

# CLASS of '61

**45th Reunion**

**October 6, 2006**

**Faculty Notes**

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**The faculty members** for whom tonight's tables are named, and whose profiles are yours to keep, were selected based on suggestions from classmates as well as how much information was available—plus how much time I had to devote to this! They are all deceased.

**Some Google listings** went on forever (Kerr and Seaborg, of course, but also Teller and tenBroek), while I could hardly find anything on others, which is why they didn't make the cut.

**The biographical information**, which I hope is accurate, was gleaned from a number of sources, but I relied most heavily on our good friends at the Library, which is an absolute treasure trove. It was especially useful at long-distance. Please thank David Duer and Susan Snyder, who responded promptly to emails. I took them at their word and have reproduced large chunks of material, some of it seriously edited!

**The oral histories** that are available online are also quite fascinating. I spent hours reading Arleigh Williams' recollections and barely scratched the surface. The Class of 1931 is to be commended for funding this project:

“To further the documentation of the University's impact on state and nation, Berkeley's Class of 1931, as their class gift on the occasion of their fiftieth anniversary, endowed an oral history series titled “The University of California, Source of Community Leaders.” The series reflects President Sproul's vision by recording the contributions of the University's alumni, faculty members and administrators. The first oral history focused on President Sproul himself. Interviews with thirty-four key individuals dealt with his career from student years in the early 1900s through his term as the University's eleventh President, from 1930-1958.”

**In the course of my research**, I also learned quite a bit that I didn't know, and I hope some of you will learn something new as well.

**Perhaps more bios** can be developed and posted on the website, where these already are, thanks to Bruce Kane—send me your suggestions!

—Janie Semple Wood  
[sowhatsup@alum.calberkeley.org](mailto:sowhatsup@alum.calberkeley.org)

PS—don't forget to visit [http://www.kaneprod.com/Classof61/!](http://www.kaneprod.com/Classof61/)



# EUGENE BURDICK—POLITICAL SCIENCE 1918 - 1965

**According to** the obituary written for the University's digital archives by Peter Odegard, Robert Scalapino and Paul Seabury, "When told the Book-of-the-Month Club had selected *The Ninth Wave* for distribution, [Burdick] remarked: 'Isn't that wonderful! I now have nearly everything a man can ask for: membership on the University of California, financial success, a beautiful wife, two daughters and a son! Now all I want is to see Adlai Stevenson President of the United States.'"

## **Factoids:**

- Majored in **psychology** at Stanford
- Served as Lt. Cdr. in the **U. S. Navy**, Pacific theater
- **Rhodes Scholar** 1948
- **Author** of "Rest Camp on Maui" (short story, 1947), *The Ninth Wave* (1956), *The Ugly American* (1958, in collaboration with William J. Lederer) and *Fail-Safe* (1960, in collaboration with Harvey Wheeler)
- Consultant for the **Peace Corps**

**"Burdick as a teacher** was one of rare talent and commitment, especially with smaller groups of imaginative students. He held them to high academic standards. Never boastful or tough in mood or manner, he was modestly inquiring rather than dogmatic. In consequence, he established and maintained that empathy of master and student which marks the most excellent teaching.

**"When an integrated course** in the social sciences was established in Berkeley in 1957, Burdick became a member of a brilliant staff of young teachers representing political science, economics, sociology, and philosophy responsible for the conduct of that course—a position he held until shortly before his death.

**"Burdick's interest in politics** was not wholly academic. He was never a professional politician, but he was an intensely committed observer-participant in the political life of California and the nation. He was a political activist, but he was not a narrow partisan.

**"[Burdick had] a Hemingway** physique and posture. His agents, and the agents of his agents, widely projected this image. He was linked with

stage and screen celebrities, politicians and journalists, until the scholar in him was virtually submerged.

**“Behind this image** there was a man of great sensitivity. The Chairman of his Department cautioned him, as a young instructor, against taking on too much—too many students, too many committees, too many departmental chores. But Burdick was a man who could not say no.

**“In his last years,** few, even among his friends, knew that behind the appearance of great physical strength and energy, Burdick was a diabetic with chronic heart disease. Had he been less committed, less generous with time and energy, and less given to the strenuous life of the image he projected, he might have had another 20 years of a warm, unique, and creative life.”

**TIME’s obituary,** posted Aug. 6, 1965 (the same day as the marriage of his former collaborator, William Lederer, to Ruth Corinne Edwards Lewis, co-publisher with Lederer of the *Honolulu Beacon*, a local monthly humor magazine), was more succinct:

“Died. Eugene Leonard Burdick, 46, bestselling novelist and University of California political science professor, a former Rhodes scholar who methodically ground out Cassandra-like tales of political science fiction (*The Ugly American* and its forthcoming sequel, *Sarkhan*, both written with William J. Lederer; *Fail-Safe*, written with Harvey Wheeler; and *The 480*); of a heart attack while playing tennis; in San Diego.”

**The following,** from an online movie database, should be taken with a grain of salt: “Sarkhan, his sequel to the Ugly American, was suppressed by the CIA because its plot described an ongoing CIA operation in Southeast Asia. The CIA thought Burdick and his co-author, William Lederer, had gained access to top-secret documents. In actuality, the authors had made it all up.”

**The Lilly Library Manuscript Collections,** based at Indiana University, has this note:

“The Burdick manuscripts, 1961, are the letters of Eugene Leonard Burdick, 1918-1965, author, political scientist, and James McConnell Truitt, 1921- , newsman, concerning Burdick’s book *Fail - Safe* written with John Harvey Wheeler, 1918- , political scientist. There was some question of plagiarism since the book resembled the outline of *Red Alert* by Peter Bryant published in 1958.”

**Sources:**

University of California History—Digital Archives  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/~ucalhist/index.html>

TIME online  
<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,834164,00.html>

Online Movie Database  
<http://www.imdb.com/name/nm0120969/bio>

Indiana University Lilly Library Manuscript Collections  
<http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/lilly/mss/html/burdick.html>

# MARIE-LOUISE DUFRENOY—FRENCH

## 1898 – 1978

**Both Jane Howell and Dot Sherwood Foster** remember Mlle. Dufrenoy with affection. She received the Legion of Honor the year we graduated.

**The following was written** by A. E. Calame, A. A. Eustis and R. N. Walpole for the University's digital archives:

**“Marie-Louise Dufrenoy was born in Paris** in 1898 of an old Parisian family. She received there her classical secondary education, which was dramatically interrupted by an automobile accident that left her handicapped for life. She nevertheless valiantly resumed her studies, earning her double French baccalaureate and studying philosophy for a while at the Sorbonne. Later she received training as a painter at several Parisian ateliers. She also for many years assisted her brother Jean Dufrenoy in his distinguished scientific career, which led to his membership in the Academy of Agriculture in Paris.

**“They both moved to California** in 1933. At Berkeley, she obtained the B.A. and the M.A. in 1935 and 1936. She then became a teaching assistant in the French department and received the Ph.D. in romance languages and literatures in 1942. For over 25 years she taught French, demonstrating extreme devotion to her students, a large number of whom remained her friends for life. Gifted musically, she also organized and directed recitals and shows sung and acted by her students. She was interested in the then avant-garde methods of teaching, as shown by her articles on the use of television and audio-visual media in class and of statistics in stylistics. As representative for the West Coast of the Société des Professeurs Français en Amérique, she had an important role in French cultural circles of the Bay Area. The French government awarded her the Legion of Honor in 1961, and the University of California advanced her in 1964 to the rank of Professor of French.

**“During the academic year 1966-67,** she was recalled to active service and finally retired in the summer of 1967. She spent her last 10 years in France, but came back to California every other summer to visit her friends and enjoy the spectacular view from her cabin at Echo Lake. In 1972, she suffered the loss of her beloved brother. She herself died in Paris on June 6, 1976.

**“The list of her scientific and literary publications** is an impressive one indeed. Her principal work remains *L'Orient romanesque in France (1704-1789)*, in three large volumes, the last of which she published only after retirement. She had delivered papers at numerous professional congresses, such as Oxford in 1954, Lisbon in 1962, and Madrid in 1965. She was invited as a guest lecturer in Strasbourg, France, in 1958 and at the Sorbonne, in Paris in 1959. The latter course was published in 1960 by the Centre de Documentation Universitaire and was entitled ‘L’idée de progres et l’Orient philosophique.’

**“She is lovingly remembered** by the large number of friends she made wherever she went. Everyone was wont to admire the great courage she showed in overcoming her severe handicap.”

The **Société des professeurs français** et francophones d’Amérique (SPFFA) offers the Jean et Marie-Louise Dufrenoy Fellowship in the Sciences.

### **Sources:**

University of California History—Digital Archives  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/~ucalhist/index.html>

Northwestern University French Interdisciplinary Group  
[http://www.fig.northwestern.edu/fig\\_graduates\\_grants.html](http://www.fig.northwestern.edu/fig_graduates_grants.html)

# NORMAN ETHAN ALLEN HINDS— GEOLOGY 1893 - 1961

**Anyone in the Class of '61** who took Geology 1 remembers that class very well. Who could forget singing Cal songs every Friday?

The following remembrance was written by P. Byerly, C. G. Higgins and L. B. Simpson:

**“Norman Ethan Allen Hinds** was born in Denver, Colorado, on July 5, 1893. He was the son of William Richardson Hinds and Isabella Eugenia Andrus Hinds. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Colorado in 1914. In the summers of 1911 and 1913 he had been a field assistant on the Colorado Geological Survey, thus early adopting geology as a career. Upon graduation he became assistant geologist on the Survey, where he remained until 1917. He then entered Harvard University as an Assistant in Geology and Geography, but his student career was interrupted by the war. He served as second lieutenant in the Air Force in France during 1918-19. Returning to Harvard, he received his master's degree in 1920. He then proceeded to the Hawaiian Islands to make field studies for his doctor's thesis. During this period he was successively Sheldon Travelling Fellow, Research Associate (Bishop Museum), and Yale-Bishop Museum Fellow. Returning to Harvard in 1922, he became Instructor in Geology and Geography for a year, and received the Ph.D. degree in 1924.

**“In 1923** he became Assistant Professor of Geology at the University of California, where he remained until his retirement as Professor of Geology, Emeritus, in 1959.

**“Professor Hinds’** great interests were in the fields of geomorphology and pre-Cambrian geology. The latter was an outgrowth of his extreme interest in the Grand Canyon region. Of his works we might cite *The Late Pre-Cambrian of North America*, XVII International Geological Congress, Moscow (1937); *Evolution of the California Landscape*, California State Division of Mines Bulletin 158 (1954); *Geomorphology*, Prentice-Hall (1943); and *Climatic Fluctuations in Arid Regions During Late Earth History*, UNESCO Arid Zone Program (1952). He was widely known as a fluent and clear writer, and all his works were beautifully illustrated.

**“But it is as a teacher** that most people always thought of him. He was a magnetic lecturer. The size of his classes in Geology 1 was limited

only by the capacity of Wheeler Auditorium—and not completely by that, for he could count on fifty absences a day and enroll fifty more than the room can seat. He liked to speak for the first ten minutes of the hour's lecture on the state of the nation or on athletics. He was most liberal of his time in advising students; after an examination in Geology 1 there would be lines of students at his door. As the result of generations of large classes, enthralled by Hinds, he was widely known throughout the State. When other members of the Geology Department travel about, they frequently are asked by businessmen and housewives, 'How is Professor Hinds? He gave me a lifelong interest in the landscape about me.'

**“Another salient feature of his life** was his affection for the Indians of New Mexico. He advised them on water problems, represented them in contacts with the government, and helped with the knotty problem of their ages during the draft in World War II. He was initiated into membership of the Tesuque Tribe and was a member of the tribal council, which gave him the privilege of ‘descending into the kiva,’ a signal honor in the tribe. In middle life he became a Roman Catholic, and, although he never married, he adopted a son from the Tesuque Tribe. His son resided with him in Berkeley.

**“Professor Hinds’ happy times** were in the summers when he roamed the southwest. But in winters the card table at the Faculty Club gave him much pleasure, and if one were to believe him, some profit.

**“Professor Hinds had been troubled by his heart** for the last few years, and on June 26, 1961, succumbed to it. He is survived by his son, Patrick, and two grandchildren.”

### **Source:**

Earth and Planetary Science, University of California, Berkeley  
<http://eps.berkeley.edu/alumni/hinds.php>

# JOSEPHINE MILES – ENGLISH

1911 – 1985



Josephine Miles chose Cal over the Pasadena Playhouse.

According to Peter Dale Scott, Jonas Barish, C. T. Christ, I. C. Hungerland and B. F. Ritchie, “After obtaining her master’s and then her Ph.D. in English, she received two letters on the same day in 1940, one offering a playwright apprenticeship at the Pasadena Playhouse, the other a teaching job at Berkeley. She did not hesitate in choosing the academic life she had already learned to cherish.”

## Factoids

- Contracted **juvenile arthritis** at an early age
- Graduated from **UCLA** in 1932 (Phi Beta Kappa in English)
- First woman to gain **tenure** in the English Department at Cal (1947)
- National Endowment for the Arts **grant**, National Institute of Arts and Letters **Award**
- **Fellowships** from Academy of American Poets, American Council of Learned Societies, Guggenheim Foundation
- **PEN Oakland** Josephine Miles Awards for Excellence in Literature
- Josephine Miles Fellowship Program for **SFUSD** teachers

## Published Poetry

- *Lines at Intersection* (1939)
- *Poems on Several Occasions* (1941)
- *Local Measures* (1946)
- *Prefabrications* (1955)
- *Collected Poems 1930-1960* (1960)
- *The Ways of the Poem* (1961)
- *Civil Poems* (1966)
- *Kinds of Affection* (1967)
- *Fields of Learning* (1968)
- *Paths* (1968)

- *To All Appearances* (1974)
- *Coming to Terms* (1979 or 1983)
- *Collected Poems 1980-83* (1983—winner of the Lenore Marshall/Nation Prize and nominated for a Pulitzer)

### Published Non-Fiction

- *Wordsworth and the Vocabulary of Emotion* (1942)
- *Pathetic Fallacy in the 19th Century* (1942)
- *Major Adjectives in English Poetry* (1946)
- *The Primary Language of Poetry in the 1640's* (1948)
- *Idea and Experiment* (1950)
- *The Primary Language of Poetry in the 1740's and 1840's* (1950)
- *The Continuity of Poetic Language* (1951)
- *Eras and Modes in English Poetry* (1957 or 1964)
- *Renaissance, Eighteenth Century and Modern Language in Poetry: A Tabular View* (1960)
- *Style and Proportion: The Language of Prose and Poetry* (1966 or 1967)
- *House and Home* (a play, 1966)
- *Working Out Ideas: Essays in Composition* (1979)

**“The plethora of titles** notwithstanding, Josephine's poetry and criticism converged in her high sense of her vocation as teacher. In large classes as in small, she focused on the needs of the individual student. Her recurring institutional efforts to improve undergraduate writing helped lead to the influential Bay Area Writing Project.

**“Partly because of her handicap,** Josephine dedicated herself to a life of language and of teaching. Her house on Virginia Street was, to within a few weeks of her death, frequented by poets, students, and former students from all over the country. Her strenuous service to her university and, beyond it, to the politics of her city, made her in later years an oral historian of Berkeley from the times of J. Robert Oppenheimer to those of People's Park. For her large circle of friends, from university presidents to her loyal students, those troubled decades were altered by her unfragile, uncompromising lucidity, and calm.”

### Sources:

University of California History—Digital Archives  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/~ucalhist/index.html>

The Academy of American Poets  
<http://www.poets.org/poet.php/prmPID/682>

San Francisco Education Fund

[http://www.sfedfund.org/programs/fellowship\\_jminfo.php](http://www.sfedfund.org/programs/fellowship_jminfo.php)

Pen Oakland

<http://www.penoakland.org/penawards05.htm>

## ARMIN RAPPAPORT--HISTORY

### 1916 - 1983

**Members of the Class of 1961** remember Armin Rappaport both as a history professor and a colleague. His presence at Executive Committee meetings during a time that is described by John S. Galbraith, William J. McGill and Allan Mitchell in the University's digital archive as "tumultuous years" was reassuring. Maybe it was because his specialty was American diplomatic history, and some of us thought we were writing it.

#### Factoids:

- Taught at **Stanford** *briefly*
- Taught at **Cal** for almost 20 years
- **Assistant Dean** of Students 1957-1967
- Named **Provost** of the "Third College" at UC San Diego in 1967
- Author, co-author and editor of many **books**, including *The British Press and Wilsonian Neutrality*, *The Navy League of the United States*, *Henry L. Stimson and Japan*,\* *A Short History of American Diplomacy*, *The Monroe Doctrine*, *The War with Mexico: Why Did It Happen*, *Essays in American Diplomatic History*, *Source Problems in American History*
- Founding **Editor**, *The Journal of Diplomatic History*
- President of the Society of **Historians** of American Foreign Relations
- The Lawrence Gelfand - Armin Rappaport **Fellowship** (\$2,000) was established by the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (founded 1967). It was originally intended to defray the costs of dissertation research travel, but is now used to support the professional work of the journal's editorial office.
- **Reviewed** "The United States in World Affairs and Documents on American Foreign Relations" by Richard P. Stebbins in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 1963.
- The Armin Rappaport **Memorial Fund**, established in 1983 at UCSD, endows an annual prize for the outstanding graduating student in the major (often a member of the honors program).
- **Wife** Marjorie, two sons

\*You can buy this one online from Moe's Books in Berkeley for \$100.

**According to** Galbraith, McGill and Mitchell, “A difficult confrontation of political factions in 1969 unfortunately led to his withdrawal from administration [at UCSD], and he returned to his professorial duties. As at Berkeley, he soon became one of the most respected and popular teachers on the San Diego faculty, known to everyone as a warm and giving human being who lavished his time in counseling both graduates and undergraduates. He meanwhile served as chairman of the UCSD Department of History.”

**A Wikipedia entry notes**, “However, with the swirling political changes of the late 1960s, the college of Clio [UCSD’s “Third College,” originally to have been named “Clio” and ultimately named “Thurgood Marshall,” of which Rappaport was to have been Provost] and Rappaport was never to be. Once the controversy and battles among students, faculty, and administration commenced—featuring lively figures such as Herbert Schiller, Herbert Marcuse and Angela Davis—the future of Third College would be in a turmoil that didn’t fully clear until it finally received its official name, Thurgood Marshall College, in 1993.”

**Rappaport was cited as recently as 2005** by Clifford A. Kiracofe, Jr., in a paper presented at a seminar in Berlin sponsored by Executive Intelligence Review (EIR).

### **Sources:**

University of California History—Digital Archives  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/~ucalhist/index.html>

Wikipedia  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thurgood\\_Marshall\\_College](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thurgood_Marshall_College)

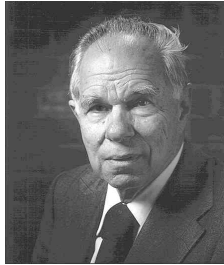
The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations  
<http://www.ohiou.edu/shafr/>

Executive Intelligence Review  
[http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2005/site\\_packages/jan12-13\\_berlin/050112\\_berlin\\_kiracofe.html](http://www.larouchepub.com/other/2005/site_packages/jan12-13_berlin/050112_berlin_kiracofe.html)



# GLENN T. SEABORG—CHANCELLOR

1912 – 1999



When I was a reporter on the *Daily Cal*, one of my big assignments was to interview Glenn Seaborg. It's a good thing I saved the clip, because I remember absolutely NOTHING about it! Here are some excerpts:

**“From a boy** whose dream was to become an All-American football end has come one of the great scientific minds in the world today.

**“Glenn T. Seaborg**, who will be inaugurated as Chancellor of the University today, was too light for football, so he was told. His first thought of becoming a scientist came in his junior year in high school.

**“Winner of the Nobel Prize** in chemistry in 1951, Seaborg displays it on the same shelf with his Big C gold tournament cap. Admitting he had a handicap, he won the cup by one stroke.

**“Seaborg was born** in the mining town of Ishpeming, Michigan. [Editor's note: Having lived in the midwest for the last 30+ years, I actually know where that is!] According to John Voelker of Ishpeming, Seaborg was a quiet boy and shared the usual childhood sicknesses with his 'non-nuclear' schoolmates.

**“Voelker tells this story** of Seaborg's early childhood: When Seaborg was 2 years old, he learned to count his age, which was a very proud achievement. Shortly after this he was taken to visit an uncle's farm. The uncle owned 3 cows, and Seaborg followed them about the fields. When he returned home a neighbor asked him how many cows he had seen. Seaborg frowned and grew thoughtful. The problem and its abstractions appeared to be insoluble. At length he piped up, “I thaw two cows . . . and there was one more.”

## Factoids:

- He earned money in high school by **delivering newspapers and mowing lawns**

- After he graduated from high school, he worked in a warehouse as a **stevedore**; 3 weeks later he got a job as a night lab assistant at the **Firestone Tire and Rubber Company**
- He entered UCLA in 1929; in the summer of 1930, he earned money by **picking apricots**, then became an apprentice to a **linotype machinist** for the *Los Angeles Herald* (he kept the machines clean and oiled)
- He became an **instructor at Cal** in 1939, and in 1941 was promoted to **assistant professor**. In 1945, he was promoted to **full professor**.

**At the time I wrote the story**, Seaborg was working on 2 books—*A Short History of Actinide Elements* and *Nuclear Properties of the Heaviest Elements*—in addition to about 160 publications he had already authored.

**I reported** that Seaborg was an ardent sports fan. “For years he was seen in the locker rooms after basketball games. The players thought he was an alumnus. Football is his favorite spectator sport. Since 1953 he has served as faculty athletic representative of the University.”

**And finally, this:** “Seaborg is presently trying to decide if he likes his job as chancellor. The position lasts for an indefinite length of time, or as Seaborg puts it, “during good behavior.”

**In his Charter Day** inaugural message, which I also covered, Seaborg said, “We must extend our efforts to rescue lost talent, among women and among minority groups. We must do more research in the development of new educational techniques, not only to get more information into people, but to sharpen the individual’s critical senses.”

**Following the Charter banquet**, Seaborg announced plans for a space science laboratory, and said “he plans to strive for a balance between the humanities and the social sciences as well as the physical sciences.”

**The Seaborgs** and their 5 children lived in Lafayette, next door to I. Perlman, a chemistry professor.

### Sources:

*The Daily Californian*  
 March 20, 1959  
 March 23, 1959

# RAYMOND SONTAG – HISTORY

1897 – 1972



Thanks to classmate Jay Smith, retired general counsel of Pacific Capital Bancorp and Santa Barbara, I was able to get in touch with Professor Sontag's granddaughter, Christine, who is associate counsel. She was willing to share some anecdotes with the class:

- "I turned 8 or 9 at the height of the Vietnam War and all the student unrest on campus. I remember my grandfather had a birthday cake for me that year. As the candles were lit and I was thinking about my wish, he suggested that I wish for peace in Vietnam."
- "He liked to tell us the story of his own third birthday party. His older sister was in charge of the festivities at a neighborhood park. Apparently she was not satisfied with his behavior and sent him home from his own party! (This was always one of the grandchildren's favorite stories.)"
- "He apparently had a habit of leaning on a pointer as he lectured and several students feared it would snap in half and he would pitch forward into the audience."

Christine said in her email, "He was a wonderful grandfather. I am sorry that I never heard one of his lectures. I still meet people who, when they learn my name, ask if I am related to Raymond Sontag and then go on to say how much he meant to them."

## Factoids:

- Came to Cal from **Princeton** in 1941
- 1946-49, American editor of intergovernmental project dealing with **captured German state documents**
- **Author of *European Diplomatic History, Germany and England: Background of Conflict, 1848-1894, 1871-1932, Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945, A Broken World, 1919-1939, and Nazi-Soviet Relations, 1939-1941***, edited with James F. Beddie

- Named **Papal Knight** in 1962
- **4 children, 16 grandchildren**

The following was written by Nicholas Riasanovsky, Gerald D. Feldman, Hans W. Rosenberg and Edward B. Segal:

**“In [his published] works**, as in his many articles over the years, he showed his masterly ability to convey from each nation's point of view the feelings and thoughts behind its policies, always stressing, as he did in his crowded lecture course, that ‘international conflict was very likely to be a conflict, not between right and wrong, but between deeply felt rights.’

**“His last work**, *A Broken World, 1919-1939*, he labored over many years. It appeared only a year before his death, and represents the final expression of his historical and personal values. Every chapter reveals a contemporary historian who looked back with the painful memories of the suffering of his University and his society in the turmoil of the 1960s, when he tried to keep open lines of communication and understanding to the ‘idealistic youngsters’ who seemed bent on attacking so much of what he valued.

**“These same values** infused his teaching. Few Berkeley professors have touched the lives and engaged the loyalty of so many students. As George Kennan remarks of his old Princeton teacher in his memoirs, ‘The impression of his approach to the subject: skeptical, questioning, disillusioned without being discouraged, was indelible.’

**“Raymond Sontag's lectures** were like his writing: in appearance disarmingly simple (‘I'm only trying to tell the story’), but on closer examination hardly possible to compress, often moving when drawn from his own lifetime experiences, and braced with magisterial judgments on statesmanship and history which to undergraduate ears often approached the oracular.

**“To his students** he was ‘the Old Man’: they stood in long lines outside his office to seek his counsel, and they found no personal problem too trivial for his attention or too unbecoming for his sympathy.

“...after a brief final illness he died peacefully, asleep in his armchair, three weeks after his 75th birthday.”

In *Cloak & Gown: Scholars in the Secret War, 1939-1961* by Robin W. Winks, under “A short list of history scholars who worked for the Office of Strategic Services,” is this note:

**“Raymond Sontag**, professor of history, University of California at Berkeley, the first of the old OSS team to publicly remind the student generation of the 1960s of his service and of why academics had felt it appropriate to engage in intelligence work, which he had continued to do as a consultant to ONE.”

A story by John Cavanagh, director of the Institute for Policy Studies, titled “Dulles Papers Reveal CIA Consulting Network,” appeared in the April 29, 1980, issue of *Forerunner*.

**“Throughout the 1960s**, and possibly longer, at least five Princeton professors worked secretly as high-level consultants for the CIA, according to previously undisclosed documents contained in the personal papers of former CIA director Allen W. Dulles ’14.

**“The only year** during which the entire membership of the Consultants is known is 1961, when all of them signed a note of ‘respect and affection’ to Dulles that accompanied a gift.

**“At that time**, the panel consisted of nine senior professors: the late T. Cuyler Young (Near Eastern Studies, Princeton); Klaus Knorr (Strategic Studies, Princeton); Joseph Strayer (Medieval History, Princeton); Cyril Black (Soviet Studies, Princeton); the late William Langer (History, Harvard); Robert Bowie (International Studies, Harvard); Max Millikan (International Studies, M.I.T.); **Raymond Sontag (European History, Berkeley)**; and Calvin Hoover (Soviet Economics, Duke); and four others: Philip E. Mosely (Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations); Hamilton Fish Armstrong (Editor, *Foreign Affairs*); Caryl P. Haskins (Director, Carnegie Institution); and Harold F. Linder (Assistant Secretary of State and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank).

**“Many of the Consultants** have actually taken leave from their academic duties to work for the CIA. These include Strayer, **Sontag**, Hoover, Millikan, Langer and Bowie.”

### **Sources:**

University of California History—Digital Archives  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/~ucalhist/index.html>

CIA on Campus  
<http://www.cia-on-campus.org/history/oss.html>

Christine Sontag





## EDWARD TELLER—PHYSICS

### 1908 - 2003

Did anybody at the table take Physics 10 from the Father of the H-Bomb?\*

#### Factoids:

- Did not begin speaking until he was 4
- Lost his **right foot** while jumping from a streetcar in Munich
- Named professor of physics at Cal and associate director of the **Lawrence Radiation Laboratory** in 1953; directed Lawrence Lab from 1958-60
- Created and chaired Department of Applied Science at **UC Davis's** Livermore site
- Appointed senior research fellow at Stanford's **Hoover Institution** in 1975
- Received Presidential **Medal of Freedom** Award in 2003
- Edward Teller **Award** (\$2,000) established in 1991
- Portrayed in ***Doctor Atomic***, the John Adams opera about his one-time boss, J. Robert Oppenheimer, that was premiered by San Francisco Opera in 2005

The **Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory web page** provides the following:

“**[Edward] Teller** was born into a middle-class lawyer's family in Budapest, Hungary, in 1908, and took his degree in chemical engineering at the University of Karlsruhe in Germany. With the rise of the Nazis, he left Germany, and from 1933–34 he participated in developing the new quantum physics in Copenhagen as a postdoctoral fellow, in the celebrated school of Niels Bohr. In February 1934, he married ‘Mici’ (Augusta Maria) Harkanyi, the sister of a longtime friend.

“**After a period teaching** at London City College in 1934, he was appointed Professor of Physics at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. in 1935, where he continued to work until 1941.”

Teller was naturalized in 1941 and has a lengthy **FBI dossier**, which was obtained through the Freedom of Information Act and is posted on the web. Some excerpts:

“**Subject TELLER** is at the present time very outspoken against Russia, which appears strange in view of TELLER'S position in the Atomic energy set-up and in view of the fact that his wife's

parents, as well as other relatives, are presently in Hungary under Russian domination.”

“**During all the time** that TELLER has worked at Los Alamos, he has made frequent trips away from the Project and was in New York City on a number of

*\*Or watch the lectures on TV?*

occasions during the latter part of 1944 and the first part of 1945 during the same period that DAVID GREENGLASS and THEODORE ALVIN HALL were bring recruited as Soviet Espionage Agents.”

“**There is enclosed** herewith to the Baltimore office one full-length photograph of EDWARD TELLER taken in May, 1950. This is an excellent likeness of TELLER. The Baltimore Office is requested to exhibit this photograph to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS to see if he can identify this photograph as the EDWARD TELLER who taught at the Workers’ School in New York City in 1941.”

“**Applicant purchased** home at 4533 N. 32nd Road, Arlington, Virginia, in March, 1941. Moved away shortly afterwards and rented house until last year when it was sold to present occupants. Only one neighbor in this neighborhood was here in 1941, and she recommends applicant and family as reputable. Claimed applicant had something to do with atomic bomb project in New Mexico. Thinks she picked this up from present tenants who were advised of this by real estate agent at time sale was going through on applicant’s house. No credit or criminal data on applicant or wife at Arlington, Virginia.”

“**Previous investigations** conducted by this office reflect applicant’s wife carried as member of League of Women Shoppers for 1941 and also carried on active indices of Washington Committee for Democratic Action same year.”

“**According to (BLANKED OUT)** the applicant had numerous visitors, none of whom (BLANKED OUT) knew. According to (BLANKED OUT), he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning applicant’s character or reputation. (BLANKED OUT) advised that applicant and his wife frequently sit on their back porch during the nice weather and conversed only in a foreign tongue. (BLANKED OUT) stated that the applicant’s children were very well behaved.”

“In 1943, Teller went to work on the Manhattan Project at the fledgling Los Alamos National Laboratory and eventually became assistant director. From 1949–50 he concentrated on the hydrogen bomb.”

### Sources:

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory web site

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<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/news/pr/03/teller723.htm>

American Nuclear Society web site

<http://www.ans.org/honors/va-teller>

The Memory Hole web site

[http://www.thememoryhole.org/fbi/teller\\_edward.htm](http://www.thememoryhole.org/fbi/teller_edward.htm)

## JACOBUS TENBROEK—POLITICAL SCIENCE

1911 – 1968

### Factoids

- Born in a log cabin in Alberta, Canada
- Graduated from Cal in 1934 with highest honors in history
- Earned master's in political science, an LL.B. and J.S.D. from Boalt and S.J.D. at Harvard
- Appointed to the California Social Welfare Board by Governor Earl Warren
- Organized the California Council of the Blind, then the National Federation of the Blind
- 1951 book, *The Anti-slavery Origins of the Fourteenth Amendment*, recently republished as *Equal Under Law*, was heavily relied upon by Thurgood Marshall in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*, a study of the Japanese-American detention in World War II, received Woodrow Wilson Award
- *Blind Justice: Jacobus tenBroek and the Vision of Equality*, by Floyd Matson, published by The Friends of Libraries for Blind and Physically Handicapped Individuals in North America, Inc., and the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 2005



From “**Voice of the Nation’s Blind:**” (online book review of *Blind Justice*):

“**Chick, a nickname** which young Jacobus may have received because his classmates at the one-room schoolhouse that served the children of the prairie community misunderstood the pronunciation of his first name, grew up doing his share of chores on the family farm and playing high-spirited games with the other local children.

“**Most Federationists** will recall that it was one such game, which was called ‘Indians’ by the youngsters and which involved target shooting with homemade bows and arrows, that accidentally led to Chick’s blindness; on an impulse, he ran behind the canvas target and tried to peer at his pal through one of the holes, and not realizing this, his playmate let fly an arrow that destroyed Chick’s left eye. A condition called sympathetic ophthalmia caused the nerve damage from the left eye to be transmitted to the right, leaving Chick with only a small amount of light perception in that eye; and seven years later, on a baseball diamond at the California School for the Blind, an errant throw struck him and finished off his remaining vision.”

**tenBroek attended** Berkeley High School, where he “developed a passion for debating and speechmaking, skills which would serve him well in his life as a scholar and advocate. But Dr. Newel Perry, president and founder of the California Alumni Association of the Self-Supporting Blind, was to start young tenBroek on yet another path that would change his life and those of all blind Americans to come. Perry, tenBroek, and a group of fellow travelers known as ‘Doctor’s Boys’ traversed the state of California recruiting members for what would become a new statewide organization governed by the blind themselves (the California Council of the Blind, formally established in 1934).”

**Jacobus tenBroek began his Cal career** in the Speech Department. “[He] tried to obtain a tenure-track teaching position at several institutions and had the credentials to do so, but found doors closed to him because of the misconceptions and stereotypes attendant to blindness. Teaching public speaking was his final choice of subjects, as he would have preferred to lecture in law, but he took the position at his beloved school and made the very most of it.

“**Despite his failure** to attain a legal professorship, tenBroek’s contributions to the field of constitutional analysis were significant from very early in his days as a law student. During his three years of study at Bolt Hall, tenBroek found the time to compose five articles on the use of extrinsic aids in constitutional interpretation—in other words, finding the meaning of the Constitution by referencing other historic documents. The interpretation of the Constitution in historical context became

tenBroek's specialty, and he used it to argue forcefully for the equality of the blind, but also of other minorities.

**“Dr. Matson** also shows how tenBroek became a fierce and effective critic of the policy of mass internment of Japanese-Americans following the attack on Pearl Harbor. tenBroek was appalled by the militaristic policy itself, but even more outraged by the sanctioning of it by the Supreme Court in two cases brought by internees—an act which he called ‘constitutional surrender.’

**“He also objected to the loyalty oaths** demanded of the University of California faculty during the Red Scare of the early 1950s, and he fought for the rights of students to protest the policies of the university administration by acts of civil disobedience in the Sixties.

**“Finally,** tenBroek was a champion of the poor and argued in several works that the laws intended to provide sustenance to those in poverty were nonetheless unnecessarily punitive and undermined their constitutional rights.”

**According to** Charles Aikin, Victor Jones, J. Tussman and Aaron Wildavsky, “Jacobus tenBroek was an eloquent and persuasive man. Few have known a man who was more consistently productive of good advice. The Political Science profession can have no better exemplar. He was the best among us.”

**Sources:**

Voice of the Nation's Blind

<http://www.voiceofthenationsblind.org/articles/161/book-review--blind-justice-jacobus-tenbroek-and-the-vision-of-equality>

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# ARLEIGH WILLIAMS—DEAN OF STUDENTS

1912 - 1991



Arleigh Williams was everybody's favorite.

## Factoids:

- **Catcher** on the American Legion championship team in the 1928 "World Series" of Youth Baseball in Chicago
- Graduated from Cal in **1935** with honors in physical education and education
- Served as a gunnery and navigation officer in the **U. S. Navy** on a destroyer escort in the North Atlantic and the Pacific
- Received *Sports Illustrated's* Silver Anniversary **All-American Award** in 1959
- Facilitated funding (through his friend Ralph Edwards) for the Band's trip to the **Brussels World's Fair**
- The pom-pom girls went to his home in Orinda to seek his help in accompanying the men's basketball team to the national championships in **Louisville, Kentucky**. They got it.
- Appointed **Dean of Men** in 1959, **Dean of Students** (as it turned out, Cal's last) in 1966, and **Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs** in 1970 (also served briefly as Acting Director of Athletics)
- Helped Dean **Katherine Towle** and other women leave Sproul Hall via the rooftop during the Free Speech sit-in
- Led his class's **50th gift campaign**, which resulted in the endowment of a \$300,000 academic chair for teaching and research about energy from renewable resources. He was the Class of 1935's permanent president.
- Received the **Berkeley Citation** in 1976

**Here's what** Ray Colvig, Roger Samuelson, Peter Van Houten and Sheridan Warrick have to say in the University's digital archives:

**“At 158 pounds,** Arleigh starred as a ‘triple threat’ halfback and captain of varsity football, played on the baseball team, and was active in the Order of the Golden Bear. Prior to World War II, he taught physiology and physical education at Richmond High School, was dean of boys, coached football and baseball, and for a short time was chief probation officer for Contra Costa County. In 1935, the year he graduated, he married Ruth Louise Willett of Paso Robles, Class of 1934. They had two sons and a daughter—Arleigh, Jr., David, and Linda.

**“Arleigh resumed** his career in education after completing an M.A. at Berkeley. He served successively as football coach, director of athletics and of the physical education department, director of guidance and dean of men at the College of Marin, while continuing part-time graduate study at Berkeley.

**According to** the writers mentioned above, after he became Dean, “Into his offices filed thousands of students seeking guidance, advising, referral about academic matters, financial assistance, student governance, social organizations, housing, letters of recommendation, and disciplinary problems. He was an advocate of a multicultural campus, was the leader in establishing a child care center for students and employees, and held tightly to tenets of fairness and due process for students in disciplinary proceedings. Administrative restructuring, which brought decentralization of student-affairs units, stimulated him to pursue vigorously luncheon gatherings of academic and non-academic colleagues for informal discussion about campus activity and student welfare. The value of these was highlighted after his retirement by an annual ‘Arleigh Williams Luncheon’ for student-affairs officers funded by the Chancellor's Office.

**“At Berkeley,** throughout the ‘Free Speech Movement’ and the ‘seven years’ war,’ as Arleigh referred to 1964-70, he retained faith and great feeling for his fellow man, never lost his sense of humor, and was unwavering in loyalty to friends and institutions. “I like people,” he said in an oral history interview, “and they belonged to me—they were my job.”

**Arleigh participated** in a series of interviews with Germaine LaBerge in 1988 and 1989 for the Bancroft Library that are posted on “Calisphere.” Some excerpts:

**“As I look back on the work that was done in the fifties, early part of the sixties,** I think that I would describe the ASUC program as contributing much more to the warmth of the campus and the opportunity to be able to live within a big institution and make friends. You didn't have to look very far. ASUC was always there and I think we were able to save lots of people who were discouraged and didn't want to stick around this big place. The political emphasis, the greater political

emphasis and the change in the latter part of the sixties and seventies, I think, reduced the warmth of the campus. I don't want that to make anyone think that concern of the population at the beginning of the mid-sixties about human rights and values, and the importance of doing so much to help all people, respect all people without regard to race, creed, or national origin, was not valuable. But I do say that in comparing two different institutions within two different periods of time, I would take the older institution.”

**“I think I need to double check on SLATE** a little more. I know that we had TASC [Toward an Active Student Community], the forerunner of SLATE. I mentioned Michael Miller. Mrs. Williams, he and I were a happy trio. We respected him very much. He was a thorn in the side of many people, the early part when I came. He wanted to be able to change the world immediately and he was not afraid to tackle it. I liked him. Still respect him. People don't like to see a guy like Mike come into the picture very much because he's disruptive. He makes people think. We enjoyed one another.”

**On George Link:** “He was a pixie-looking guy. A pixie wit. Graduated with honors here, went on to Harvard and graduated with honors. The anecdote that I had with George was the change in the ASUC structure. George and **Dorrie Robbins** came over to see me and asked me to be the executive director of the association. I appreciated that. I was thrilled that they would think so. I could do it, but I didn't want to. I thought the dean's profession was the one I would be able to perform better than anything else.”

**On the events leading up to the Free Speech rally:**

**“On September 14** thereafter when—Alex Sheriffs was in there at the first meeting, too—there was another meeting with Alex Sheriffs, Hump Campbell, Dick Hafner, Forrest Tregua. This meeting then resulted in the development of the letter that went to the students telling them that they could not utilize that area as a Free Speech area, or open forum. I think we said, ‘Free Speech;’ we could always have open forum. Katherine [Towle] objected; I objected. We were told that it had to be.”

**LaBerge:** “And it had to be, for what reason?”

**“We asked that question** for that very reason and the answer was, ‘because God said so.’

**“That letter took the freedom away.** I guess I couldn't understand it. I think I was still...I'm certain Katherine felt that there was still room for negotiations. In fact, negotiations did continue for a while. I guess

we're down to the twenty-ninth or so of September that the whole thing broke loose. Now, that was a difficult period of time, a particularly serious one because I think, too, as a result of that, Alex [Sherriffs] also published something in the paper and blamed Katherine for this. That didn't set well with a lot of us, because that was something that was not needed, not intellectually honest, not right.

**“I wasn't in the position to know** what the response of the Chancellor and President were. I knew of the response of Alex, response of Clark Kerr's. I went to his [Alex's] office; Alex at that time was walking around his desk checking for bugs. He thought somebody had posted stuff at his office so they could get all of the information they wanted from him. He was worried about the Communists taking over. He gave me hell; he said that Ed Strong was upset because I hadn't been moving fast enough on the job.

**“I was not privy to** any of the discussions at the President's Office relative to the [police] car. I couldn't describe those things. I have to admit though—and I did tell Clark Kerr this recently when we met for purposes of oral history—that I think, had he not called off the troops as he did, that there would have been multiple killings on that plaza. I have to admit that at the beginning I did not feel that way. I thought that this is fine, we'll get them out of there, so on and so forth. But in retrospect the more I looked at it, learned from it, the more I was convinced that there would have been just a massacre.”

**There is a lot more**, all of it very interesting—see for yourself.

### **Sources:**

University of California History—Digital Archives (Calisphere)  
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# GARFF WILSON – RHETORIC, DRAMATIC ART

1909 – 1998

**Garff Wilson was a legend** in his own time. As chairman of public ceremonies, he was everywhere.

**According to** Robert Beloof, Richard Hafner and Dunbar Ogden, who wrote his obituary for the University's digital archives, he summarized the visitors he had chaperoned as, "One God, one Pope, five Kings, three Queens, 10 Princes and Princesses, two Presidents of the U.S. and a host of other notable figures."

## **Factoids:**

- Came to Cal in 1941 as an assistant professor in the **Speech** (later Rhetoric) Department
- Served as Captain in **U. S. Army** in World War II
- **Author** of *History of American Acting* (1966), *Three Hundred Years of American Drama and Theater* (1973), *The Unidentified Man on the Right: The Story of Fabulous People and Events on the Berkeley Campus of the University of California During the Past Four Decades* (1986) and *Color Them Blue and Gold: Memories of Students, Athletes, Housemates, and Rascals I Have Known at Cal* (1988)
- Was the disembodied voice on the **Campanile** elevator
- Received the **Berkeley Medal** in 1982
- House (and memorabilia) destroyed in the **Oakland-Berkeley** fire of 1991
- Donated **new uniforms** to the Band and the swim team
- **Band** received \$250,000 from his estate
- Class of 1957 **Garff B. Wilson Chair** established in 1992, in celebration of that class's 40th anniversary; currently held by the Department of Economics

**“Upon his return** to the Berkeley campus in 1946, he was caught up in the extraordinary enrollment of veterans that for several years strained every campus facility. He began to make his particular administrative skills known. Beginning with an assignment from President Robert Gordon Sproul to enhance the rather dull New Student Reception, he went on to become the head of the tightly knit group who developed and administered the public ceremonies on campus. He also became a favorite teacher in the Speech (later Rhetoric) Department and, because of his avid interest in athletics, that portion of the student body found him a most valuable advisor. And this was undoubtedly the beginning of

both his extraordinary acquaintance among alumni and of their loyalty to him.

**“Through the late 1940s, the 1950s, and up to the middle of the 1960s, Berkeley, as one of the leading academic institutions in the country, had a series of impressive guests whose visits required planning and who, once present, required personal guidance. For their public appearances and personal wishes, Garff and his staff were responsible. These guests included President Kennedy, Eleanor Roosevelt and Robert Frost.”**

**Other notables** whose visits to campus Wilson planned and directed included President Harry S. Truman, Gen. George C. Marshall, Adlai Stevenson, Jacques-Ives Cousteau, Alex Haley, Barbara Tuchman, Dylan Thomas, the Kings of Denmark, Greece, and Morocco, and the Queen of Holland.

**“As the campus mentor-guide-support presence to these and other notables, he came to have a peculiarly famous anonymity as ‘the Unidentified Man on the Right’ of many a newspaper photo.**

**“As he could greet presidents and famous poets without embarrassment or pomposity, so every year he could read the eulogy to 1920s great football coach Andy Smith as the solo performer in the traditional bonfire rally before the annual Cal-Stanford football game.**

**“He could fulfill his annual command performance at the Men's Faculty Club, where he sat by the fire and read aloud Dickens’ *A Christmas Carol*, entering with seeming ease the characters of Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim, or intoning old Scrooge with that Garff twinkle in his voice.”**

### **Sources:**

University of California History—Digital Archives  
<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/~ucalhist/index.html>

UC Public Affairs Release  
[http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/98legacy/05\\_07\\_98a.html](http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/98legacy/05_07_98a.html)

# CLARK KERR—PRESIDENT 1911 - 2003



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Please write down your recollections and ask someone to send them to me. We will then write our own bio of this man.

