North gave William Jennings Bryan support that almost put populism in the White House;

And in 1932, the South, the West and the working-class North launched Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal.

* This is the political ancestry of Middle America, and of what may be an emerging Republican majority. It is a good ancestry, a positive ancestry.

Now I know the immediate reaction some of you must have. You will say that the Jefferson, Jackson, Bryan, and Roosevelt revolutions all came from the Left, and that they have nothing in common with the slow-moving Middle American bent of the Nixon Administration. So let's look at this idea.

Past political upheaval in the United States has not come from the Left but from the people.

In the past the elites engendering popular revolt were economic elites, landed or industrial elites committed to economic conservatism. Thus, popular change had to come from the Left.

No more. Technology and economic growth have raised the old working-class constituency to a new affluence, enlarging the old middle class into Middle America.

HSD:

South as
major
consistent
element
in political
ancestry
of Middle
America.

And at the same time, a separate and antagonistic new Establishment has grown at the top of American society. This is the historically unique Liberal Establishment. In the past, Establishments were toryhoods of no-change: landowners, industrialists, people whose affluence was rooted in stability. But this is no longer where the fast action is. The new Establishment is liberal, a toryhood of change, people who make their money out of plans, ideas, communication, social upheaval, happenings, excitement.

HSD { This new Liberal Establishment - the media, the Knowledge Industry, research and development, the universities and think tanks, the foundations and corporate conglomerates - is to the Left of prevailing American opinion. It is to the Left of dustbowl Oklahoma; it is to the Left of Levittown; it is to the Left of Main Street. The average American is fed up with the excesses of the Liberal Establishment. He is fed up with change for change's sake, with calculated erosion of middle-class values and standards, with fashionable liberal bigotry towards Irish, Italians, Poles, farmers, suburbanites and blue-collar workers. These values are not progress. They are progress perverted. And for the first time in history, it is possible that corrective popular upheaval can only come from the Middle American Right.

This is America's oncoming political revolution.

The target is Establishment liberalism, the phoney revolution of the glossy magazines, which mocks Nixonism and Middle America as cottage cheese and Sears Roebuck. Let's look at this self-proclaimed coalition of futurism, humanism and progress. Who and what is it?

It is Scarsdale, Park Avenue, Wall Street, the Episcopal Church, the major metropolitan newspapers and television networks, the best suburbs and universities, the Beautiful People.

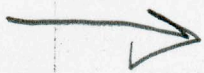
If the list is familiar, it should be. These are the places and institutions that have attacked virtually every great popular political movement that America has produced. Some of them are now attacking popular conservatism and the Nixon Administration. They laugh at Vice-President Agnew like their forebears laughed at Social Security, Harry Hopkins and the WPA.

If you look at the national strongholds of Democratic liberalism, you get a similar portrait.

In 1968, the richest precincts in America, Beacon Hill, Scarsdale, East Side Manhattan and Philadelphia's Society Hill, all voted solidly against Richard Nixon. But these are not precincts of progress. They all have a record of opposing popular change. They voted against Jefferson, against Jackson, against Bryan and against Roosevelt.

Then there is New England, historic seat of America's political, economic and cultural establishment. No part of the country gave stronger support to the liberalism of the Democratic Party in 1968.... and no part of the country can match New England's record of backing old regimes, institutionalized ideologies, worn-out establishments. Regionalism has no place in Federal policymaking, but it is an instructive fact of political history. Let me cite some of that history:

In 1800, New England gave the nation's top backing to John Adams and the fading politics of Federalism;



In 1828, New England led the nation in supporting John Quincy Adams against the popular revolution of Andrew Jackson;

In 1896, New England led the nation in defending Robber-Baron Republicanism against the populist assault of William Jennings Bryan;

In 1932, New England was the only section of the United States to give majority support to the bankruptcy of Hoover Republicanism.

This is a pattern which sheds a little light on the extent to which liberalism has become a status quo. Liberalism is now ensconced in the proven political geography of privilege, obsolescence and defeat.

Let me emphasize that the purpose of this analysis is not to laud or condemn any region or cultural group. It is simply to set a context for the idea of Middle America as a constituency upon which a new and positive political era can be built.

Now I would like to draw my own theory into a little bit of doubt. The emerging Republican majority - or at least the emerging Republican coalition - is a unique combination of the two American political mainstreams.

It reaches beyond the South, the populist West, the lower-middle-class urban areas and other parts of the historic Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, New Deal mainstream of popular politics. Both Middle America and the emerging Republican majority also include the rural, small-town and suburban North. And much of this electorate is the historic constituency of the Federalists, the Whigs and the old conservative Republican

Establishment. This is the old standpat electorate. The traditional status quo vote.

Although elements of the conservative and popular mainstreams seem to be joining together in a new politics of Middle America, they have never meshed before in any lasting way. If the new coalition works, this could be another creative and enduring popular political era, one that tears down obsolescence and builds anew. If it doesn't, this could be a short-lived Whig era, a basic marking of time, a standpattism, a mere re-arranging of existing programs and institutions that breaks no really new ground.

No question is more crucial to the American political future and to the legitimacy of the idea of Middle America. "The People" have always stood for forward motion. Is this where the GOP is going? Or will a kind of organization-man, Madison Avenue Whiggery prevail?

Many parts of the Republican Party are not comfortable with the new popular politics of the South, West and lower middle-class city sidewalks. They prefer the Whiggery of moderation, of reshuffling the status quo.

This presents a real and important paradox. Many of the areas of the country that today claim the label "conservative" are the unconservative areas of our political history, the areas of anti-Establishment insurgency. And liberalism is most outspoken in many of the old status quo conservative bailiwicks. But if history is precedent, only the popular cause can shape a creative new era.

Granted it is confusing to talk about popular, progressive conservatism. Perhaps we should throw away our political labels. They are not really of much use and new ones would make more sense. However, we are probably stuck with existing terms, and it may well be that a new political era of Middle America - rooted in the historic anti-conservative sections of the nation - will have to mobilize under the banner of "conservatism." However, this will not be the old conservatism, but a new popular ideology of pragmatic combat with status quo liberalism.

This, I think, is what the Nixon Administration is trying to do. This, I think, is the hope of the "silent majority" which the Administration is trying to translate into action. The test of this new politics will be positive achievement on behalf of the great, ordinary Lawrence Welkish mass of Americans from Maine to Hawaii. Its programs must aim at Middle America as society's new constituency of forward motion, not reaction. It must aim at making the city sidewalks smile again as in the days of Al Smith, at wiping the coal soot off the face of Appalachia, at equally cheering the lives of poor Italians, Southerners and Negroes, and at making the Arkansas bus driver think that our government is his as well as The New York Times'. In the end, I believe, the strategy of the Republican Party, the idea of Middle America, the incumbent Administration's place in history, will all be judged by the strides made toward these simple and ordinary objectives.

In closing, I would like to say that Middle America is not just a strategy or a coalition. It is the essential bedrock of American society. Its failure will be nobody's victory. Its success will be the renaissance of an entire nation.

February 25, 1970

FOR: John Brown

FROM: Harry Dent

This is in response to your memo dated February 10 conveying the President's interest in an RNC poll which shows that 73% of the voters believe they fit the President's description as members of a "silent majority".

I have passed on the importance of this matter to our appropriate political people at the RNC and on the Hill. The reaction I get is that they think we should continue with the "silent majority" theme rather than the "new majority" idea raised by the President.

The "silent majority" is already established and the "new majority" could be interpreted to mean the new emerging majority advocated by Kevin Phillips.

HSD:cg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File

February 13, 1970

Harry --

I have advised Jim Allison of the President's thoughts on the Silent Majority theme and asked him further what he thinks about a change to "New Majority". He will ask Rog and Harry Trevelan and report back.

I vote for the well established "Silent Majority" - why confuse things now - especially when we have hit a responsive chord? Also, someone suggested that Rockefeller used the "New Majority" label for something. (look where it got him).

Tom

Tom

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 10, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR ✓ HARRY DENT
JOHN EHRLICHMAN
BRYCE HARLOW
JEB MAGRUDER

The February 5 Philadelphia Inquirer contained an article by Marianne Means reporting that an RNC poll indicates that 73% of the voters believe they fit the President's description as members of a "silent majority". "This figure is surprisingly high, because it clearly reaches beyond the so-called middle class . . . and it tends to confirm the President's wisdom in concentrating his campaign and his first year on appealing to the common man who is neither far to the right nor far to the left." 70% of those declaring themselves in the "silent majority" declared they approve of RN's handling of his office. All ethnic, regional and age groups had a majority identifying as members of the "silent majority".

On reading the above the President noted that he again urges that the political types study the poll carefully on this point. We should continue to hit the "silent majority" theme -- maybe we should call it the "new majority".

JRB
JOHN R. BROWN III

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 11, 1970

FOR: Tom Lias

FROM: Harry Dent *HSD*

Please let Jim Allison know what the President said about the Silent Majority - maybe calling it the New Majority. Ask him to discuss it with Rog and let us know what he thinks.

Attachment

*Think we better
stick with Silent
majority.*

Middle America

q

February 11, 1970

FOR: Tom Lias

FROM: Harry Dent

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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JRB
JOHN R. BROWN III

Middle America

March 16, 1970

FOR: Bob Haldeman

FROM: Harry Dent

The Middle America Group has a suggestion to make about promoting an even better rapport with Mr. and Mrs. Middle America.

When the President goes out on some more trips - such as the Illinois-Indiana trip - perhaps he should take some people out of the crowd and have them in for a brief discussion, giving them an opportunity to express their views on any subject of interest. This way he would get the credit for being interested in the opinion of the average man or woman. If nothing is specifically planned on this it would appear to be just an idea the President had on the spot to hear from the average (Silent) American.

When the President went to Illinois and Indiana he met with Mayors and Governors. Why not go one step further and meet with some average Americans. Nothing would have to be planted with the press because the press would see the President just reach out and grab some average Americans for brief conferences. I realize, of course, that there is a security problem here which would have to be handled by the Secret Service.

A suggestion was also made that the President's interest in bowling might be given more attention since so many Middle Americans like to bowl.

If Johnny Cash, Roy Acuff, or some of the Country-Western types should perform at the White House this would also be good and would identify the President with people who like this kind of music. There are plenty of them around, and these are the blue-collar, Middle America folks.

February 6, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

On a recent visit to Kentucky, I was given the attached pin by an aide to Governor Louie Nunn. The pin says "Every Kentuckian Counts".

This impressed me as being a good idea for a theme for this Administration: "Every American Counts". The message this would give by explanation is that in the past only special interest groups counted because they have been wielding the power. Under this Administration every American counts, the man in the silent majority as well as the man in the vocal minority. This might be a good theme for an upcoming speech.

Harry S. Dent

Enclosure

HSD:cg

Middle America

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

E.O. 12065, Section 6-102
By *C.R.M.* NARS, Date *3/10/81*

April 3, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR :

MR. DENT

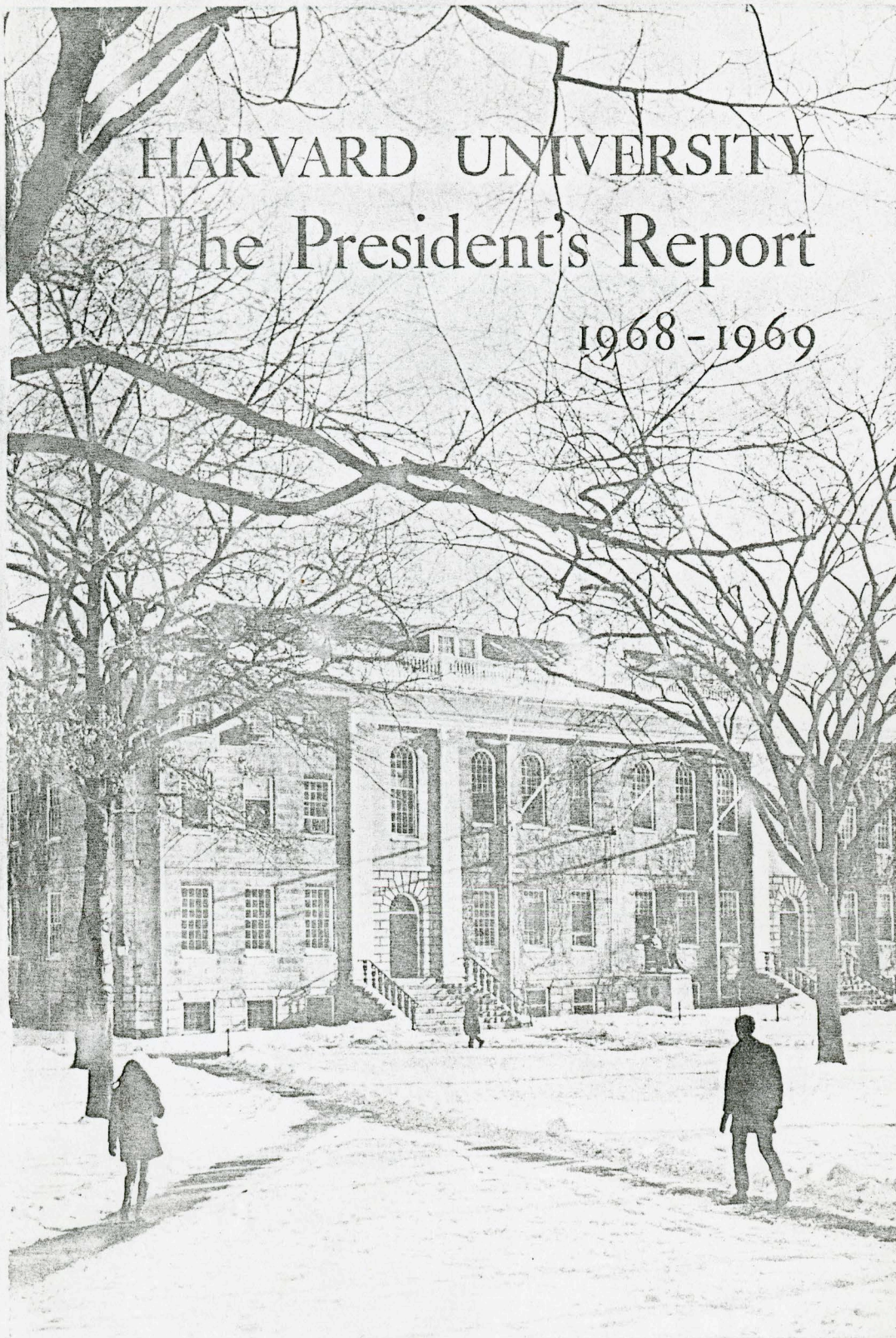
Mr. Haldeman asked that the attached be
forwarded to you.

L. Higby
Larry Higby

Attachment

file

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
The President's Report
1968-1969



President's Report

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS:

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to present to you a report for the academic year 1968-69.

Although the last twelve months brought numerous important constructive achievements, 1968-69 at Harvard must, it seems to me, be described in a summary view as a dismal year. And I am afraid it will also appear in time to have been very costly.

Our troubles of last year were widely reported, but it was never easy for the alumni to see them in perspective. There is nothing unique about a university beset with internal difficulties in these times. Virtually all of them are — in this country and abroad. But this reflection did not make our troubles any less painful.

From present perspective the distressing events of 1968-69 appear to have represented a culmination (if not yet a final resolution) of a sequence of misbegotten attitudes and events which began to evolve several years back. Two years ago I called attention to the existence among us of a small group of would-be revolutionaries. I said then — and I believe now — that they live in a world of fantasy if they think the United States is fertile soil for the kind of violent internal upheaval they have in mind. But I failed to do justice to the widespread and varied malaise in both student and faculty populations which then supported and has continued to provide a favorable environment for them. In my view, this malaise in academic communities is not something peculiar to them, but in large measure reflects a deep and wide disquietude — born of legitimate concern, disappointment, uncertainty, frustration, anxiety, and to a degree also fear — at present characteristic of society as a whole.

[1]

The chain of events which I now recall may be said to have begun with the effort of the revolutionaries in 1966, introducing a new style and a new intensity in campus political activities, to obstruct the free movement of Robert McNamara, then Secretary of Defense, when he paid a visit here as a guest of the Institute of Politics. Such treatment of any individual would have been abhorrent; accorded to a member of the President's Cabinet it was nothing less than shocking which, conceivably, it was intended to be. The Administrative Board of the College was puzzled as to what to do with the offenders in this case, for the tactics of force then introduced in political protest had not previously been employed or even contemplated here — at least not in the memory of those who now have the University in trust.

As you know the responsibility for student discipline, assigned to the separate faculties of the University generations ago, had for a very long time been exercised for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences by two Administrative Boards, one for the College, another for the Graduate School. But in this instance the Administrative Board for the College, uncertain in a novel situation, referred the issue back to the Faculty. The members of the Board were especially concerned not to take any action which could possibly be interpreted as an attempt to interfere with the free expression of political views. In the settlement, though no punishment was dispensed, there appeared to be widespread agreement, as the then Dean of the College proposed, that a line should be drawn to make it perfectly clear that in no future demonstration, for whatever purpose, could tactics inhibiting the free movement of any individual be accepted in our community.

Next came "the Dow incident" which I also discussed in my report two years ago. Again, coercive tactics were deliberately employed. Again the claim was made that so great was the grievance that such tactics were warranted. And again a cry for amnesty was raised. Though a considerable number of the faculty, moved by the alleged motive, were again willing to overlook the reprehensible act, and so opposed any punishment, this time some of the participants were admonished and others were put on probation. Once more every effort was taken to make it clear that the issue was not, as asserted in this case, the war in

Vietnam, but rather the coercive tactics employed by some of the demonstrators, tactics which it was assumed all of us but the few revolutionaries had by this time agreed had no place in a university community.

In December a year ago came the occupation of Paine Hall in advance of a scheduled meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, professedly over the issue of the ROTC then under consideration, but surely also in some degree as another test of strength and a bid for attention in an effort to win cohorts for their cause. This time a more disturbing development followed, for when the Administrative Board of the College by a split vote recommended requiring withdrawal from the College for five students on probation for participation in the Dow incident, the Faculty, taking back the power previously granted to the Board, voted to overturn their decision in favor of continued probation and suspension of the requirement to withdraw. They did, however, accept the Board's recommendation of probation for 52 other students.

There followed the turbulent dramatic events of last April. Despite statements to the contrary in the press and in various other reports, neither the responsible administrative officers of the University nor the Fellows were taken by surprise by these developments. They had seen them coming for a long time, had in fact come to think of them almost as inevitable because of the dog-like persistence of some few determined young rebels. What was perplexing was the failure of the community at large accurately to have assessed the rebels' intent. The occupation of University Hall last April was brought about by a small number of the revolutionaries against the wishes of the majority of their followers. In the event, however, their ranks were greatly swollen by many young people who were genuinely and seriously concerned about the professed issues advanced.

The revolutionaries who have stirred up these disturbances have always been candid. They have said repeatedly that their aim is to advance "The Movement" and that where this end is served, anything goes. Specific causes are adopted at one time or another primarily because of the potential they offer for attention and popular support.

What we have been trying to say all along in answer to their repeated attacks, however, is that anything does not go here. For example, not the right to interfere with the free movement of other people, nor the use of force, coercion and threats to try to have one's way. Reason and civility, persuasion and respect for differences of opinion — these hard-won conditions for civilized discourse still have their honored place among us. And must have. And will have. It is not surprising if the revolutionaries do not agree, but unfortunately, as an indication of the difficulty of our present situation, I must report that not all faculty even yet concur in this resolve.

The occupiers of University Hall last April, having entered the building and forced the rightful occupants out, announced they had not come to negotiate but were prepared only to hear their demands had been granted. The calling in the police to clear the building the next morning was my responsibility. As I have said many times, this seemed and seems to me to have been the least bad of the alternatives then available. But the community obviously — and I think, understandably — experienced deep shock over this event, and for many the issue instantly became, not the provocation, not another violation of a fundamental and agreed-upon principle of university life, but the police; and for some — I cannot say how many — so it remains.

Rather than to entrust the responsibility for discipline in this matter to the Administrative Boards in which they had shown lack of confidence, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences took the exceptional step in the emergency of electing a special committee of its own (augmented by student members) to deal with the students charged in this occupation of University Hall. A few cases where Corporation appointees were involved were handled later under procedures worked out by the President and Fellows in discharge of their statutory responsibility.

This Committee of Fifteen recommended a variety of sanctions including a number of separations. These recommendations were heard and supported by the Faculty near the end of the term. But more important, I think, this Faculty formally adopted in June, by an overwhelming majority, an Interim Statement on Rights and Responsibilities, drafted by the Committee of Fifteen, which was intended to redefine and make unmistakably clear

where the line between permissible and impermissible behavior must be drawn here. There was widespread agreement that such a line was required, especially in a time when many people feel so deeply about various issues, and are so ardent and so confident about the rightness of their cause that they disdain democratic procedures and act as if a sense of right strongly held not only excuses, but even makes virtuous the suppression of the rights of others and the contemptuous treatment of contrary views. So far have some in our time departed from the University's basic liberal conviction.

HOWEVER, our troubles with the use of force and attempts to gain concessions by coercive tactics did not come to an end last year. We have had a series of incidents during the first semester of the 1969-70 academic year. Very few if any students were involved in the attack made by the Weatherman faction of S.D.S. on the Center for International Affairs in the early fall. But students have several times since committed offenses against the principles stated in the Interim Statement of Rights and Responsibilities. For the 1969-70 academic year a successor Committee on Rights and Responsibilities to last year's Committee of Fifteen has been authorized, in part by your vote giving the necessary statutory permission, to hear and decide cases calling for discipline of students by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences under the Interim Statement. In their first challenge the members of this committee have acted with courage and dispatch on cases brought to their attention by the Dean of the College. However infringements are not confined to undergraduates, and it remains to be seen how other faculties will perform in this regard. At issue all along have been actions and deeds, not thoughts or opinions. But, in my view, tactics of force will finally cease here only when they are outlawed by widespread popular revulsion against them. I hope and pray this day will come soon. Meanwhile we have yet to try, as other universities have done or are now doing, to find for the longer range an expeditious way to handle discipline in cases of this kind, perhaps by some dispassionate university-wide machinery, or at least with better coordination among the efforts of the separate faculties. That is matter for a later report.

In the interim the difficult problem of the deliberate violation of the prohibition against coercive tactics has recently been given a new twist by the employment of such means by groups of black students and others for ends with which we all deeply sympathize. Harvard has now acquired a fairly considerable black population. This year there are more than 600 black students enrolled in the various schools of the University. There are more than 40 black faculty and other officers and more than 550 black employees. Harvard's concern to provide increased educational opportunity for black students is no recent development, though the process, slow in developing, has been hastened by the national temper. Each faculty is now making a heightened effort to recruit both more black students and more black faculty, as well as more black employees. Almost all of them have allocated large funds for these purposes (in most cases more funds than they really can afford) and have appointed specially chosen administrative officers to facilitate the search.

It is obvious that blacks at Harvard are far from a homogeneous population and yet they tend now to coalesce as they increasingly see in their blackness a distinctive value and force. This seems to me both regrettable and sad for various reasons, but not least because, in specific matters now under consideration, the aims they profess through their Organization for Black Unity, and the aims we seek — to increase impressively educational and employment opportunity for all minority groups including blacks — are virtually identical. They and we — if we must be separated — should at least be working together and not in suspicion or at cross purposes in this important and urgent matter. This we sincerely want to do; there is so much hard work to be done. But thus far cooperation has not proved easy. I do not know how the issue is to be resolved. We shall go on trying to achieve the widened opportunity for blacks we are seeking. We are now making numerous efforts toward this end, hoping for real substantive improvement. The one thing we must avoid in these efforts, it seems to me, is to get "hung up" on disagreements concerning percentages. What is required is a greatly increased opportunity for minorities which will be fair.

Meanwhile it is not too much to say that Harvard itself is now

undergoing a kind of revolution — perhaps several kinds! There are revolutions in tempo and pace, but also of substance. The speed of change, observable in marked degree during the past year in the Law and Medical Schools, is sufficiently impressive that did time allow I should like to give a detailed account of dramatic changes in these and possibly other areas. But the speed of change is perhaps less important than a major adjustment now going on in the University to a fundamental alteration in the intellectual climate of our time. Let me try to suggest what this is.

Despite our long involvement in professional education it can be said that rational analysis and reserved judgment, the scholar's concerns, used to be our predominant, if not our almost exclusive preoccupation. Such qualities of mind ought always to be nurtured here. But now everywhere one turns within the University, among faculty as well as students, one senses a widening impatience with narrow scholasticism, that kind of scholarship which exists for its own sake. There grows among us, instead, a deeply-held conviction that it is not sufficient to pursue knowledge for itself, but that somehow knowledge must be put to work for moral, social, and political ends. What is wanted is an education which will recognize this and help to make it possible.

Perhaps the most vivid single example at Harvard of this force now at work here and everywhere in higher education is a new program developed last year in the Kennedy School of Government. The faculty of this School is made up of scholars from a number of fields many of whom have at one time or another been involved in the practical work of government. In thinking about their function in recent years they appear to have come to the conclusion first, that we now have neither the men in public life, nor the knowledge required, to solve the many frightfully complicated problems of race, poverty, pollution, decay of cities, inadequate medical care, educational deficiency, law enforcement and all the rest that enfeeble and oppress our society; and second, that the nation lacks a program of education likely to produce the men required to formulate and administer government policies to cope with such problems.

The School's new program in Public Policy has been designed to try to produce such men. At the same time it aims to help

meet the hunger many young people now feel who are not averse to the rigorous preparation necessary to equip themselves for a constructive contribution toward improvement in our national life. The new program is to be staffed and administered in collaboration with other faculties, initially the professional faculties of business, law and medicine, and the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Two degrees will be offered, the master's, and, with the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the doctor's; and courses of study leading to joint degrees with other faculties will be encouraged. This attempt at a wholly new and timely approach to education for public service is the kind of program, drawing on many parts of the University, which could be attempted only in such a varied academic community as ours. It is founded in the recognition that, if intelligent public policy is to be formulated, we must now have at the highest levels of government men who combine specialized knowledge in some professional or academic discipline with mastery of the sophisticated new methods recently developed for policy analysis — men who will also bring to their work a new professional ability as well as desire to relate knowledge to moral and political purposes. This last is the chief point of all. What is needed are professionals who can convert specialized knowledge into effective programs — that is, put to work the knowledge won by the social sciences, and liberal and humane learning. A quotation from Dean Price's description will suggest both the rationale and aims of the new program:

No other national government has anything like the American proportion of Ph.D.'s in its administrative service. But this success has been accomplished mainly in the specialized fields — in agriculture, through the land-grant colleges; and in the scientific professions generally, through the schools of engineering, medicine, public health, forestry, and so on. In addition, the law schools continued to turn out men who rose to the top echelons of government through their ability to do policy staff work in fields (now declining in number and importance) where a man is not too greatly handicapped by ignorance of the modern techniques of policy analysis.

If we are to find ways to educate men who will go into the higher reaches of government service, we must not only provide them with the right kind of intellectual abilities, but must also consider the structure of careers in American society. We must add to the kind of specialized knowledge that is provided to members

of a learned profession the kind of knowledge by which its specialty is integrated, together with others, into a national policy. If the government service is dominated by the specialized professions, it is likely to be very good at dealing with the less important problems, and incapable of identifying the big ones. And as long as the upper reaches of the government service are not monopolized by a career system, but filled in part by men who move back and forth between government and private life, we must offer our graduates the opportunity to combine public service education with preparation for some career that can be used as an alternative.

The intent of the new program in public policy is to produce scholars, lawyers, physicians, business executives and others who will be able to work in and out of government, pursuing private careers and public service, — scholars at one time, activists at another as so many young people want now to be — who because of their ability, interest and training will be ready to bring to the public service the peculiar blend of specialized knowledge and broad political awareness which, together with administrative competency, are now manifestly needed in government if effective public policy is to be formulated and administered.

CHANGE, reappraisal, and development were in evidence everywhere in the University last year as they are this — most of it clearly constructive. In the Faculty of Arts and Sciences a number of efforts at review and improvement initiated earlier continued to move forward despite the repeated disruptive events which virtually monopolized this Faculty's attention after the middle of the year.

The Report of the Committee on Recruitment and Retention of Faculty (the so-called "Dunlop Committee") completed the preceding spring and mentioned in my report last year was considered by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in November 1968, and its proposals adopted. The Committee, having considered carefully all circumstances affecting faculty employment, made a number of recommendations designed to make more attractive a teaching post here. It was especially concerned for the well-being of young faculty. This was the first such comprehensive review in this area in many years.

Another committee had been appointed in the previous year under the chairmanship of Professor Robert Lee Wolff to consider what changes time and new developments had made desirable in the practices of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. This committee recommended a reduction of approximately 20% (from 3,000 to 2,400 students) in the size of the Graduate School, to be effected over the next five years. The committee felt that the number of graduate students had become too large for the faculty adequately to instruct, that the need for large numbers to provide college and university teachers had become less pressing, and that the quality of our whole effort in this area could be improved by such reduction. There were also a number of recommendations (most of them addressed to the departments) designed to improve the lot of the graduate student. Particular attention was given to the perplexing problems of financial aid. This report was finally considered and approved in principle last May.

Still another committee had been appointed in an earlier year under the chairmanship of Professor Henry Rosovsky to plan a program in African and Afro-American Studies. Its report, produced after long and careful study, was widely noticed and acclaimed. The Faculty reviewed and approved it last February. Among other things it recommended that concentration in Afro-American Studies, a new and as yet not fully defined field, be combined with partial concentration in another established subject, that the program in Afro-American Studies be administered for the time being by a standing committee rather than by a department, and that African Studies be the concern of a different committee. At the time the various provisions of this report won wide approval, seeming to almost everyone to be both fair and wise. A number of them were altered later by faculty action. Nevertheless, a program was established and, with a variety of course offerings and a faculty of nearly a dozen (most of them on term or visiting appointments), led by Professor Ewart Guinier, it is now off to a promising beginning.

Still another committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, a Committee on the Role of the Faculty in the Houses, was at work last year under the chairmanship of Professor George Homans, studying the undergraduate Houses to see how far they are realiz-

ing the high educational aims for which they were designed, and more especially, what can be done to strengthen and enliven faculty participation in them.

Thus programs affecting faculty, graduate students, undergraduates, and black students were all being carefully examined when the year began. In addition in November a new Standing Committee on Research Policy was organized. Later in the year, at the Faculty's request, several committees were appointed to study the feasibility of the proposed merger with Radcliffe, one of the most important issues now confronting this Faculty and the Governing Boards. I suspect a considerable portion of next year's report will be concerned with this subject.

Finally, I must mention the appointment of a committee "to reexamine and report on the structure, procedures, and decision-making processes of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, including ways in which students might participate in reaching decisions." This committee was requested by the Faculty in January in the wake of the Paine Hall incident after the previously mentioned faculty reversal of a decision by its Administrative Board. By this time it had become apparent to many that the Faculty had grown too large to function effectively under its old rules. There was also the question of how students under this Faculty could participate in decision-making. The so-called Fainsod Committee was then appointed, but the disturbances of the spring prevented it from completing its work until the fall of 1969. An account of the treatment accorded its recommendations by the Faculty, not yet concluded, will also have to be part of a later report. But clearly the Faculty of Arts and Sciences was busy about important matters during the past year before the shattering distractions of April set in.

Then in the highly charged atmosphere of the aftermath of early April, the Faculty called for the establishment of a committee "to investigate the causes of the crisis; to assume full responsibility for disciplining the students in the forcible occupation of University Hall; and to consult with representatives of the other faculties of the University and with student representatives in order to recommend changes in the governance of the University." This so-called Committee of Fifteen was composed of ten

faculty members who, as mentioned earlier, were elected by the Faculty (breaking with traditional policy by which all committees had previously been appointed) and five student members, three from the College and one each from Radcliffe and the Graduate School. For the remainder of the spring the attention of the College was very largely focused on the work of this Committee. Its reports have been made public and need not be reviewed here. In my view its most significant accomplishments during months of earnest and protracted labor were the carrying out of its responsibility for student discipline and its success in a turbulent time in securing overwhelming Faculty approval at the end of the 1968-69 academic year of its Interim Statement on Rights and Responsibilities and in designing temporary machinery for handling during 1969-70 cases of student discipline arising from infractions of the statement's provisions.

A WORD must be added concerning this Faculty's action on ROTC, an issue prominent on this and other campuses throughout the year. Questions about the appropriateness of ROTC programs in academic communities had been raised in many places in the preceding year as an almost inevitable part of the growing criticism of all military activity, which obviously resulted principally from the spreading and deepening hostility, especially marked on college campuses, to our participation in the war in Vietnam.

The pros and cons of the issue were widely discussed here in the autumn of 1968. Variant proposals concerning it were brought before the Faculty of Arts and Sciences in early December, but decision was postponed until a special meeting scheduled for Paine Hall on December 12 — the meeting which was never held. When the Faculty returned to this matter in February there were four different plans before the meeting. The Faculty supported the proposal of the Student-Faculty Advisory Council to withhold academic credit for courses offered by the military departments, to withdraw their listings from that Faculty's catalogue, and to request the Corporation to discontinue providing space for ROTC and to terminate the legally required academic appointments customarily given the military officers who served

here (however only with our approval). The intent of this vote was not to abolish ROTC but to reduce it to extracurricular status. Negotiations were proceeding, in what would probably have proved a futile endeavor to reach a new agreement with the military within these limitations, when the matter heated up again. A letter which I sent to Dean Ford expressing the Corporation's view on this issue, which differed at important points from that of the Faculty, contributed to this effect. Then on April 17, the Faculty passed resolutions demanding that the University terminate any existing contract which provided the military services with any "special privilege or facilities" and that "the University enter into no new contract or informal arrangement concerning ROTC inconsistent with this principle." Subsequently, during the course of the past summer, all three services notified us they were withdrawing their units from Harvard — the Navy and the Air Force in June, 1971, timed to match existing contracts, the Army at the conclusion of the 1969-70 academic year.

It is difficult for me to explain the fierceness and the sense of haste which the Faculty of Arts and Sciences showed in dealing with this issue. Certainly they had been on solid ground in raising questions about courses given in their name over which they did not have complete control and academic appointments made to their ranks by other than regular channels. So far as these were the issues, they deserved and received full support. My letter had tried to make this clear. But the validity of other aspects of their criticism, which seemed to be presented almost in a spirit of *écrasez l'infame*, was less clear. And the small concern shown for the views of the students who were enrolled or might want to be enrolled in the ROTC units seemed to me shocking. As a matter of fact, it was only in June, almost as an afterthought, that the Faculty finally voted to authorize negotiations looking toward termination of the units not immediately, but as of June 30, 1971, in order to give most of those already enrolled opportunity to complete the program. It was also curious that in its debates on the subject the Faculty of Arts and Sciences paid scant attention to the fact that a considerable number of the men in the units were enrolled in the Business and Law Schools. But the issue is now closed, and the friendly association of many years between Harvard and the military services through which we assisted in

providing for them many leaders of high competence will next year come to an end, a casualty of these troubled times.

As I said at the outset, it was a dismal year, and will prove a costly one. If there is anything demonstrably false in our recent experience, it is that tactics of violence can be productive of good, that "they get results." Yes, but what results! — in hours wasted and opportunities missed, in the increase in internal political activity at the expense of learning and scholarship, in the erosion of confidence and trust and respect, in the promotion of distrust and hostility, the injury done friendship, and the defeat of reason and love. Nor am I impressed by the statements of those young who maintained it was only in participating in disruptions — for them high adventure — that for the first time they really lived. If such are the requirements for meaningful existence we have indeed come to a sorry pass.

The losses to scholarship and to education from incessant political activity in times of mass hysteria are serious losses which must be reckoned. The circulation of books in our libraries plummeted last April and May. There is also the not inconsiderable loss the University suffers in the interruption of other aspects of its work and the sidetracking of important concerns when practically the whole of its administrative effort must be devoted to preventive measures. And the monetary losses are not inconsiderable. The University Hall affair cost Harvard approximately the equivalent of the annual salaries of two professors or the scholarship stipends of ten or more students. Even more serious are the extra costs required for the additional administrative officers and services needed to cope with the new destructive forces. These are some of the obvious internal costs, and there are others. These exercises in disruption with the attendant unease, confusion and bitterness they spread entail a serious threat to the academic profession. Doubts are already being raised in the minds of many of the most able and sensitive professors across the country, whose concern is for scholarship and teaching, about the desirability, wherever an opportunity for escape exists, of remaining in teaching positions befouled by political activity and contention. And no one knows how many of the ablest young will be turned away from the profession if campuses continue to be battlegrounds. More imme-

diately serious, however, is the loss of confidence in universities on the part of the various publics which nurture and sustain them. This is now widespread and growing as is quite clear from recent actions of the Congress reflecting public opinion and reactions elsewhere. Here plans toward which we have been working for years have been forced aside, delayed if not terminated, good and promising plans I am confident any fair, rational and concerned appraisal would surely say.

It is perplexing to me why any people who live in universities and profess to care for them, however deep their concern about the shortcomings and injustices of contemporary society, should turn on them as the enemy, reviling them as if they were the creators and sustainers of what they call an obscene industrial-military complex and an abhorrent way of life. It would be nice to think we had such power, or that by ourselves or in cooperation with other universities we had the wisdom and the strength instantly to correct all of society's ills, whereas what we have is only limited power to study them and in time produce men and women trained and determined to work to set them right.

Harvard has never appeared wicked to me and does not now — nor uniformed, nor callous nor indifferent. She continues to live in many minds and is as sensitive, knowledgeable and concerned, and as groping as they are. What we need in these difficult years is not the millenarianism of self-important revolutionaries, nor preoccupation with the limited objectives of any group of self-seekers, but a general community resolve to eschew rhetoric and recrimination, and to return to the University's age-old patience and courage to keep at its task. I hope we shall soon regain this stance.

It *was* a dismal year; but we must turn now to look ahead. As you know a committee made up of faculty and student representatives from all departments of the University with representatives from among the alumni group and the two Governing Boards is now at work examining the present organization of the University to see where improvements can be made in order to protect it against recurrences of the kind of difficulties we experienced last year, or stated more positively, to see how the University's organization might be improved to facilitate its work. This com-

mittee, after broad consultation within the University, will report its findings to you, and you in your turn, as the alumni's elected representatives, will be expected to make recommendations for the consideration of the President and Fellows. It has been argued that this is not a propitious time for such a study. It may be that the disturbing events of the past year still weigh too prominently in all our thinking; and it may be that we are still too involved in similar continuing problems to be able to make wise and dispassionate provision for the long-range future. But, wisely or not, we are started, and it seems to me we have no alternative but to move ahead.

I do not wish to prejudge the work of the study committee. I hope and trust that good for the long-range future of Harvard will come from its efforts. It surely will if — but only if — its work wins widespread support from our whole community, from all the schools and departments of the University, from the various groups of students and faculty in each, from administrative officers and governing boards. And also from the many groups of alumni whose experience of Harvard and whose affection and loyalty for her extend through graduating classes of more than seventy years. What is wanted in this effort of course is not simply opinion but informed and concerned opinion and also trust and goodwill and professional competence in weighing appropriate administrative organization. Surely the Harvard community should be able to meet these desiderata.

Meanwhile may I say I do not see the source of our recent and present difficulties in outmoded organizational structures, though our difficulties may well have been compounded because the reasons for and ways of operating these structures were too little understood within the community. It would be strange if this were not so, for we are a very large community and the people who make it up are constantly changing. Several thousand depart each spring. The replacements, gathered from all over the world, from many cultures and fabulously varied backgrounds, come newly into the community each fall. Something like three-quarters of the present members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences have been members of this community for less than ten years. The student body of course changes almost entirely every quadrennium. They too, by design, are an enormously hetero-

geneous group from widely different backgrounds, with vastly different needs and aspirations. It is not surprising that misunderstandings occur among us and that it has become increasingly difficult to establish and maintain a unifying sense of common purpose. But it is to be hoped that new arrangements or adjustments in old ones can now be found which will at least moderate this problem.

I WOULD be remiss in discharging the obligations of my office if I did not before closing direct attention to the financial conditions and needs of the University. Over the past twenty years the annual cost of operating the University rose from \$28 million to \$176 million. During the sixties the increase averaged approximately \$12 million a year. While numerous important new programs were introduced, much of the increase represented response to inflation. Fortunately, as expenses rose, during this period, income kept pace. Endowment, tuition and gift income grew steadily. Even more marked were the substantial annual increases in the large funds which came to the University, chiefly for research, from various agencies of the Federal Government.

Last year for the first time in many years the support we received from the Federal Government showed no increase (in fact it declined by \$200,000). Also last year, for the first time in many years, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, whose expenses constitute roughly a third of the University total, operated at a deficit. Its prospects for 1969-70 are no better, and for fiscal 1970-71 dimmer still. Though the combined operations of the whole University last year showed a small credit balance, the separate central University account was also seriously in the red, and the general financial situations of the Schools of Education, Divinity and Design are dangerously weak.

Further difficulties loom ahead. The School of Education has already been hard hit by reductions in federal expenditures. Now the School of Public Health, the Medical School, the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics and several of the departments threaten to be. Last year the School of Public Health (which has been receiving more than two-thirds of its support from federal sources, largely from the National Institutes of Health) for the

second consecutive year experienced a reduction in the amount of federal funds received. In commenting on this fact Dean Snyder first deplored the effect of such reductions on research, particularly on the School's ability to initiate new projects especially by young scientists, and then sounded the following alarm: "As public needs increase, and as the School's opportunities become greater for significant contributions to human health, the message to the Faculty is unmistakable — we must use our best efforts to find more financial support for the work of the School." Dean Ebert, of the Medical School, expressed similar concern about the effects of federal cutbacks on research and training for research.

We have experienced a quarter century of rapid growth and greatly increased level of performance in higher education in the United States. I have pointed out in earlier reports that the Harvard faculty nearly quadrupled in numbers during this time, that the number of endowed professorships more than tripled, and that nearly half of the present physical space available to the University for its multitudinous purposes has been acquired during the past twenty years. Now, however, we are faced with a drastically altering situation, and it promises to be exceedingly difficult not only to effect further enrichment and development, but possibly even to sustain the level of operation recently achieved.

It is hard at the moment to see how a measure of retrenchment can be avoided. Costs continue to rise. Income will surely be harder to come by. Competition for federal funds will become more intense at a time when science and universities are both declining in public favor. There are additional grounds for foreboding in the fact that recent occurrences on our campuses have raised questions in the minds of perceptive potential private donors about the value and promise of our efforts. Add the uncertainties occasioned by the Vietnam War, by impending legislation, the general state of the economy, the declining market, the enormous and increasing needs of many other competing good causes, public and private worry, and it appears almost certain that the years immediately ahead will be more difficult financially for higher education in this country than any we have experienced for a long time.

BUT not everything on Harvard's financial front last year was gloomy. Giving to the University continued at a high rate and several of the alumni funds — most encouragingly, the Fund for the College — reached new highs. We had more money throughout the University to help students than ever before, more than \$17 million, which does not include large sums in job opportunities and outside aids not accounted for on our books. The total amount available to students in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences alone, for example, was nearly \$10 million.

Several efforts to raise new capital funds for the University came to happy and successful conclusions. The campaign to raise \$12 million for the Graduate School of Design, so skillfully and devotedly guided from its inception by John L. Loeb, '24, continued on a selective basis after termination of the major effort in June 1968 and has now met and exceeded the goal originally set. In the course of this post-campaign drive the additional funds were found to meet the enlarged costs of Gund Hall which had increased in the interval considerably beyond the initial estimate. Similarly the attempt to raise a Sesquicentennial Fund of \$15 million in new capital for the Law School, relentlessly advanced by its hard-driving National Chairman, Robert Amory, Jr., '36, LLB '38, through the efforts of some 1800 alumni workers has now exceeded its goal in cash and pledges. It is our understanding that this is the largest capital sum ever raised for any law school. The added funds have made possible two new buildings providing much-needed additional space for classrooms, offices and library. Significant additional financial support will also be provided for both faculty salaries and student aids.

Special mention must also be made of the extraordinary advances in the financial well-being of the Graduate School of Business Administration achieved during George P. Baker's deanship, in no small measure because of the Dean's personal efforts. Four more endowed chairs were added last year, another last month, bringing to 35 the present total of such chairs at this School — 22 of them added during Dean Baker's relatively brief administration. The endowment of the School, which passed the \$25 million mark last year, has nearly doubled during these years. Two substantial new fellowship funds were added last year. Not

less worthy of note — and especially encouraging — are the facts that the Associates Program provided a new high of \$850,000 in annual support, and the Business School Fund passed the million dollar mark in annual giving. It is believed that this is the first graduate school fund in the country to have achieved such a goal. Equally impressive are the new physical facilities, commented on in earlier reports, some of them still scarcely begun, which have been acquired during Dean Baker's administration. The mark he has made on the Business School both in his long career as teacher and as dean has been outstanding.

So the year had good features as well as discouraging ones. Students, faculty, administrative officers — even members of the Governing Boards — all of us, if for different reasons, were subject to sharp criticism from one quarter or another during the past year. Some of this was undoubtedly merited; much of it certainly was not. The basic causes of our troubles, I am convinced, lie in external difficulties which are larger than Harvard and outside our immediate control. But even if this is true, it does not absolve us from responsibility for our posture before them, nor permit us, retreating into defeatism, to allow ourselves to be victimized by them. I hope that in this perplexing period of widespread unrest, all those who truly care about Harvard will now come together to enable this great institution once again to provide an example of courage, concern and sanity in a troubled world.

May I also before closing address a word to the alumni about the present undergraduates who will in time be succeeding to our places? Despite the extremely unrepresentative impression given by a few self-righteous zealots among them, the great majority care deeply and sensibly about Harvard and respect her achievement and her aims and tradition, and very much want to become part of them. But they are rightly skeptical of glib references to past history and insist that the University live up more closely to its best purposes and potential. Like their contemporaries in many places, they are angered at the shabbiness and shortcomings which mar our national life, and feel deeply that in this perspective Harvard, and their being at Harvard, should somehow make a difference, — should *mean* something, something different and better. I do not see how anyone — older or younger — can find

fault with this. Most of Harvard's present undergraduates are thoughtful and concerned individuals who are insisting only that neither they nor Harvard can ignore nor seek to escape social responsibility. To some their style may at times appear distasteful, but their aim is clearly very much what we all desire and expect from Harvard.

I have tried in this report to suggest the increasing lively concern within the University for the best way to put knowledge to work for social and moral ends. What our undergraduate and other students want — what we all want — is an education which will ensure that this current and ongoing concern can now be met more effectively. If we are to meet this commendable expectation, all of us — students, faculty, administrative officers, members of the Governing Boards, alumni, — must now work more diligently to channel into constructive advance the latent energy and fundamental goodwill which motivated so many Harvard people during this past year of stress and turbulence.

IN closing I would like to pay special tribute to a number of Harvard officers who retired at the end of the academic year from the University's active service. Chief among them is Paul Herman Buck, Professor of History, Dean of the Faculty and Provost in the Conant administration, University Professor and Director of the University Library in the Pusey administration. He is an admired friend, colleague and teacher, a fine scholar-educator, an extraordinarily talented administrator. Certainly few Harvard men have worked harder or more devotedly for their university than Paul H. Buck.

Also leaving the University's active service is José Luis Sert, for sixteen years Professor of Architecture and Dean of the Faculty of Design, in this period also planning consultant to the University and architect of some of its most attractive and useful recent buildings. Also among the group retiring are Edward S. Mason, Lamont University Professor and former Dean of the Faculty of Public Administration, who allowed himself to be drafted as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences during Dean Ford's illness last spring. This distinguished economist has been one of the most illustrious Harvard men of his time. After

twenty busy and fruitful years James R. Reynolds '23 steps down as Assistant to the President for Development, as does John H. Van Vleck, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and former Dean of the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics. Among those in the group retiring is Philip A. Putnam, Associate Librarian of the Law Library, who served the School for half a century. Helped by Mr. Putnam's long term of service, the total of man years devoted to the University's welfare by this year's group of retiring officers must surely break some kind of record. Harvard's gratitude to these and others leaving the University's service is beyond measure.

My sad annual duty is to record the names of members of our society whose deaths occurred during the calendar year. Among the alumni and friends of the University on this list is Mildred Barnes Bliss, Member of the Board of Advisors of Dumbarton Oaks (and widow of Robert Woods Bliss '00, Art.D. '51, a former Overseer), who with her husband donated to the Trustees for Harvard University the Byzantine and pre-Columbian Collections, libraries, houses, gardens and land comprising the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Bliss died on January 17, 1969, and is buried beside her husband in the Garden which was her creation and her lifelong love. Death also took five former Overseers—John Mason Brown, Overseer 1949-55, who died March 16, 1969; Edward Waldo Forbes, Overseer 1945-51, who died March 11, 1969 (see below); William Appleton Lawrence, Overseer 1949-55, who died December 21, 1968; Harrison Tweed, Overseer 1950-56, and president of the Alumni Association 1948-49, who died June 16, 1969; and Francis Lee Higginson, Overseer 1916-22, who died July 14, 1969.

To be noted, in addition, is the death on March 31, 1969, of Wilbur Joseph Bender, former Dean of Admissions and Dean of Harvard College, who together with Fred Lee Glimp, also former Dean of Admissions (the latter retired as Dean of the College as of September 1, 1969) did so much to reform and restyle Harvard's admission practices. These two men had a profound and beneficial effect on Harvard College in their time.

Necrology

The following deaths occurred in the past year among those on Harvard's retired list:

FULLER ALBRIGHT, Professor of Medicine, *Emeritus*, died December 8, 1969, in his seventieth year. Although partially handicapped with Parkinson's syndrome since the mid-1930's, he did not let this interfere with his distinguished research and teaching in the field of endocrinology and metabolic bone disease. And though almost wholly handicapped for the past decade, he still maintained his interest and enthusiasm for the medical sciences. A graduate of Harvard College (1921) and of the Medical School (1924), he spent most of his life on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital to which he was first posted as an intern in 1924. He has been hailed as one of the greatest teachers in the hospital's history, and his reputation as a research scientist attracted many young medical investigators who felt the influence of his "ceaseless and systematic" curiosity. His medical interest led him to investigate a variety of problems concerning the chemistry of the body — such as kidney stones, skeletal diseases, and kidney and ovarian disorders. He received the Joseph Goldberger Award of the American Medical Association, the Borden Award of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and many other citations and distinctions, including the honorary Doctor of Science degree from Harvard (1955). He had been president of the American Society of Clinical Investigation and the Association for the Study of Internal Secretion. Because of his illness he retired from active teaching in 1961.

BERTHA SHAPLEY BURKE, Associate Professor of Maternal and Child Nutrition, *Emerita*, died May 30, 1969, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Burke was noted throughout her profession for her long-term study of the nutrition of women during and following pregnancy and of their offspring throughout childhood. In addition to her contributions to wider understanding of this subject, she was indefatigable in her energetic efforts to disseminate better knowledge of good nutritional practices. A graduate of Vassar (1915) with a master's degree from Columbia (1917), she taught chemistry at both Teachers' College and at Vassar before entering the public health field in her native state of Massachusetts. She served for four years at Harvard

(1932-36) as nutritionist of the Center for Research in Child Health and Development, under Dr. Harold C. Stuart, before receiving her first Corporation appointment as an Assistant in Nutrition in 1936. During World War II she continued the work of the Laboratory in Dr. Stuart's absence and became Assistant Professor in 1946 and Associate Professor in 1952. More than fifty research papers and popular articles or reviews attest to the value of her contributions to the study of child growth and maternal health which brought such honors as the Borden Award of the American Home Economics Association. She retired in 1960.

LEMUEL ROSCOE CLEVELAND, Professor of Biology, *Emeritus*, died February 12, 1969, in his seventy-seventh year. An intensely dedicated research scientist, Mr. Cleveland was a graduate of the University of Mississippi (1917) and of Johns Hopkins (SD 1923). He came to Harvard in 1925 with an already impressive reputation as a parasitologist and protozoologist and was for eleven years associated with the School of Public Health in the field of tropical medicine. In 1936 he was elected Associate Professor of Biology and became a member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Ten years later came his promotion to full Professor, a post he held until his retirement in 1959. For Mr. Cleveland research was the central interest of his life, and he made a number of remarkable contributions in his field. One of the most striking was his discovery that the symbiotic protozoa are essential instruments in making it possible for the termite and certain roaches to feed on wood. This research won him a prize from the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1924.

FELIX GEORGE FLEISCHNER, Clinical Professor of Radiology, *Emeritus*, died August 17, 1969, in his seventy-seventh year. Born and educated in Vienna Dr. Fleischner was a member of the staff of the Wilhelminen Hospital from 1919 to 1932 and chief of the roentgen department of the Vienna Children's Hospital from 1932 to 1938, when he came to the United States. After a period of private practice and service with the Massachusetts General, he joined the staff of the Beth Israel Hospital in 1942 and accepted his first Harvard appointment as an Instructor in Radiology in 1945. He became Associate Clinical Professor in 1954 and Clinical Professor in 1955 while radiologist-in-chief of the Beth Israel. He retired in 1960. One of two Americans honored by election as a fellow of the British Faculty of Radiologists, he was the author of about 150 professional papers and had two international symposia dedicated in his honor. In 1965 he represented Harvard at the 600th anniversary of the University of Vienna.

EDWARD WALDO FORBES, Director of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum, *Emeritus*, died March 11, 1969, in his ninety-sixth year. His formal teaching and administrative connection with the University began in the first year of President Lowell's administration, when he accepted the Directorship of the Fogg Museum and a lecturer's post in the fine arts. But even before this, he and his brother, W. Cameron Forbes, had been instrumental in stirring graduate interest in the possibility of land acquisition for the College in the area between the Yard and the River. The building of the new Charles River dam in 1910 increased the value and potential use of the land between Mount Auburn Street and Memorial Drive, and Mr. Forbes and his "Riverside Associates" were able to effect an impressive number of purchases which led to Harvard's eventual development of the Houses and other structures between Boylston and DeWolfe Streets. The plaza and mall of Holyoke Center commemorate Mr. Forbes and this accomplishment as well as his long and distinguished career in promoting concern for the arts and music at Harvard. Together with his colleague, Professor Paul J. Sachs, Mr. Forbes was responsible for securing the funds to build the present Fogg Museum and for contributing phenomenally to the selection and careful enlargement of its priceless teaching collections of art masterpieces, books and photographs over a period of more than half a century. He was also responsible for establishing the conservation department of the Museum. He retired in 1944 at the same time as Mr. Sachs but continued vigorously active in the affairs of Harvard and the Fogg until old age brought failing powers.

JOHN MERRIMAN GAUS, Professor of Government, *Emeritus*, died May 28, 1969, in his seventy-fifth year. Brought up in an era when the emerging study of civic reform was a central concern, Mr. Gaus, a graduate of Amherst (1915), served while studying and teaching, in the war years and thereafter, as a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Commission on Unemployment of the Massachusetts Supervisor of Administration and of the New York State Reconstruction Commission. He took his AM in 1917 and earned the doctorate in 1924. From an Associate Professorship at Amherst, he moved to an eventual professorship at Minnesota and thence to the University of Wisconsin, where he was Professor of Political Science from 1927 until 1941. From Madison he came back to Cambridge, as Charles Dyer Norton Professor of Regional Planning (1941-43). There followed a four-year stint in the Wisconsin State Planning Board and the Madison Area Planning Council, and then he returned once more to Cambridge, this time as Professor of Government, a post held from 1947 until his retirement in 1961. Among his writings were two books, *Great Britain, a Study of Civic Loyalty* (1929) and *Reflections*

on *Public Administration* (1947), and two additional volumes of which he was a co-author, *Frontiers of Public Administration* (1936) and *Public Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture* (1940). He made many valuable contributions to the development of the study of public policy, and to the training of professionals who could help to raise the standards of governmental administration and policy-making at both state and local levels.

WALTER ADOLPH GROPIUS, Professor of Architecture, *Emeritus*, died July 5, 1969, in his eighty-seventh year. Active to the end of his long and distinguished life, he had become an international symbol of freshened concern throughout the world for man's environment and daily surroundings. Already famous when he came to Cambridge in 1937 as Professor of Architecture, Mr. Gropius transferred to Harvard the creative excitement, imagination and energy which had made the Staatliches Bauhaus of Weimar and Dessau such an inspiring place for young reformers. He was chairman of the Department of Architecture in the Graduate School of Design from 1938 until 1952. During this period he established with a group of his former students the Architects Collaborative, an architectural design firm in which there was no differentiation between the world-famous senior member and his younger partners. Harvard's first buildings in twentieth century "contemporary" style were the Harkness Commons and the group of six graduate dormitories designed by Mr. Gropius and built on Jarvis Field beyond the Law School in 1950. At the time of his death, the newspapers quoted a portion of a letter Mr. Gropius sent in 1964 to a group of high school students who asked for advice on their careers:

"For whatever profession, your inner devotion to the tasks you have set yourself must be so deep that you can never be deflected from your aim. However often the thread may be torn out of your hands, you must develop enough patience to wind it up again and again.

"As if you were going to live forever and cast your plans way ahead. By this I mean that you must feel responsible without time limitation, and the consideration whether you may or may not be around to see the results should never enter your thoughts. If your contribution has been vital there will always be somebody to pick up where you left off, and that will be your claim to immortality."

Mr. Gropius is fortunate in leaving behind him not only finished work but also the unfinished—scores of able pupils who will continue in their own way the influential work which he began.

RICHARD MOTT GUMMERE, retired Chairman of the Committee on Admission (Harvard College) and Lecturer on Latin, died December

3, 1969, in his eighty-seventh year. The sixth generation in an unbroken line of teachers, he attended Haverford College and did his graduate work in the classics at Harvard, receiving the AM in 1904 and the PhD in 1907. He returned to Harvard in 1934 to head the admissions office of the College after a notable career, first as a Haverford teacher and then as headmaster of the William Penn Charter School in Germantown, Pa. During his tenure as director of admissions, Mr. Gummere had to cope with sharp changes in both the style and method of administering this important office. At the beginning of his tenure there was almost no opportunity for selectivity, but at the end of World War II he and his small staff had to deal first with the problem of satisfying the veterans and later with the phenomenal growth in the demand for places and the capacity of Harvard to emphasize varied talents and backgrounds among its applicants. The groundwork for the changes of the 1950's and 1960's was laid in the closing years of Mr. Gummere's tenure. Although busy with admissions work, Mr. Gummere still made time for reading and writing, and in retirement he doubled both as curator of the Lowell Institute (sponsors of public lectures of intellectual interest to the Boston community) and as an author. He was the translator and editor of three volumes of Seneca's *Letters* in the Loeb Classical Library, two other books on Seneca, and two works on classical learning in America, published in his late retirement, *The American Colonial Mind and the Classical Tradition* (1963) and *Seven Wise Men of Colonial America* (1967). He was a gracious, kindly and witty gentleman in the finest sense of the old tradition.

THOMAS JAMES WILSON, former Director of the Harvard University Press, died June 27, 1969, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Wilson had been the vigorous, imaginative leader of Harvard's Press from 1947 until his early retirement more than twenty years later on December 31, 1967, when he became associated with Atheneum Publishers, New York. In this long and productive period Mr. Wilson brought the Harvard University Press from postwar doldrums, in which even the continued existence of this publishing venture was questioned, to undoubted preeminence among American university publishers. Under his leadership the Press reflected the enhanced interest throughout the University in international and regional studies, behavioral sciences, American history and civilization as well as continued high quality in the subjects of traditional interest in the humanities, social sciences, and sciences in which the Press had always excelled. In the first year of Mr. Wilson's directorship the Press issued 67 titles, in his final year 166, one instance of the growth in its importance in the scholarly world. Among Mr. Wilson's achievements were a

substantial strengthening of the staff, the move to Kittredge Hall and the introduction of new efficiency in Press operations, the establishment of the John Harvard Library (a series of reprints of influential and ordinarily scarce American books), the founding of the Belknap Press of the Harvard University Press (made possible by a bequest by his mother in honor of Waldron P. Belknap, Jr. '20), the near completion of the Loeb Classical Library, the publishing of the Adams Family Papers, and an impressive list of prizes for editorial and scholarly distinction. Mr. Wilson's aim was to see that the Press worked "creatively and imaginatively for the spread of knowledge."

The following deaths occurred among those in the active service of the University:

ANTHONY LEANDER ANDRIKIDES, Research Associate in Biological Chemistry in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery, died February 18, 1969, the day before his sixtieth birthday. He was the hapless victim of a vicious assault and robbery by two unknown men who had invaded his Boston apartment five months before. A native of Smyrna, Dr. Andrikides emigrated to Germany in his youth and received his scientific education at the University of Leipzig (MSc 1930, PhD 1932) and the Technological Institute in Dresden (1932-34). For a time he was an Assistant Professor at Leipzig and then he entered the pharmaceutical industry. From 1946 to 1949 he served as research chief for S. A. Biopharm in Athens, and from 1949 to 1956 he was chief manager of Charicannel & Company, also in Athens. He came to the United States in 1956 as director of research and development for the Norco Company in Philadelphia and for the past ten years had been associated with the Massachusetts General Hospital. He held patents for a number of extractive processes both in Greece and the United States.

MIRKO BASALDELLA, Director of the Design Workshops of the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts and Member of the Faculty of Design, died November 24, 1969, in his sixtieth year. Mirko, as he styled himself, came to Harvard in 1957 to inaugurate the new program in the visual arts which began in the old loft building on Memorial Drive originally occupied by the University Bindery and was transferred to Carpenter Center after its completion in 1963. In his quiet studio on the top floor of Carpenter Mirko continued his work as a sculptor while his influence and example permeated the rest of the building and its frequenters. A gentle, soft-spoken man, Mirko worked in quiet ways, but the discovery of insight and talent evoked

flashes of excitement in his personality. Utterly modest, almost withdrawn in his approach to students, he nevertheless had the unusual quality of making the work of the Center seem to be a joint venture by master and pupil in the unfolding of artistic experience. He first attracted wide international attention with his second-place entry in the London competition for a monument to the unknown Political Prisoner. He was perhaps best known for the monumental bronze gateway he created for the Ardeatine Caves in Rome (1949-50) as a memorial to 320 Italian victims of a punitive massacre in World War II. He won the first prize for sculpture at Sao Paulo in 1956 and at Carrara in 1957, the prize of the Accademia dei Lincei in 1958, and more recently somewhat similar honors in Rome and Florence. Last year he received the Order of Merit of the Republic of Italy. His striking attenuated abstract sculptures, sometimes in bronze or other metals, sometimes in materials like wood or styrofoam, were frequently totem-like in their structure with strong emphasis on surface texture. His work has been exhibited at a number of one-man shows in this country, including one at the Fogg in 1958. The black flag which flew from the roof garden outside his fifth floor Quincy Street studio in the days following his death stated simply how Mirko will be missed in this community.

EDWARD ALBERT CHAPIN, Associate in Entomology, died May 13, 1969, in his seventy-sixth year. Dr. Chapin was a taxonomist who had specialized on certain families of beetles, among them the Scarabaeidae, Cleridae, and Coccinellidae, and he was noted especially for his meticulous work on minute insects, minute land snails and micro-minerals. A graduate of Yale (1916) who took his doctorate at George Washington University in 1923, Dr. Chapin held various government positions from 1917 to 1954, principally with the Bureau of Biological Survey and the U.S. National Museum, where he served as Curator of Insects from 1934 to 1954. At the time of his retirement from government service, he accepted a Harvard appointment which he held for the next fifteen years until his death.

NICHOLAS ERASMUS GOLOVIN, Research Associate to the Program on Technology and Society, died April 27, 1969, in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Golovin had been associated with Harvard for two years, initially as a Research Associate in Applied Physics. He was a graduate of Columbia College (1933) and took the doctorate in physics at George Washington University (1955). While vice president and general manager of a Maryland engineering firm, he served as a consultant to NASA, then joined the NASA staff, and prior to his coming to Harvard

had been Technical Adviser in the Office of Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President.

HAROLD ROLLAND GROVER, Assistant Professor of Naval Science, died May 24, 1969, in his twenty-ninth year in an automobile accident which took the lives of his wife and child as well. A graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy (1963), Lieutenant Grover had served less than seven months with the Naval ROTC unit at Harvard.

HENRY MELVIN HART, JR., Dane Professor of Law, died March 24, 1969, in his sixty-fifth year. During his long and distinguished career he became a noted scholar of the federal courts and the federal system, and his courses on The Legal Process and on The Federal Courts and The Federal System were among the most admired and valued at the Law School. A graduate of the College (1926) and the Law School (1930), he served as law clerk to Mr. Justice Brandeis (1931-32) and then began his Harvard teaching career. But he was never completely removed from governmental responsibility and experience. In 1937-38 he was head attorney with the office of the Solicitor General, in 1939 he was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia, in 1942-45 he was associated general counsel (for price) in the Office of Price Administration and in 1945-46 general counsel of the Office of Economic Stabilization. For his wartime service he received the Presidential Certificate of Merit. His first appointment as a full Professor at Harvard occurred in 1937; twenty years later he became Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professor of Law and in 1961 Dane Professor, one of the three senior chairs in the law faculty. In collaboration with Professor Herbert Wechsler of Columbia University he published *The Federal Courts and the Federal System* in 1953. "My consuming interest is law," he wrote in an autobiographical sketch in 1951, "not law as a lot of sterile rules, but law as a vital process, or group of processes, by which people living together in the same society, or on the face of the same globe, confront their common problems and somehow manage to solve them in such a way as to promote the common good." His critical capacity, his gift for self-expression, and his intellectual distinction led to his selection as Holmes Lecturer in 1962-63, the first member of the Law Faculty to have been thus honored. He was, as Dean Bok has said, "the purest embodiment of the values of the institution to which he devoted his life" — a man of "consuming devotion to his calling," of "passionate devotion to principle," a scholar "of uncompromising honesty and vigor of thought," of "imagination and vision."

DOUGLASS HAMILTON HOWRY, Instructor in Radiology, died June 23, 1969, in his fiftieth year. A Montanan by birth, Dr. Howry received both his college and medical education at the University of Colorado and interned and practiced in Denver. He came to Boston from an assistant professorship in radiology and the directorship of ultrasonic research at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Since 1962 he had been assistant radiologist at the Massachusetts General Hospital as well as Instructor in Radiology. He had written extensively on the use of ultrasonic means for observing body structure and diagnosing disease, a method in which he was a pioneer. In 1957 he received the Gold Medal Award for Outstanding Research from the American Medical Association.

ROMILLY JAMES HEALD JENKINS, Professor of Byzantine History and Literature and Director of Studies of the Byzantine Center at Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection, died September 30, 1969, in his sixty-third year. A classicist by instinct and education, Mr. Jenkins was in the best sense a hellenist and, as a colleague has said, "belonged to that rare and nearly extinct species of scholar that comprehended the entire development of Greek civilization from Homer to the present day." Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, the Chancellor's Medallist in the Classics, student of classical archeology and modern Greek literature, he was Lewis Gibson Lecturer in Modern Greek at Cambridge (1936-46) and Koraës Professor of Modern Greek and Byzantine History, Language and Literature at King's College, London University (1946-60). In 1960 he joined the scholars at Dumbarton Oaks and served as Director of Studies from 1967. He was the author of numerous books, papers and reviews in classical archeology, modern Greek literature, and Byzantine history. He is probably best known for his translation (1949) and commentary (1962) on the treatise *De administrando imperio* by Constantine Porphyrogenitus. Nearly finished at the time of his death was an edition and translation of the letters of the tenth century Patriarch Nicholas Mysticus. He also wrote a number of books aimed at the general intelligent public such as *The Dilessi Murders* (1961), *Byzantium and Byzantinism* (1963) and *Byzantium: The Imperial Centuries* (1966).

STUART ALAN KANTER, Assistant Professor of Social Psychology in the Faculty of Business Administration, died March 24, 1969, in his twenty-ninth year. Mr. Kanter had served at Harvard since receiving his PhD in social psychology at the University of Michigan in

1967 and was in the second year of a three-year appointment at the time of his death.

STEVEN LEE KINGAN, Research Fellow in Biology, died September 19, 1969, in his twenty-seventh year. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he did his graduate work at Wisconsin, receiving the SM in 1967 and the PhD in 1969. He had barely begun his association with Harvard at the time of his death.

ROBERT GREEN McCLOSKEY, Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History and Government, died August 4, 1969, in his fifty-fourth year. One of the most popular Harvard teachers of his time, Mr. McCloskey was noted among the students of the past two decades for his penetrating and rigorous course on "American Constitutional Development" and his lively comments on contemporary American public affairs. A newspaperman in early life he became an analyst for the Michigan Civil Service Commission and administrative assistant to the governor of Michigan before coming to Harvard for his MPA and PhD degrees in 1947 and 1948. He was elected Associate Professor of Government in 1953, Professor in 1958, and Trumbull Professor in 1966. He was Acting Secretary and Secretary of the Faculty of Public Administration 1950-52, served two terms as a Syndic of the Press and was long a Faculty adviser to the Nieman program. In 1969 he was named to an ad hoc committee to study the progress and future of the Nieman Fellowships and also served as a member of the Institute of Politics. Perhaps his most widely known books were *American Conservatism in the Age of Enterprise* (1951) and *The American Supreme Court* (1961). In 1967 he published a two-volume edition of *The Works of James Wilson* (of Pennsylvania), a member of the first Supreme Court of the United States, whose opinions and writings played a major role in the development of the Constitution. At the time of his death he was working on a manuscript concerning the Warren Court and was a member of the presidential commission to prepare a new history of the Court financed by the Oliver Wendell Holmes Bequest. With all these activities he also played a key role in the University. He had served as chairman of the Government Department and was a leader of the "moderate" faculty group prior and subsequent to the events of the spring of 1969.

DONALD DARROW MATSON, Franc D. Ingraham Professor of Neurosurgery, died May 10, 1969, in his fifty-sixth year. One of the leading neurosurgeons of Boston, noted particularly for his brilliant technique in cranial and spinal surgery, Dr. Matson was at the time of his death

Neurosurgeon-in-Chief at the Children's Hospital Medical Center and Neurosurgeon to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. He was a leading spirit in the development in the mid-1940's of the neurological research laboratory at the Children's Hospital and contributed substantially to work of that laboratory in the alleviation of hydrocephalus and the use of plastic materials within the body. Out of this work, in association with his mentor, Dr. Franc D. Ingraham, came the first "shunting" operations making possible the moving of fluid from the lumbar subarachnoidureteral space into the ureter in communicating hydrocephalus and from the lateral ventricles into the ureter in obstructive hydrocephalus. He also helped develop (with Dr. Vannevar Bush of MIT) various stainless steel and plastic valves which made it possible to control the drainage of cerebrospinal fluid. His laboratory also pioneered in the surgical use of polyethylene tubing and film and their application in the operating room, particularly in surgical treatment of craniosynostosis. Dr. Matson's most substantial legacy is in the development and refinement of surgically treating neurological disorders in children and in the clinical literature resulting from his experience. He was the author (with Dr. Ingraham) of *Neurosurgery of Infancy and Childhood* (1953). His teaching, lecturing, and encouragement of high standards in his specialty was widely influential, and it was a special satisfaction to his countless admirers to see him selected as the first occupant of the chair named for his mentor. "He sought only the satisfaction of a perfect outcome for his patients," Dr. Francis D. Moore has written, "and for an educational experience to be derived from each operation for his residents, who learned at his elbow the nature of the skillful act required for the removal of disease or rectification of abnormalities of the brain and spinal cord or their coverings."

HYMAN LOUIS NATERMAN, Clinical Instructor in Medicine, died November 20, 1969, in his sixty-fourth year. An active medical practitioner in Boston, Dr. Naterman was associated with the Beth Israel Hospital and had held various Harvard appointments dating from the fall of 1934. A graduate of the Tufts Medical School, Dr. Naterman was a specialist in the treatment of allergies.

SUSAN DAVENPORT PAGE, Assistant to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for Financial Affairs, died May 18, 1969, in her sixty-first year. A graduate of Mount Holyoke (1931), Miss Page was associated with the secretarial staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital from 1933 to 1949 and then joined the staff of the Medical School which she served for the next twenty busy years, a period of rapidly expanding research and growing interconnections with government- and

foundation-sponsored research agencies. In this connection she became a specialist in staff and faculty benefits and served as a member of the board of directors of the Employees Credit Union and the University Blue Cross-Blue Shield Committee. Her indispensable contributions to Harvard medicine were recognized by her Corporation appointment three years ago as Assistant to the Dean. She was an exemplar of the growing group of extremely capable women who comprise the top echelons of Harvard's "civil service."

NATHANIEL ALWAIS PARKER, Director of Physical Training, died April 18, 1969, in his fifty-eighth year. The major part of his professional life was devoted to showing his fellow man, both athletic and unathletic, how to use his muscles and develop his physical capacities. A graduate of Springfield College (1935) from which he also received the Master's degree in physical education (1938), Mr. Parker joined the Harvard staff in 1946 and became Director of Physical Training in 1957. In this capacity he was responsible for administering the freshman physical training program and for conducting both regular and special exercise programs and for coaching informal sports like judo, karate, gymnastics, and body-building. In these activities he was known to hundreds of undergraduate students as a loyal, helpful and encouraging teacher.

GEORGE ALBERT SMITH, JR., Professor of Business Administration, died October 11, 1969, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Smith came to Harvard in 1932 six years after graduation from the University of Utah and was connected almost continuously with the University from that time forward. He received the MBA degree in 1934 and the PCS in 1937. In the latter year he became Assistant Professor, in 1940 Associate Professor and in 1945 Professor. He served as senior Assistant Dean of the Business School from 1939 until 1945. During the War he was assistant director of the Navy Supply Corps Officers Training School at Harvard. His professional fields of interest embraced business policy, administrative practices and business responsibility in American society. He was the author of *Policy Formulation and Administration* (1950), *Managing Geographically Centralized Companies* (1958) and *Business, Society and the Individual* (1962). He had been a visiting professor at Yale and at Stanford and served as consultant to various educational institutions, business organizations, and government agencies and departments. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, of which his great-grandfather (a kinsman of Joseph Smith) was a leader, Mr. Smith spent some of his post-college pre-Harvard years as a missionary and his church remained an active concern throughout his career.

WILLIAM STEVENSON SMITH, Lecturer on Fine Arts, died January 13, 1969, in his sixty-second year. Since his graduation from Harvard in 1928, Dr. Smith had been associated with the Department of Egyptian Art of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and succeeded to the curatorship of the department in 1956. For almost a decade (1930-39) he assisted Professor George A. Reisner in the excavations of the pyramids of Giza and he took his PhD at Harvard in 1940 with this experience as background. In 1948 he received his first Harvard appointment as a Lecturer in the Fine Arts and began giving an annual half-course in the history of Egyptian art, a practice he continued for twenty years until his death. He was the author of *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting in the Old Kingdom* (1946), *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt* (1958), and *Interconnections of the Ancient Near East* (1965). He also completed and revised the second volume of Professor Reisner's monumental *History of the Giza Metropolis* dealing with the tomb of Queen Hetep-heres, mother of Cheops. He was a devoted scholar who added greatly to man's knowledge of a fascinating chapter in human history.

HENRY ROUSE VIETS, Consultant to the Historical Collections in the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, died July 4, 1969, in his eightieth year. Associated with Harvard in a teaching capacity from 1919 until 1955, principally as an Instructor or Lecturer on Neurology, Dr. Viets was noted for his contributions to the diagnosis and treatment of myasthenia gravis, and a lectureship and scholarship were established in his name at Harvard. Long interested in medical history, Dr. Viets served as Librarian and later as Curator of the Boston Medical Library from 1938 until 1965 and at the time of the association of that library with the Harvard Medical School Library, he became Consultant to the Historical Collections. He was a past president of the American Association for the History of Medicine and had been chairman of the historical committee of the Honorary Consultants of the Army Medical Library. He was the author of seven books and more than a thousand articles and reviews on neurology and medical history.

MARTIN HERMAN WITTENBORG, Associate Professor of Radiology at the Children's Hospital, died August 9, 1969 in his fifty-sixth year. A graduate of Harvard College (1935) and of the Johns Hopkins Medical School (1939), Dr. Wittenborg came back to Boston after World War II, joining the Children's Hospital staff and accepting a Harvard teaching appointment as Research Fellow in Radiology. His specialty became pediatric radiology, and he was responsible for planning the present department at the Children's Hospital. He had

held successive Harvard appointments as Assistant, Instructor, and Assistant and Associate Clinical Professor. Last June he reached professorial rank concurrent with his position as Chief of the Department of Radiology at the Children's Hospital. He was a past president of the Society for Pediatric Radiology and of the Roentgen Ray Society, and he had been a consultant to the World Health Organization on radiation problems and on questions of nutrition and growth among the Indian peoples of Central America.

GEORGE WALLACE WOODWORTH, James Edward Ditson Professor of Music, died July 18, 1969, in his sixty-seventh year. In almost fifty years at Harvard, as teacher and student, Woody communicated enthusiasm and a respect for quality and excellence. A devoted pupil of the late Archibald T. Davison whom he later succeeded in the Ditson chair, Woody joined the teaching staff of the Music Department in 1925, became Instructor in 1930, Assistant Professor in 1938, Associate Professor in 1940, and held the Ditson Professorship from 1954 until his death. Thousands of Harvard students and alumni had taken his introductory course (Music 1) in the history of music while hundreds of others came under his tutelage in the Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society, and the University Choir. Always helpful in the worship services of the Memorial Church, he began his work as assistant organist and choirmaster in the early 1930's and was appointed Organist and Choirmaster in 1940, posts he held for eighteen years. It was a tribute to his position in the community and evidence of his appreciation of an academic society composed of both senior and junior members that he was appointed to and accepted the acting Mastership of Adams House in 1965-66. He encouraged generations of students to the highest standards of listening and performance, and the memory of this joyous and exceptional teacher will long endure at Harvard and in the musical community outside its walls.

ANTHONY ZOVICKIAN, Assistant in Otolaryngology, died May 21, 1969, in his fifty-first year. Dr. Zovickian, who was on the staff of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, had been associated with Harvard's clinical teaching program since 1964. A graduate of Harvard College (1940) and of the Yale School of Medicine (1943) he had taught at Yale, Johns Hopkins, and Boston University while practising his specialty, plastic surgery. He was known as a fine teacher both in the operating room and in the out-patient clinic, and he was the author of a number of papers concerning surgical treatment of the nose, mouth and throat.

Appointments & Retirements

The following served for the first time as visiting professors during the year:

- Professor DUILIO ARIGONI, of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, in chemistry;
Associate Professor ELIYAHU ASHTOR, of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in history;
Professor JOSEPH SCHOLOM BERLINER, of Brandeis University, in economics;
Assistant Professor DEBAJIT KUMAR BISWAS, of the Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, in bacteriology and immunology;
Associate Professor RICHARD PAUL BUNGE, of Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, in neurobiology;
Professor RODERICK MILTON CHISHOLM, of Brown University, in philosophy;
Professor GEORGE CONTOPOULOS, of the University of Thessaloniki, Greece, in astronomy;
Professor GEORGE RAMSAY COOK, of the University of Toronto, in Canadian studies;
Professor SAMUEL NOAH EISENSTADT, of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in sociology;
Professor NATHAN GLAZER, of the University of California, Berkeley, in education and social structure;
Professor RONALD GRIMSLEY, of the University of Bristol, in French and comparative literature;
Professor DONALD GENE HALPER, of Stanford University, in business administration;
Associate Professor DONALD LEE HARNETT, of Indiana University, in business administration;
Professor DAN FENNO HENDERSON, of the University of Washington, in Japanese law;
Professor ROBERT HODGSON HEPTINSTALL, of Johns Hopkins University, in pathology;
Professor CARL HIRSCH, of Gothenburg University, Sweden, in orthopedic surgery;
Professor LAURENCE IANNACCONE, of New York University, in education;
Professor ICKO IBEN, JR., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in astronomy;

Professor WALTER ISARD, of the University of Pennsylvania, in regional science;
 Professor MICHAEL JAFFÉ, of King's College, University of Cambridge, in fine arts;
 Professor ELIE KEDOURIE, of the London School of Economics and Political Science, in modern middle eastern history;
 Professor JOHN WEBSTER KIRKLIN, of the University of Alabama Medical College, in surgery;
 Associate Professor CHARLES MAURICE LAPIERE, of the State University of Liège, Belgium, in dermatology;
 Dr. HARRY LEVINSON, Director of the Division of Industrial Mental Health, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, Thomas Henry Carroll Ford Foundation Distinguished Visiting Professor of Business Administration;
 Professor KWANG-CHING LIU, of the University of California, Davis, in history;
 Professor WILLIAM LLOYD MACDONALD, of Smith College, in fine arts and visual and environmental studies;
 Associate Professor OTTO MAX MARX, of the Boston University School of Medicine, in the history of medicine;
 Professor TADEUSZ BRONISLAW MASSALSKI, of Carnegie-Mellon University, in materials science;
 Professor TADEUSZ I. MATUSZEWSKI, of Laval University, Quebec, in economics;
 Dr. PATRICK MEARES, of the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, in biophysics;
 Professor JARAVA LAL MEHTA, of Banaras Hindu University, India, in world religions;
 Professor K. ALVIN MERENDINO, of the University of Washington, in surgery;
 Associate Professor ROBERT WILSON MULLINS, of Northeastern University, in business administration;
 Professor ROBERT HARRY MUNDHEIM, of the University of Pennsylvania, in law;
 Professor ELLIS BATTEN PAGE, of the University of Connecticut, in education;
 Professor SAMUEL PAUL, of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in business administration;
 Professor ALESSANDRO DEGIOVANNI PIZZORNO, of the University of Urbino, Italy, in government;
 Professor AMARTYA KUMAR SEN, of the University of Delhi, India, in economics;
 Clinical Professor EDWIN S. SHNEIDMAN, of The George Washington University School of Medicine, in clinical psychology;

Professor PEKKA ANSSI SOILA, of the University of Helsinki, Finland, in radiology;
 Dr. HERMAN DAY SUIT, of the University of Texas, Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller-American Cancer Society Visiting Professor of Radiology;
 Dean FERNANDO BELAUNDE TERRY, of the National University of Central Peru, in city and regional planning;
 Associate Professor ROBERT CAMPBELL TOWNSEND, of Amherst College, in education;
 Professor EMILY DICKINSON TOWNSEND VERMEULE, of Wellesley College, James C. Loeb Visiting Professor of Classical Philology;
 Professor RALPH JOSIAH PATRICK WEDGWOOD, of the University of Washington School of Medicine, in pediatrics;
 Dr. PAUL NORMAN YLVISAKER, Commissioner, Department of Community Affairs, Trenton, New Jersey, Williams Visiting Professor in City and Regional Planning.

The following received appointments to fill lectureships during the academic year 1968-69:

Professor ALEXANDER MORDECAI BICKEL, of Yale University Law School, Oliver Wendell Holmes Lecturer;
 The Honorable RAMSEY CLARK, former Attorney General of the United States, Frederic William Atherton Lecturer in Dunster House;
 Dr. JOHN WILLIAM GARDNER, Chairman, The Urban Coalition, Godkin Lecturer;
 Professor MURRAY GELL-MANN, of the California Institute of Technology, Morris Loeb Lecturer on Physics;
 Professor ZVI GRILICHES, of the University of Chicago, Lecturer on Political Economy;
 Dr. HUGH ESMOR HUXLEY, of Churchill College, University of Cambridge, Edward K. Dunham Lecturer;
 Professor HARRY G. JOHNSON, of the University of Chicago, Lecturer on Political Economy;
 Professor ANTON LANG, of Michigan State University, John M. Prather Lecturer on Biology;
 Professor PAUL LOUIS LEHMANN, of Union Theological Seminary in New York, William Belden Noble Lecturer;
 Professor COSTIN NENITZESCU, of Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest, Max Tishler Lecturer on Chemistry;
 Professor ALESSANDRO DEGIOVANNI PIZZORNO, of Urbino University, Lauro de Bosis Lecturer in the History of Italian Civilization;

Dr. DONALD DARNLEY REID, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Cutter Lecturer on Preventive Medicine;
Professor JOAN ROBINSON, of the University of Cambridge, Lecturer on Political Economy;
Professor ROGER HUNTINGTON SESSIONS, *Emeritus*, of Princeton University, Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry;
Professor LEON PRUDENT CHARLES VAN HOVE, of the University of Utrecht, Morris Loeb Lecturer on Physics;
Professor JOHN CHARLES WHEATLEY, of the University of California, San Diego at La Jolla, Morris Loeb Lecturer on Physics.

The following full professors were elected to established chairs, effective during the academic year under review:

ROBERT NEWTON ANTHONY, Ross Graham Walker Professor of Management Controls;
GARRETT BIRKHOFF, George Putnam Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics;
ELIAS JAMES COREY, Sheldon Emery Professor of Organic Chemistry;
WILLIAM JOHN CURRAN, Frances Glessner Lee Professor of Legal Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine and in the Faculty of Public Health;
JAMES STEMBLE DUESENBERY, William Joseph Maier Professor of Money and Banking;
MOSES JUDAH FOLKMAN, Julia Dyckman Andrus Professor of Pediatric Surgery;
FRANKLIN LEWIS FORD, McLean Professor of Ancient and Modern History;
LAWRENCE EDWARD FOURAKER, Edsel Bryant Ford Professor of Business Administration;
DAVID GALLAND FREIMAN, Mallinckrodt Professor of Pathology;
WALTER FREDERICK FRESE, Lovett-Learned Professor of Business Administration;
NORMAN GESCHWIND, James Jackson Putnam Professor of Neurology;
RICHARD MEAD GOODY, Mallinckrodt Professor of Planetary Physics (vacating Abbott Lawrence Rotch Professorship of Dynamic Meteorology);
WILLIAM ROBERT HUTCHISON, Charles Warren Professor of the History of Religion in America;
JAMES HARRIMAN JANDL, George Richards Minot Professor of Medicine;
GORDON DESTER KAUFMAN, Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr. Professor of Divinity;

HERBERT CHANOCH KELMAN, Richard Clarke Cabot Professor of Social Ethics;
 HELMUT HEINRICH KOESTER, Winn Professor of Ecclesiastical History (continuing as John H. Morison Professor of New Testament);
 HENRY IRVING KOHN, David Wesley Gaiser Professor of Radiation Biology (vacating Alvan T. and Viola D. Fuller-American Cancer Society Professorship of Radiology);
 RAIMUNDO LIDA, Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures;
 GEORGE WHITELAW MACKEY, Landon T. Clay Professor of Mathematics and Theoretical Science;
 DONALD DARROW MATSON, Franc D. Ingraham Professor of Neurosurgery (whose death has been recorded);
 JOHN RICHARD PAPPENHEIMER, George Higginson Professor of Physiology;
 PETER SILAS PERSHAN, Gordon McKay Professor of Applied Physics;
 CHARLES PHILIP PRICE, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals;
 ALLAN RICHARD ROBINSON, Gordon McKay Professor of Geophysical Fluid Dynamics;
 ELI SHAPIRO, Sylvan C. Coleman Professor of Financial Management;
 RICHARD LEON SIDMAN, Bullard Professor of Neuropathology;
 KRISTER STENDAHL, John Lord O'Brien Professor of Divinity (vacating Frothingham Professorship of Biblical Studies);
 STANLEY STERLING SURREY, Jeremiah Smith, Jr. Professor of Law;
 GEORGE WALD, Higgins Professor of Biology;
 FRED LAWRENCE WHIPPLE, Phillips Professor of Astronomy;
 SHELDON HAROLD WHITE, Roy Edward Larsen Professor of Educational Psychology.

The following were voted professorial rank without limit of time during the academic year:

STANLEY JAMES ADELSTEIN, Associate Professor of Radiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital;
 MILTON HAROLD ALPER, Associate Professor of Anaesthesia;
 KENNETH JOSEPH ARROW, Professor of Economics;
 KARL FRANK AUSTEN, Professor of Medicine;
 JOSEPH DIEHL BEASLEY, Professor of Population and Public Health in the Faculty of Public Health;
 WILLIAM HINES BOSSERT, Associate Professor of Applied Mathematics;
 CHARLES JOHN CHRISTENSON, Professor of Business Administration;
 HARVEY GALLAGHER COX, JR., Professor of Divinity;
 CHARLES SPRECHER DAVIDSON, Professor of Medicine;

DANTE MICHELE DELLA TERZA, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures;
 PAUL MAXMILLIAN DENSEN, Professor of Community Health in the Department of Health Services Administration in the School of Public Health;
 WILLIAM AUGUST DOEBELE, JR., Professor of Advanced Environmental Studies in the Field of Implementation in the Graduate School of Design;
 MONROE DAVIS EATON, Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology;
 DONALD LEE FANGER, Professor of Slavic and Comparative Literature;
 MARTIN STUART FELDSTEIN, Associate Professor of Economics;
 HOWARD STANLEY FRAZIER, Associate Professor of Medicine at the Beth Israel Hospital;
 EMANUEL A. FRIEDMAN, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology;
 WALTER GILBERT, Professor of Biophysics;
 OWEN JAY GINGERICH, Associate Professor of Astronomy and of the History of Science;
 IRVING HYMAN GOLDBERG, Professor of Medicine;
 NELSON GOODMAN, Professor of Philosophy;
 GUIDO GUIDOTH, Associate Professor of Biology;
 KARL SIEGFRIED GUTHKE, Professor of German Literature;
 CHARLES MONROE HAAR, Professor of Law;
 EDGAR HABER, Associate Professor of Medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital;
 PATRICK DEWES HANAN, Professor of Chinese Literature;
 HAROLD JOHN HANHAM, Professor of History;
 HEISUKE HIRONAKA, Professor of Mathematics;
 JOHN WOODSIDE HUTCHINSON, Associate Professor of Applied Mechanics;
 NICOLAE ILIESCU, Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures;
 JOHN FORREST KAIN, Associate Professor of Economics;
 MORRIS JOHN KARNOVSKY, Professor of Pathology;
 LAWRENCE KOHLBERG, Professor of Education and Social Psychology;
 STEPHEN MARTIN KRANE, Associate Professor of Medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital;
 EDWARD ARTHUR KRAVITZ, Associate Professor of Neurobiology;
 SUSUMU KUNO, Associate Professor of Linguistics;
 ARTHUR CHUTE MCGILL, Professor of Theology;
 JAMES LARRIMORE MCKENNEY, Professor of Business Administration;
 WALLACE TREVETHIC MACCAFFREY, Professor of History;
 STEPHEN ALAN MARGLIN, Associate Professor of Economics;
 JESSE WILLIAM MARKHAM, Professor of Business Administration;
 HARRY ZACHARY MELLINS, Professor of Radiology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital;

DAVID GORDON MITTEN, Associate Professor of Classical Art and Archaeology;
 THOMAS FRASER PETTIGREW, Professor of Social Psychology;
 JOEL MILES PORTE, Associate Professor of English;
 RICHARD SELIG ROSENBLOOM, Professor of Business Administration;
 JOHN MAX ROSENFELD, Professor of Fine Arts;
 ARTHUR SCHLEIFER, JR., Professor of Business Administration;
 ELVIN VAVRINEC SEMRAD, Professor of Psychiatry at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center;
 ARTHUR KASKEL SOLOMON, Professor of Biophysics;
 PHILIP JAMES STONE III, Associate Professor of Social Relations;
 JOHN STRUGNELL, Professor of Christian Origins;
 DONALD FRANK TURNER, Professor of Law;
 RICHARD FRANKLIN VANCIL, Professor of Business Administration;
 FRANÇOIS CLAUDE DENIS VIGIER, Professor of City Planning and Urban Design;
 FRANZ VON LICHTENBERG, Associate Professor of Pathology at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital;
 WARREN ERNEST CLYDE WACKER, Associate Professor of Medicine;
 RICHARD EUGENE WALTON, Professor of Business Administration;
 LLOYD LOBELL WEINREB, Professor of Law;
 HARRISON COLYAR WHITE, Professor of Sociology;
 CHARLES ALLEN WHITNEY, Professor of Astronomy;
 THOMAS HASTINGS WILSON, Professor of Physiology.

The following additional appointments without limit of time were effective during the academic year 1968-69:

MERTON CHARLES BARSTOW, JR., Director of the Office for Research Contracts;
 JOHN TORREY BETHELL, Editor of the *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*;
 COSTELLO JOY BISHOP, Promotion Manager of the Harvard University Press;
 HAROLD JOHN BLOOMQUIST, Librarian in the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine;
 DEREK CURTIS BOK, Dean of the Faculty of Law;
 WILLIAM JOSEPH BRATHWAITE, Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Comptroller;
 REUBEN ARTHUR BROWER, Honorary Associate and Former Master of Adams House;
 BENJAMIN HOUSTON BROWN, Adviser to the Fellows in the Center for International Affairs;
 HOWARD MORRIS BROWN, Purchasing Agent for the Cambridge Electron Accelerator;

JOAN BRUCE, Personnel Officer;
 ANNE PITTS CARTER, Director of Research in the Harvard Economic
 Research Project, Senior Research Associate in Economics;
 MURRAY CHASTAIN, Bio-medical Editor of the Harvard University
 Press;
 MARGARET FITTS CURRIER, Administrative Assistant in the Office of the
 Chairman of the Chemistry Department;
 ALBERT DAMON, Senior Research Associate in the Peabody Museum,
 Curator of Medical Anthropology;
 PAUL MAXMILLIAN DENSEN, Director of the Center for Community
 Health and Medical Care;
 BOYD IRVEN DEVORE, Curator of Primatology;
 DAVID DECKER DIX, Associate Director of the Harvard Computing
 Center;
 MONROE DAVIS EATON, Ruby Boyer Miller Fellow in Medical Re-
 search;
 JAMES JOSEPH FEENEY, Director of the Medical Area Health Service
 and Physician to the University Health Services;
 JOHN HOUSTON FINLEY, Honorary Associate and Former Master of
 Eliot House;
 FRANKLIN LEWIS FORD, Senior Fellow of the Society of Fellows;
 JOHN PARKER GILBERT, Staff Statistician in the Harvard Computing
 Center;
 PAUL GOLDBABER, Dean of the School of Dental Medicine;
 MARK A. GOODE, Administrative Assistant for Community Relations in
 the Faculty of Medicine;
 EDWARD STANLEY GRUSON, Assistant to the President for Community
 Affairs;
 IRENE WARD HARKINS, Administrative Assistant to the Deans of the
 Division of Engineering and Applied Physics;
 ALAN EDWARD HEIMERT, Master of Eliot House;
 PHILIP HOFER, Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Harvard
 College Library, *Emeritus*;
 ROMAN JAKOBSON, Honorary Associate of the Board of Scholars (at
 the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection);
 DAVID ALAN JONES, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds in the
 Business School and Athletic Area;
 ROBERT JAMES KIELY, Director of Expository Writing;
 RICHARD KRAUTHEIMER, Honorary Associate of the Board of Scholars
 (at the Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection);
 KAY SPRINGSTEEN LACOSS, Staff Dietitian for the Food Services Depart-
 ment;
 HAROLD FRANCIS LANGLEY, Superintendent of the Harvard College
 Library;

FRANCIS ARTHUR LAWTON, Assistant to the Director of the Laboratories
 of the Division of Engineering and Applied Physics;
 RICHARD GORDON LEAHY, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Arts and
 Sciences for Resources and Planning;
 WILLIAM LILLER, Master of Adams House;
 DERWOOD WARNER LOCKARD, Curator of Middle Eastern Ethnography;
 CHARLES PEIRSON LYMAN, Curator of Mammalogy in the Museum of
 Comparative Zoology;
 PETER STARKWEATHER MCKINNEY, Director of the Laboratories of the
 Division of Engineering and Applied Physics and Lecturer on
 Applied Chemistry;
 EMMANUEL GEORGE MESTHENE, Director of the Program on Tech-
 nology and Society;
 WILLIAM EDWARD MINI, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds in
 the College Area;
 AGNES MONGAN, Director of the William Hayes Fogg Art Museum;
 LARRY GILES MOWERS, Assistant Librarian for Microforms of Music of
 the Isham Memorial Library;
 JOHN CASE NEMIAH, Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine;
 MARTIN NORR, Research Associate in Law;
 DOUGLAS WRIGHT PALMER, Director of the Office for Administrative
 Systems Analysis;
 WILLIAM HAMBLETON PARKINSON, Senior Research Associate in the
 Harvard College Observatory;
 GEOFFREY PERCY PATON POLLITT, Director of the Biological Labora-
 tories;
 HARRY EVELYN DORR POLLOCK, Honorary Curator of Maya Archae-
 ology;
 DONALD GILSON PORTER, Administrative Assistant in the Office for
 Research Contracts;
 CHARLES PHILIP PRICE, Preacher to the University and Chairman of the
 Board of Preachers;
 EDMOND MORDEN REEVES, Senior Research Associate in the Harvard
 College Observatory;
 ALBERT MARTIN SACKS, Associate Dean of the Law School;
 LOUIS ANTHONY SASSO, JR., Assistant University Librarian;
 RICHARD EVANS SCHULTES, Executive Director of the Botanical Mu-
 seum;
 DOUGLAS SCHWALBE, Promotion Manager of the Loeb Drama Center;
 THOMAS LEO SEXTON, Business Manager of the Harvard Computing
 Center;
 MARSHAL DONALD SILVERMAN, System Project Manager in the Office
 for Administrative Systems Analysis;
 RUSSELL AVINGTON SIMPSON, Assistant Dean and Director of Admis-
 sions in the Law School;

JOHN GEORGE SITES, Assistant Director of the University Printing Office;
 WARREN RICHARD STOCKWOOD, Associate Director of the Chemical Laboratories;
 THOMAS HUME TINGEY, Senior Staff Analyst at the Harvard Computing Center;
 FRANCIS SKIDDY VON STADE, JR., Master of Mather House;
 GEORGE LAWRENCE WALSH, Captain of University Police;
 JOHN WESLEY MAYHEW WHITING, Curator of African Ethnology;
 STEPHEN WILLIAMS, Director of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology;
 ALAN ATHOLL WINSLOW, Industrial Engineer in the Department of Buildings and Grounds;
 CHARLES SAMUEL WOODBURY, Circulation Librarian in the Andover-Harvard Theological Library;
 JAMES DIMITRIOS YANNATOS, Lecturer on Music;
 ALONZO SMYTHE YERBY, Associate Dean for Community Affairs in the Faculty of Public Health.

The following visiting lecturers were in service for the first time during the past year:

Adjunct Professor HERMAN THOMAS AUSTERN, of New York University, in law from practice;
 Professor PAUL BRUCE BEESON, of the University of Oxford, in medicine;
 Assistant Professor SUZANNE DORIS BERGER, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in government;
 Dr. SIEGFRIED MICHAEL BREUNING, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in transportation;
 The Reverend GILBERT HAVEN CALDWELL, of the United Methodist Church, Boston, in the Department of the Church;
 Assistant Professor LOIS SWIRNOFF CHARNEY, of the University of California, Los Angeles, in visual and environmental studies;
 Associate Professor MARK SYDNEY CHAYEN, of Tel Aviv University, Israel, in anaesthesia;
 Dr. ROBERT M. W. DIXON, of University College, University of London, in linguistics;
 Mr. JAMES DOOLAND, of University College, National University of Ireland, in business administration;
 Assistant Professor GERALD BOB DWORKIN, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in philosophy;
 Associate Professor CLIFFORD JOHN EARLE, JR., of Cornell University, in mathematics;

Dr. ROGER JOHNSTON EDWARDS, in prosthetic dentistry;
 Dr. MOHAMED AHMED ABDAL KADER EL DEEB, of the University of
 Alexandria, Egypt, in radiology;
 Assistant Professor AZIZA HANNA SOLIMAN FAM, of the University of
 Cairo, Egypt, in anatomy;
 Associate Professor ANNE DAVIDSON FERRY, of Boston College, in
 general education;
 Dr. PHAEDON FESSAS, of the University of Athens, Greece, in pediatrics;
 Associate Professor MONTGOMERY FURTH, of the University of Cali-
 fornia, Los Angeles, in philosophy;
 Mr. BEN-ZION GOLD, Director of Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel House, in
 Jewish studies;
 Professor GWYNETH JUNE GOODFIELD-TOULMIN, of Wellesley College,
 in the history of science;
 Dr. MIRKO GRMEK, of the National Center of Scientific Research, Paris,
 in the history of medicine;
 Dr. LARS OLOV HARTMAN, of the University of Uppsala, Sweden, in
 New Testament studies;
 Mr. ULRIC ST. CLAIR HAYNES, JR., President of Management Forma-
 tion, Incorporated, New York, in business administration;
 Associate Professor KENNETH HELLER, of Indiana University, in psy-
 chology;
 Dr. ANATOL WOLF HOLT, Director of Advanced Systems, Applied
 Data Research, Princeton, in computer science;
 Dr. JOHN BOSWELL HUDSON, of Abt Associates, Incorporated, Cam-
 bridge, in city planning;
 Assistant Professor CHRISTOPHER PRESTIGE JONES, of the University of
 Toronto, in the classics;
 Dr. BENJAMIN KAMINER, of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods
 Hole, in anatomy;
 Professor YOSHINORI KIDANI, of Nagoya University, Japan, in biological
 chemistry;
 Dean AUBREY LEATHAM, of the Institute of Cardiology, British Post-
 graduate Medical Foundation, London, in medicine;
 Professor DAVID BENJAMIN LEWIN, of the State University of New
 York at Stony Brook, in music;
 Assistant Professor LARS CHRISTOFFER LÖNNROTH, of the University of
 California, Berkeley, in Scandinavian;
 Assistant Professor PARDEE LOWE, JR., of Cornell University, in Ger-
 manic languages and literatures and linguistics;
 Associate Professor HEINZ MARTIN LUBASZ, of Brandeis University,
 in history;
 The Reverend GEORGE W. MACRAE, S.J., of Weston College and
 Boston College, in Christian origins;

Associate Professor CURTIS PERRY McLAUGHLIN, of the University of North Carolina, in health systems analysis;
 Associate Professor THOMAS CHARLES MERIGAN, of the Stanford University School of Medicine, in medicine;
 Mr. KENNETH WILLIAM NELSON, Director, Department of Hygiene and Agricultural Research, American Smelting and Refining Company, Salt Lake City, in environmental health;
 Dr. PATRICK KARL O'BRIEN, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, in economics;
 Professor OLLE OLSSON, of the University of Lund, Sweden, in radiology;
 Dr. JOSEPH B. PARKER, JR., of the University of Kentucky College of Medicine, in psychiatry;
 Associate Professor CHARLES DACRE PARSONS, of Columbia University, in philosophy;
 Dr. JOHN ANTHONY PARSONS, of the National Institute for Medical Research, London, in medicine;
 Mr. WILLIAM JAMES POORVU, President of the Essex Capital Corporation, Boston, on real estate;
 Assistant Professor HAL BATES RICHESON, of the University of Iowa College of Medicine, in medicine;
 Assistant Professor BRUCE J. RIGSBY, of the University of New Mexico, in linguistics;
 Dr. PETER GERARD RIVIERE, of the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, in social anthropology;
 Dean WILLIAM RAYMOND ROGERS, JR., of Earlham College, Indiana, in pastoral counseling;
 Mr. ROBERT SAUDEK, Director of the Institute of Film and Television, New York University, in visual studies;
 Associate Professor JOERG SCHAEFER, of the University of Massachusetts, in German;
 Mr. HARRY FRANK SCHULTE, of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico, in environmental health engineering;
 Professor WILLIAM BERNARD SEAMAN, of Columbia University Presbyterian Medical Center, in radiology;
 Dr. VLADIMIR SMETÁČEK, of Charles University, Prague, in Slavic languages and literatures;
 Dr. CHEVES McCORD SMYTHE, of Northwestern University Medical School, in medicine;
 Associate Clinical Professor HARRY STATLAND, of the University of Kansas Medical Center, in medicine;
 Dr. JONATHAN STEINBERG, of Trinity Hall, University of Cambridge, in history;
 Assistant Professor THURE OSKAR STENSTRÖM, of the University of Uppsala, Sweden, in German and comparative literature;

Mr. COLIN STRANG, of King's College, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in philosophy;
 Associate Professor WOLFIE TRAUB, of the Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel, in biological chemistry;
 Assistant Professor REIKO TSUKIMURA, of the University of Minnesota, in Japanese;
 Dr. JAAP VAN DER SLUYS VEER, of the State University of Leyden, Netherlands, in medicine;
 Assistant Professor DIETER WEBER, of the University of Bochum, Germany, in Iranian;
 Assistant Professor RICHARD PETER WEDEEN, of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, in medicine;
 Professor JAMES BARNES WYNGAARDEN, of Duke University School of Medicine, in medicine;
 Professor EDWIN STANLEY ZOLIK, of DePaul University, Chicago, in psychology.

The following Officers of Instruction and Administration retired from active service during the year under review:

MARGARET CLARKE AUERDAHL, Assistant Director of Placement in the Graduate School of Business Administration;
 MARGARET GUSS BARNABY, Director of Alumni Affairs in the School of Public Health;
 PAUL HERMAN BUCK, University Professor;
 MORTIMER COOK BUDLONG, Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Registrar of Harvard College and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences;
 DAVID FARQUHAR CAVERS, Fessenden Professor of Law;
 JOHN FORREST CHAPMAN, Executive Editor of the *Harvard Business Review*;
 OLIVER COPE, Professor of Surgery;
 CORA ALICE DuBOIS, Samuel Zemurray, Jr. and Doris Zemurray Stone-Radcliffe Professor of Anthropology;
 LAURENCE BREWSTER ELLIS, Clinical Professor of Medicine;
 EUGENE CHARLES EPPINGER, Clinical Professor of Medicine (continuing as Physician to the University Health Services);
 RICHARD VINCENT GILBERT, Development Adviser of the Development Advisory Service of the Center for International Affairs;
 JULIE GRENIER, Associate Editor of the *Harvard Law School Bulletin*;
 HARRY HEIMANN, Senior Research Associate in Environmental Health in the Department of Physiology in the School of Public Health (continuing as Visiting Lecturer on Occupational Medicine in the School of Public Health);

WALTER BARTON LEACH, Story Professor of Law;
 FLORENCE KINNAIRD LEETCH, Director of the Appointment Office in the
 Faculty of Arts and Sciences;
 EDWARD SAGENDORPH MASON, Lamont University Professor (continuing
 as Consultant in the Development Advisory Service of the
 Center for International Affairs);
 ELLIOTT PERKINS, Professor of History;
 PHILIP AUSTIN PUTNAM, Associate Librarian of the Law Library;
 JAMES ROBBINS REYNOLDS, Assistant to the President for Development;
 CECIL AUSTIN ROBERTS, Director of Buildings and Grounds and of the
 Planning Office;
 JOSÉ LUIS SERT, Professor of Architecture, Dean of the Faculty of
 Design;
 CLIFFORD KENYON SHIPTON, Custodian of the University Archives;
 DAN THROOP SMITH, Professor of Finance;
 ANNA ELIZABETH SPANG, Assistant Librarian for Technical Services
 in the Baker Library;
 LEO CUMMINGS SULLIVAN, Manager of Machine Accounting;
 JOHN LINCOLN SWEENEY, Curator of the Farnsworth and Poetry Rooms
 and Subject Specialist in English Literature in the Harvard College
 Library;
 JOHN SEYMOUR THACHER, Director of the Dumbarton Oaks Research
 Library and Collection;
 ELIZABETH LEMONDS TULLOCH, Librarian of the Department of Chem-
 istry;
 JOHN HASBROUCK VAN VLECK, Hollis Professor of Mathematics and
 Natural Philosophy;
 ROBERT WINTHROP WHITE, Professor of Clinical Psychology;
 OSCAR ZARISKI, Dwight Parker Robinson Professor of Mathematics.

The following resignations were accepted, effective during the academic year under review:

JAMES RIESER BRIGHT, Professor of Business Administration;
 ROBERT OSCAR COMEAU, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings and
 Grounds in the North Yard Area;
 JAMES CAMPBELL DEVENNEY, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds
 in the College Area;
 STEPHEN HERBERT FULLER, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Business
 Administration for External Affairs (continuing as Professor of
 Business Administration);
 ROBERT EDWARD GENTRY, Director of the Office for Research Con-
 tracts;
 NEAL GROSS, Professor of Education and Sociology;

PETER KAY GUNNESS, Director of the Financial Aid Office of Harvard College;
 GEORGE RICHARD HUGUENIN, Senior Research Associate in the Harvard College Observatory;
 HÉCTOR CARLOS INGRAO, Senior Research Associate in the Harvard College Observatory (continuing as Associate of the Harvard College Observatory);
 EDWARD GRAHAM KAELEBER, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Education;
 MANFRED LESLIE KARNOVSKY, Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine (continuing as Harold T. White Professor of Biological Chemistry);
 WARREN CARL LACKSTROM, Personnel Systems Analyst;
 JESSE CALDWELL LEATHERWOOD, Administrative Assistant to the Dean of the School of Dental Medicine;
 GUIDO MAJNO, Associate Professor of Pathology;
 MARY GAIL WILLIAMS MELLON, Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Dean of the Faculty of Education;
 VACLAV MOSTECKY, Assistant Librarian for Public Service in the Law Library;
 JAMES HOWARD OAKS, Associate Dean of the School of Dental Medicine for Student Affairs;
 WAYNE ALBERT O'NEIL, Professor of Education and Linguistics (continuing as Lecturer on Education);
 HENRY ROZOVSKY, Associate Director of the East Asian Research Center (continuing as Professor of Economics);
 GAIL STOCKER, Administrative Assistant to the Dean of the Faculty of Public Health;
 IVAN EDWARD SUTHERLAND, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering;
 ULLRICH GEORG TRENDELENBURG, Associate Professor of Pharmacology;
 ARTHUR DONALD TROTTEBERG, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for Resources and Planning;
 ROBERT WHITMAN, Assistant Director of Personnel.

NATHAN M. PUSEY
President

January 12, 1970