KNOWLTON

BROWN
ALUMNI MONTHLY

DECEMBER 1961

What were they for, 2000 years ago?

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POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to Box 1854, Brown University, Providence 12, R. I.

Published October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, and July by Brown University, Providence 12, R. I. Second class postage paid at Providence, R. I. and at additional mailing offices. Member, American Alumni Council. The Magazine is sent to all Brown alumni.

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

DECEMBER 1961 VOL. LXII NO. 3

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FRONT COVER

THE GENTLEMAN on the cover is not on his way to a masquerade party. The odd ivory goggles, though suggesting a domino, were not designed for disguise but to cut down snow glare. What makes them remarkable is the fact that someone made them in the Arctic 2000 years ago and took the trouble to engrave them beautifully. Prof. Louis Giddings, Brown anthropologist, found them in Alaska last summer while excavating an Ipiutak house pit. That summer makes quite a story (see page 6).

Outside of that . . .

AN EDITORIAL in the *Washington Post* said, among other things: "There isn't much that can be said in defense of Harvard—except as an educational institution." This comment reminded us of a question posed some years ago by a high school boy who was visiting the Brown Admission Office and heard the University described in glowing terms, without being satisfied. "Okay," he finally said, "but, outside of academics, what has Brown got that other colleges don't?"

> HARVEY MUDD COLLEGE was having a Conference (one of those worth a capital C), and its first President, Dr. Joseph Platt, was talking about the explosion of knowledge: "We already have many fields of learning where it is biologically possible for a man to be a grandfather before it is professionally possible for him to be self-supporting," he said. "Maybe we have hit upon an indirect method of birth control, but my acquaintanceship with graduate students leads me not to put too much hope in it."

> SO MANY FRESHMEN were calling at an office in University Hall for their tags and tickets for Oct. 28 that we thought the young man in the corridor was another son seeking to make reservations for his father and mother. We meant to guide him, if necessary, to the proper door and so asked, "Parents' Day?"

A wonderful smile accompanied his answer. "Not yet," he said. (Later, we saw him going into the Admission Office, and we hope he makes it.)

Praying mantis . . .

> THE DISCOVERY made by our luncheon companion was an unusual one—in fact, we don't recall ever before seeing a praying mantis in the Faculty Club. But there it was, enjoying the autumn sunlight on a Venetian window-slat near our table.

Such a presence obviously had to be shared, and we looked about to alert someone who might be appreciative. With no biologist in sight, we were content to inform three members of the Department of Religious Studies. It was our mistake: the promptness with which they turned back to their desserts made us realize that prayer should not be regarded as remarkable, even in the Faculty Club.

> AN AMATEUR ANATOMIST called our attention to the AP story from Budapest which said: "In raising his number of deputy premiers from two to four, Mr. Kadar has brought immediately under him some of his brains to wrestle with the situation."

> A PREDECESSOR of Ben Holden's as Secretary of Yale University was not a humble sort, we read in "The Editor's Window" of the *Yale Alumni Magazine*. This trait was recalled on a sunny Commencement which had followed a night of violent thunderstorms.

One marcher in the Procession said, with respect to the weather's last minute cooperation: "Well, I see God and the Secretary have done it again."

But Sid Lovett, then Yale's Chaplain, replied: "Uh-huh. But, if you were awake last night, you must have heard God trying to convince the Secretary—unsuccessfully, I'm afraid—that he's only the junior partner."

> ALTHOUGH not one who goes in for wall mottoes and similar homilies, we liked the bit from *The Scouter*, the magazine of the Boy Scouts Association of Great Britain, which J. Harold Williams '18 has shared with us:

"WHAT KIND ARE YOU? A lot of people are like wheelbarrows—no good unless pushed. Some are like canoes—they need to be paddled. Some are like kites—if you don't keep a string on them they fly away. Some are like kittens—they are more contented when petted. Some are like footballs—you can't tell which way they will bounce next. Some are like balloons—full of air and ready to blow up. Some are like trailers—they have to be pulled. Some are like neon lights—they keep going on and off. And (we would like to add) some are like a good watch—open faced, pure gold, quietly busy, and full of good works."

> WITH JUMBO the mascot of Tufts University, we suppose it was inevitable that a department in its fine *Alumni Review* should be headed "The Trunk Line."

> A BIT STARTLING it was to encounter the following in our mail, telling of the travels of a Brown contemporary in the Far East: "The people harvesting their crops of wheat, barley, and rape all made a pleasant picture."

He had the last laugh when we chided him about that third crop. Provincial that we are, we didn't recognize "a brassicaceous plant, *Brassica Napus*" when he spelled it right out.

> COMMENTING on all the research and retelling prompted by the 100th anniversary of the Civil War, Helen Borsch of the *Case Alumnus* asks: "Wouldn't it be nice to have Peace Centennials?"

> THEY ASKED Ruth Branning Molloy of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* to submit a few words which would appear to advantage at the entrance of a fine new building. Her favorite suggestion, alas, did not get official approval. She would have had the inscription read merely: "AH!"

> OUR FRIENDS are kindliness personified. We had proof of it last month when four different men stopped us to ask: "Has anyone yet told you of the error in your last issue?" Note that each said "the error" (singular). The trouble was that each was talking about a different error.

The first repeater was an anonymous fellow who tore out an item, circled something less than exact in red, and commented: "How could this happen?" We could tell him, but he enclosed no stamp.

A rare uptola . . .

> MENTIONING a Vermont auction to our Vermont printer, we were informed that he, too, had benefited from such a rural institution recently, but as a seller. He'd long possessed an inherited bronze incense-burner and was finally content to part with its gargoyles and eagle, since the thing did stand six feet tall and took up a fair bit of space in a baroque sort of way.

When the posters for the auction were distributed, there was his item advertised for sale as "a valuable antique uptola." The $70 it brought was gratifying, but the word sent the former owner to the dictionary—in vain. (And his shop, to judge from notations on our proofs, is reasonably stocked with dictionaries.)

So he went to the auctioneer and said, "Tell me, my friend. Just what is a 'uptola'?"

Well satisfied with himself, the auctioneer answered, "I never knew myself until I had to put something on the poster."

(Aside to a very competent proofreader: It won't do you any good to query us on uptolas. That's something you can settle in Vermont.)

> THE CAMERA was giving the photographer some trouble, but he persisted—even after the subject of the prospective picture remarked: "The spirit seems to be willing, but the flash is weak."

> BROWN'S SHOWING on the football field this fall made one recall the Princeton coach who had been rebuked for a pregame wish some years back: "May the best team win." He refused to be corrected by some would-be purist. "No, I mean the 'best' team," he said. "I intend to have two or three in there myself."

BUSTER

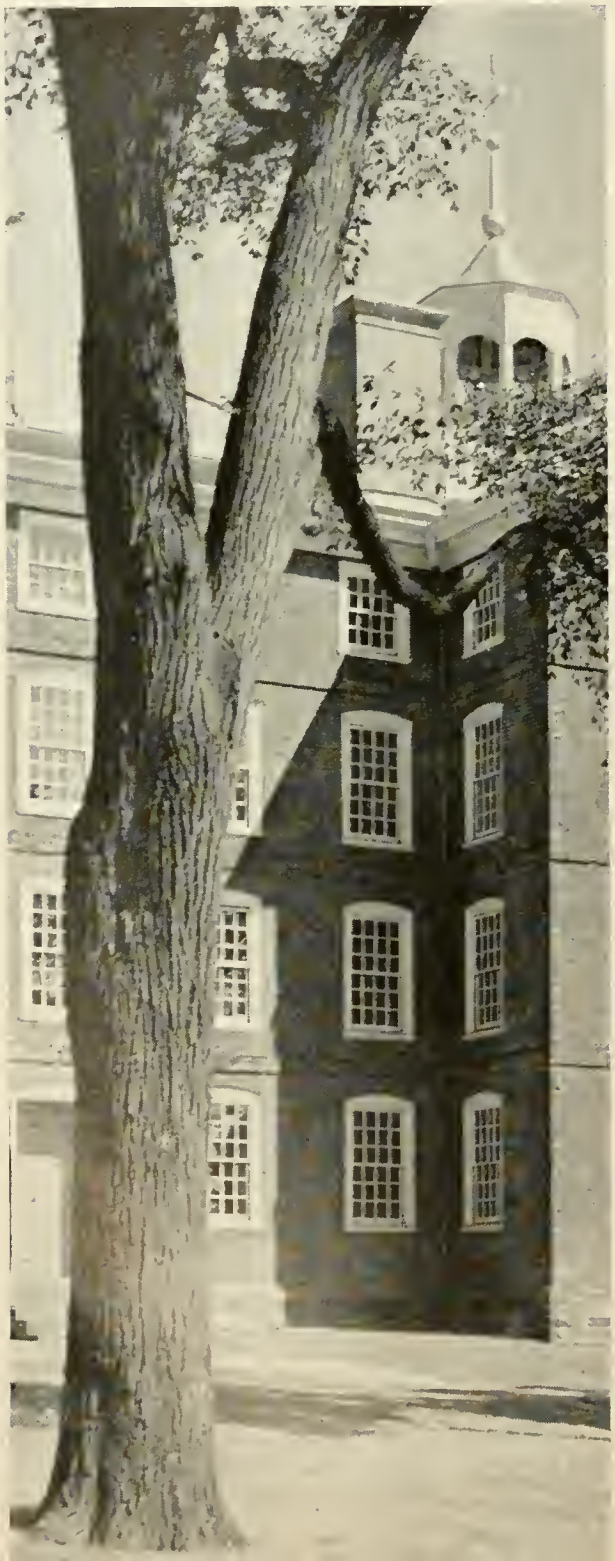
Invisible Men

and why they are

By JOHN ELMENDORF
Vice-President, Brown University

IT WAS FOR THE STUDENTS *that Brown's new Vice-President originally prepared his discussion of the role of scapegoats—the "invisible men" of University Hall. But those who heard his amusing talk found in it much that would be of interest to alumni, too. The paper was, therefore, adapted for publication as you see it and will enjoy it.*

UNIVERSITY HALL: Habitat of some of the "invisibles."



IT IS CUSTOMARY—and has been at least since the early Middle Ages when I was a student—for undergraduates and alumni to seek scapegoats for the ills of their university. (Just as an aside, it is also customary for just about everybody to look for scapegoats for any ills that bother them. Mr. Norman Angell once wrote a whole book about Scapegoatism, the chief conclusion of which was that someone else was to blame for Mr. Angell's problems. I am much attracted to the thought that an answer to the problems of scapegoatism may be the answer to the present world's ills.)

It takes a bare few weeks to discover who are to blame for the problems of any university. They all, to a man, inhabit Old Main, or Old South, or perhaps University Hall. The guilty ones are administrators. (I hate to use this word, for some regard it as improper language.) Nevertheless, members of this curious species are ideal candidates for scapegoats for several reasons:

In the first place, it is easy to get a lot of other people to agree with you about administrators. I have even heard that an occasional member of the Faculty will curl his lip at the word "Administration." Certainly, some of the townspeople will concur. And, of course, there are parents and alumni who will hasten to oppose University Hall on the grounds—if no other—that the folks there are not "the same kind who used to run the University." (That's like saying Greenwich Village isn't what it used to be and probably never was.)

Blame at the Right Doorstep

But there are more reasons why U.H. is always the scapegoat. Take a specific example—Admissions. The best students don't find enough others as good as they are. As the *Herald* tells us, the administrators don't find the answers to all their questions, or even consider them. The worst students have the same problem as the best: there aren't enough like them. The athletically inclined grumble that U.H. doesn't seem to care whether or not we ever win a football game. The creative and artistic types wonder how so many Philistines survived David's sling. Who's responsible for the student body? U.H.

Again, let's talk about Public Relations: Every Brown man had a preconceived image of Brown before he came to the Hill. Some are disappointed, perhaps for the same reason that many plain girls are because "X" soap did not make them beautiful in 10 days. They reason that U.H. has oversold the University. Others may have found an intellectual excitement they were unprepared for, work loads beyond expectation, and standards beyond possibility. They reason that U.H. undersold at least part of the University.

Or take the problem of money—fund-raising in particular.

(We like to think that calling it "Development" is more dignified.) Yes, raising money for education is the work of some of us in U.H. So what happens? It is obviously the fault of "someone in U.H." when anything is lacking. Why don't they get this or that, x or y or z? "They" spend money for an athletic plant and not for books (or vice versa). "They" don't seem to realize how badly Brown needs a dozen new dormitories (or a field house or a library or a theater). Who is to blame? U.H.

The Reason He's a Scapegoat

Now comes the curious factor in all this. There is a reason for scapegoatism; and, in some ways, the scapegoat really is responsible for the plight in which he finds himself. This is true, mainly, because he has arrived at his unenviable position too often by remaining unknown or at least unseen and (if possible) inscrutable. He has been a kind of self-made, do-it-himself enigma.

This does not happen because he wants it this way. It is because there is work to do. Each year several thousands of applicants for admission must be found, seen, talked to and about, studied, screened, decided upon, and either admitted or rejected. Each year thousands of columns of news must be released, hours of radio and TV time occupied, pamphlets written, details of public events developed and executed. Each year thousands of people must be asked for money, guided in making bequests, instructed in the fine and necessary art of helping to keep our University solvent. There is no time for "idle chatter" and self-justification, because it is the firm policy of this University that it is results which count.

The students and alumni, then, hear only vaguely of the end-products of much that goes on in U.H. You read that the Ford Foundation has made a Challenge Grant of 7½ million dollars. (You may forget that someone has to find 15 million more, in order to get it!) You may read or hear that the "Government" has granted 3½ million for materials research. (You may not know the many hundreds of man-hours which went into the study and preparation of the plans necessary to justify such a grant.) You may see new buildings rising without being conscious of the intensive forethought.

They're There When You Need Them

You attend Commencement, or some other worthy and traditional ceremony, and perhaps wonder how everyone seems to be more or less where he should be, how great platforms appear and disappear overnight, how all comes off well and is reported with taste and accuracy, even warmth.

Or, as a student, you reflect soberly about the people around you, your classmates, your fellow students. They are really a pretty good lot, some good, some bad (which is to say, some you like, some you don't). Not too many of them will be Rhodes Scholars, nor will very many fall along the academic wayside.

PICTURE OF AN INVISIBLE MAN (slightly reduced).

JOHN ELMENDORF: "The guilty ones are administrators."

You go to classes and meet the brilliance and challenge of a creative teacher. You have to use a lab—it is there, with its equipment and with a man of science ready and more than able to instruct you, even stir your imagination. You rarely seek a book you cannot find. There is a place to do almost everything you want to do—and someone to show you the way, if you but ask.

You learn that Brown has plans for even more, for its students; that the Faculty is stronger than ever; that Brown cares that its students have men to teach them who are themselves scholars, and that this demonstrates its respect for them—whether humanist or scientist—by planning a constantly brighter place for them in the academic sun. It is, a student may suddenly realize, for him only that all these people are working. There is no reason for all the others to be at Brown except because the student is there.

But let us return to the scapegoats: It may have become apparent that people usually (even college students and alumni) tend to fear, distrust, misjudge, and eventually deplore the unknown. Since there is every reasonable probability that the denizens of U.H. will remain more or less unknown, we are assured of a scapegoat class for the years to come.

The only thing one can do about these scapegoats is to try to make some of those value judgments which educators talk about. One may even try to decide how much that is good and exciting and even necessary has come about through the efforts of the invisible men of U.H.

PROF. J. LOUIS GIDDINGS: To Brown's Haffenreffer Museum he brought back some remarkable trophies from the Bering Strait.

The Wonderful Summers of a Brown Archaeologist

ONE OF THE MOST GRIPPING MOMENTS in an archaeologist's life comes, says Prof. J. Louis Giddings, when you believe something is there and you go and find it. The Brown University anthropologist knew such triumph more than once last summer as he worked in now familiar areas of the Alaskan coast near the Bering Strait. He returned with the earliest artifacts found in the Arctic, likely as candidates for the oldest in America; the oldest skeleton ever found in the Arctic; the oldest known whaling culture; and new art forms never before seen in the North.

Dr. Giddings is no stranger to the Alaskan shores nor to discovery. In 1956 we told of his finding remains of the oldest human habitation in the American Arctic; it had been used somewhere between 3000 and 4000 years ago. That would place its occupants somewhere between the oldest Eskimos (the so-called paleo-Eskimos) and the people of the still earlier "Denbigh complex," believed the most ancient of known Arctic peoples, dating 5000 to 6000 years back, or even earlier. Dr. Giddings and others in 1948 had unearthed relics of the Denbigh culture, "unique, but perhaps the world's most sophisticated." He found larger blades resembling ancient weapons unearthed in the western United States and to his surprise found "the Denbigh flint complex related to artifacts in the caves of Europe and the forests of Siberia."

But the past was only prelude to Dr. Giddings' greatest summer. Though he had participated in numerous Alaskan expeditions in the last 30 years, starting with his undergraduate years at the University of Alaska, the last four summers were the most satisfying. Now being "processed" at Brown University's Haffenreffer Museum in Bristol are some 15,000 artifacts accumulated by the Brown expeditions. Among the culture periods they illustrate six that are unrepresented by samples in any other museum in the world.

The discoveries seemed of such importance that they attracted a score of newspapermen from New England and New York to an autumn press conference at the Museum. We watched movies and slides that permitted us to sample last summer's adventures. Through the color films, we could even share at second hand the actual identification of a likely site, see the spades cut into the earth, and happen upon the discovery of spear points as they were brought to light after thousands of years.

A Tragedy 2000 Years Old

One episode showed clear evidence of a 2000-year-old tragedy uncovered in a house pit at Cape Krusenstern. The house, like others of its Ipiutak period, appeared to have no ground level entrance; the only access, as far as the Giddings party could determine, was through a hole in the roof. Since this was over the central hearth, it probably doubled as escape-point for smoke and ventilator, as well as entrance. The charred remains of its foundation showed that the house (a relatively large structure about 35 feet square) had been destroyed by fire.

The fire, of course, could have been an accident. But the contemporary Eskimos, whose confidence Dr. Giddings has gained through long association, have a legend about ancient raids which fits in with another theory. The attackers would take the occupants by surprise, signaling their arrival by pouring oil through the smoke-hole in the roof. The new fuel on the hearth fire directly underneath would make it flare up. The enemies outside would then wait at the exit with raised clubs, ready to bash in the head of anyone who attempted to escape. When the hole in the roof was the only exit, as seems to have been uniquely the case during the Ipiutak period, the occupants would have been almost hopelessly trapped.

Excavating at Cape Krusenstern, the Giddings workers found three skeletons, two of children and one of a woman, at widely separated points of the house's inner perimeter. Near one of the skeletons were two bone-hafted adzes; a third was near one of the other skeletons. It was clear that these three occupants had died, probably of suffocation, while frantically trying to burrow their way out under the house foundation. Near the hip of the adult lay an arrowhead, which originally could have been in the victim's body.

Lending support to the attack theory was the discovery of a smaller house nearby, also burned and containing three skulls.

Exploding the Theory of Migrations

Kotzebue Sound is the northernmost of the two major indentations created in the western coastline of Alaska by the outthrust arm of the Seward Peninsula. The greater portion of the Sound lies on the polar side of the Arctic Circle, about 500 miles northwest of Anchorage. Although known to Europeans and Americans for little more than a century, the area has been the home for uncounted generations of peoples

THIS PIECE OF CARVED IVORY, found by the Giddings Expedition in Alaska, has typical Ipiutak engraving. It is probably a 2000-year-old drum handle (with a piece broken off one end).

A SINGLE CACHE last summer revealed this amazing collection of diagonally-notched points. The Giddings party found it in Alaska.

known to us as Eskimos. They are almost certainly descendants of the early men who found their way from Asia over the "land bridge" that now lies submerged beneath the shallow waters of the Bering Strait between the Seward Peninsula and Siberia. Though Bering never knew he'd discovered a strait because of bad weather, on good days the passage from Asia to America (or vice versa) is not out of the question in small boats. From Cape Prince of Wales you can see Siberia, 57 miles away. And, only the other day, some Siberians from the Diomede Islands crossed the ice to receive medical attention at the USPHS hospital at Kotzebue.

Archaeologists long believed that man came to America at this point. But Professor Giddings holds, instead, that the North American continent was not settled by such "mass migrations." Instead, he believes that the Far North, from Siberia across the American continent to Northern Europe, was once sparsely settled by peoples sharing a similar culture. Instead of movements in one direction, he supports the theory that people spread rather gradually, casually, probably only as the quest for food required. He has new evidence to support this belief, as will appear later.

The direction of the Giddings discoveries leads him toward a new anthropological figure, a "Polar Man." The Eskimo "breaks down as a criterion in time," Dr. Giddings says. The Polar Man of 4000-6000 years ago is not characteristic of the Eskimo. Ideas were being interchanged across the Arctic (they had bows and arrows long before the southern Indians, for example), but there is no evidence of great movement across space. There is continuity of residence in the land of the beach ridges. They were not driven out. They stayed because they found it a good place—those who are there today think so, too. Each group thinks its site is the best; its legends center there—in one's own river, or one's own mountain.

In any event the area is of paramount interest to anthropologists like Louis Giddings. They are seeking to reconstruct a reliable picture of the life of the earliest Arctic peoples. A summer like that of 1961 makes that picture a little clearer. Because there must be a basis of material clues, even 6000 years old, the anthropologist must put on the cap of a detective.

Unique Opportunity at Krusenstern

His first task is to discover the most likely places in which to seek clues. In a vast and untracked area like the land margin of Kotzebue Sound, this can be a formidable undertaking. The usual method involves finding a site that shows evidence of long habitation; then one digs down through layers of refuse and sediment that have accumulated through the ages. There is stratification like this in sites along the Alaskan coast in this region. Unfortunately, they have been subjected to a certain amount of unscientific digging and burrowing by people who lived on them through the years, with the result that their levels of cultural deposit are not arranged in any neat time-sequence. Thus, dating of artifacts is accompanied by considerable uncertainty, and few things distress an anthropologist more than such doubt.

As it turned out, the process of nature in the Kotzebue Sound area had left a unique opportunity, a substitute for mound-digging awaiting the anthropologist like Louis Giddings who would discover it.

Many present-day inhabitants of the region live during certain seasons of the year on the beaches, close to the water. They have their homes here in this comparative paradise in a land known for its inhospitality. There are fish and seals there, and occasionally whales, all flourishing in the sound and providing food, clothing, and other materials for existence. The waters are their only highway, but why should they move? They have all they need. If the resources of the waters fail from time to time, the people can move inland to hunt reindeer.

This pattern of living on the beaches had in all probability been inherited from the distant past, since the sea is the prime source of sustenance in such a climate. With this knowledge, Professor Giddings could not help but be intrigued by the peculiar structure of the beaches at certain bends of the coastline and at points where sea currents swerve.

In these places the beach extends back from the water a mile or more in a series of roughly parallel ridges. Individual ridges may vary in width up to 100 feet and are up to 15 miles long. It occurred to Professor Giddings, therefore, that these ridges might have been formed one by one, somewhat like the layers of wood in a trunk of a tree, over a period of time. As the coastline moved slowly seaward, the inhabitants would move with it. If this were so, each ridge back from the shore might be expected to provide evidences of successively earlier periods of habitation.

The Substance of "5000 Continuous Years"

Dr. Giddings began seriously to investigate this theory in the summer of 1958, starting at Cape Espenberg on the south shore of the sound. Almost immediately he made some promising finds. Flints found on one of the oldest beach ridges were typical of those of the previously identified Denbigh cul-

ture, about 4500 years old. The Espenberg beaches, however, were far from ideal for archaeological digging, being made up in large part of dunes of shifting sand.

Before the end of the 1958 season, Professor Giddings had discovered much more satisfactory beach ridge areas at Shesualek and Cape Krusenstern on the north shore. The latter area, with 114 beach ridges, proved particularly promising. It was there that he spent half of the 1959 and almost all of the 1960 and 1961 summers.

"The sense of discovery that one feels continuously at Cape Krusenstern is not easily described by ordinary archaeological standards," Professor Giddings wrote in a recent article in *Natural History*. "Most archaeologists know, after a few days or weeks at a site, the limits to which they may expect to range. At Cape Krusenstern, however, more than 100 beach ridges lie parallel to one another. It seems probable that all contain remains of human beings. While the Cape seems never to have been the site of a large village, it gives promise of containing the substance of cultural phases spanning some 5000 continuous years."

The Spade Plus Carbon-Dating

The cultural record being developed by Professor Giddings and his colleagues in the exploration at Cape Krusenstern is based mainly on small articles of flint and bone uncovered during the painstaking excavation of ancient house pits. The latter are not easy to find. Generally there is no more to guide the archaeologist than a barely perceptible depression in the beach. Only digging can prove whether a suspicion is at all justified.

Digging is the archaeologist's principal occupation in the field, and his digging must be touched with artistry. His interest is not only in finding evidences of human habitation and manufacture, but in uncovering these evidences exactly in the place where they were deposited. Often the place where anything is found is at least as important to him as the thing itself. This means that, when he approaches the floor level of a house pit, he must abandon his shovel and resort to trowel and brush.

The charcoal of ancient fires, found in virtually every house pit, has taken on unusual significance since the discovery a few years ago of the carbon-dating technique. This is based on the finding that a certain percentage of carbon atoms are radioactive; their radioactivity is dissipated at a very slow, uniform rate. Thus, an analysis of the radioactivity remaining in a carbon-bearing substance, makes possible a fairly accurate estimate of its age.

Professor Giddings uses carbon-dating to cross-check age estimates obtained by more traditional methods. The new technique has provided virtually conclusive proof that the beach ridges do in fact hold an orderly record of human habitation back to the time of highest post-glacial sea level. "The periods of culture appear to be indexed, as though by file cards, in the beach ridges at Cape Krusenstern," Professor Giddings says. Each of the 114 ridges has flints, house pits, and caches of the people who lived there, near the sea-front beaches of their time. A mile walk to the innermost beach showed relics of the Denbigh beach people.

The house plan of a home of 1000 years ago revealed its tunnel entrance (they'd learned the dangers of the hole in the roof); the kitchen with its ash, burned bone, broken pottery—several years of cooking; the sleeping quarters, with oil lamps. In one house pit, the excavators would find an antler fishhook with a tubular barb inserted. Grave goods would be included in a burial site, ivory items to accompany the dead or aid in transport; some had elaborate fanciful carving.

EXCAVATION IN PROGRESS: Looking for a deep house floor at the Giddings party Choris site on Kotzebue Sound. For every excavation of a house pit, tons of earth must be moved with extreme caution, even when the location chosen proves to be a dud.

STONE-LINED GRAVE like this of 1600 to 1800 years ago had never before been found in the Western Arctic. Site was at Battle Rock.

At a site known as Battle Rock, the archaeologists came upon a new art form never before seen in the Arctic, artifacts 3000 years old, including a boldly executed design of an antler, more than 300 arrowheads and spearheads. In the multiple burial spot was found the oldest skeleton the Far North has yet yielded.

The Legend of the Rising Flints

A whaling community was one of the most exciting finds of last summer at Cape Krusenstern. Back a mile from the ocean were bones of whales, some on the old beach, some in houses, and the hunters' harpoons. There was wood available here, for there were upright poles, beams, and housing framework. The whalers had added to their houses, too, with a bed or bench area in addition to the central work area around the fireplace. Some of the tunnels gave a tortoise shape to the house, and the people had apparently learned that the tunnels could serve as a cold-trap, for they dropped down. But the Eskimos were poor housekeepers, just throwing things aside: in one Arctic house the excavators found 20,000 animal bones. (Today's Eskimos are excellent workers, Professor Giddings hastens to add. They are careful and methodical, although some will not be beguiled into working for the expeditions, preferring instead to herd their reindeer.)

Five houses in the whaling village were excavated last summer, and the life of 4000 years ago could be reconstructed. They were well-fed people and contented on the beaches in summer. They hunted their whales as a community enterprise, in boats. Perhaps lacking antlers, they were wood-users; they had dogs. They had the only rock-lined tunnels in the Arctic. But there were a few mysteries, too: why were the three male skulls heaped together? And what was the story of the man who was more than six feet tall? And why build five houses in one spot, and five more only 100 feet away unless one group was for summer and the other for winter?

One of the discoveries most prized was the oldest culture, like the Denbigh. Its artifacts showed the most sophisticated workmanship and artistic freedom. Its flint arrowheads and knives are chipped so meticulously that one needs a magnifying glass to appreciate the technique. The notched points were a new "element" in Alaska. While the whalers lived on what the Giddings party calls Beach 53, the Denbigh remains were much farther back—78 through 104.

Professor Giddings deserted the profitable beach ridges at one point last summer to investigate a story told him several years ago by an Eskimo friend. The latter, a 65-year-old man, had heard his father describe a place some 200 miles up the Kobuk River, on high land near Onion Portage. The father had talked of strange flints, which "rose up out of the ground when it rained." They sank back again when the rain stopped.

Sure enough, when the spot was reached, it was gravel, and it yielded some fine obsidian artifacts, points and tools. Oddly, too, the site proved to be the first good "stratified" one which Professor Giddings had heard of in the Alaskan interior (the nearest one he knows of is 900 miles away in the Yukon). With 10 vertical periods found through digging through one culture after another, the oldest was from 4000 to 5000 years old. It promises an "almost unlimited record." It will permit, incidentally, a cross-check on the findings in the beach ridges.

Professor Giddings, a native of Texas, was graduated from the University of Alaska in 1932 and took advanced degrees at the University of Arizona and the University of Pennsylvania at decade intervals. He came to Brown from Penn, where he had taught and been Assistant Curator of the American Section of the University Museum for five years. He is a member of a number of professional societies and has been Chairman of the Flint Terminology Committee of the National Research Council. His arrival at Brown in 1956 began the program in Anthropology, which developed so rapidly.

Finding of so much in his Alaska summers gives Professor Giddings more than he can immediately do in the winters at the Haffenreffer Museum in the way of study and classification, all preliminary to the full, ultimate written account of his discoveries and theories. Brown students have joined him in his recent field trips and are helping with the exhibits that add to the Museum's importance as a center not only for storing and exhibiting but as an instructional aid and experimental center for students.

In Alaska, Dr. Giddings has had other scholars associated with him—last summer two from the Danish National Museum and one from Berne, plus annual visits from geologists of the U.S. Geological Survey. The latter advise on geologic interpretations and are particularly interested in the archaeological dating, with its implications for the post-glacial period.

Four Points of the Giddings Thesis

But Dr. Giddings has announced some important conclusions for the present. He summarized them for us at the press conference as follows:

1. The Bering Strait region has been long occupied by groups of people whose culture was uniquely molded to the ecology and climate, from the present day back to 4000 B.C. Earlier peoples are not yet well enough seen to be identified with sea-coast dependence.

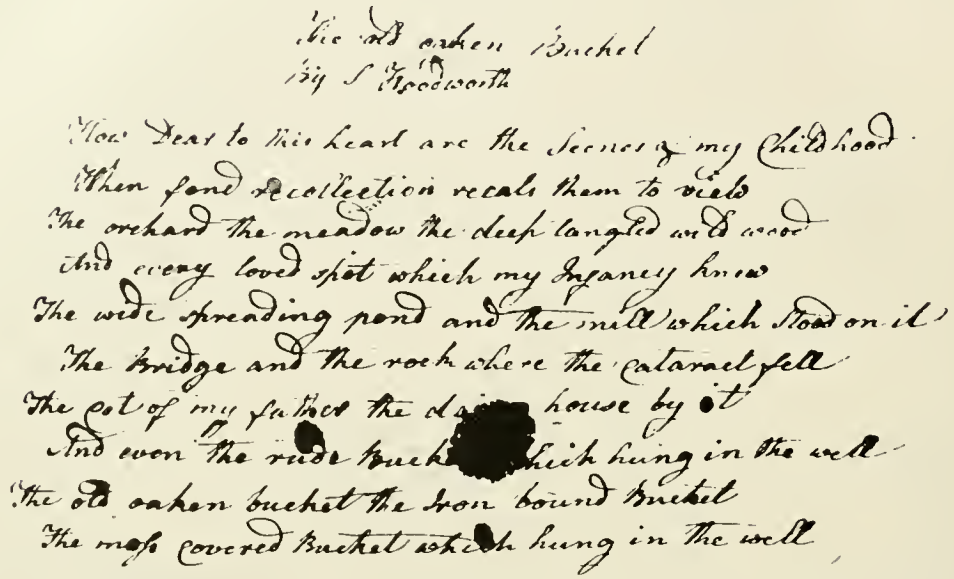
2. The sophistication of culture is greater in the older periods, at least to 4000 B.C. Their stone-working skill was as good as, or better than, that of their contemporaries elsewhere in the world.

3. Continuous occupation of the same ecological niche (beaches) through 6000 years suggests a stable population, exploiting both shores and neighboring rivers and forests while styles change through the circumpolar drift of ideas.

4. No large-scale migration is indicated for the period, although a drift of techniques and other ideas causes a certain degree of correspondence all the way to Greenland and, earlier, central Siberia.

ADDENDA IN THE WRISTON QUADRANGLE: Several fraternities voted last year to convert their fourth-floor chapter rooms into dormitory space. Darmer windows were added there during the summer, with the results shown in the photos. The University collects room rent from the tenants of the additional rooms, instead of rental from the chapter.

The Guest of the Lovells


The old oaken Bucket
by S Woodworth

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection recals them to view
The orchard the meadow the deep tangled wild wood
And every loved spot which my infancy knew
The wide spreading pond and the mill which stood on it
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell
The cot of my father the dairy house by it
And even the rude bucket which hung in the well
The old oaken bucket the iron bound bucket
The moss covered bucket which hung in the well

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET, a copy in the author's hand, given to the University Library. Only the first verse is shown here.

THE FAMOUS GUEST at the Lovell parsonage in Bellingham, Mass., had been prevailed upon to recite. Inevitably, a choice was his most famous poem, and your imagination can fill in the scene as the gentleman from New York began: "How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood. . . ."

The host was the Rev. Nehemiah G. Lovell of the Brown Class of 1833. And the family tradition is that the visitor was straightway prevailed upon to write out the words of the song, heading the manuscript with the title under which the verses were by then best known:

The Old Oaken Bucket

by S. Woodworth

Some years ago, Nehemiah's grandson, Malcolm R. Lovell of Coral Gables, Fla., placed the manuscript on deposit in the Harris Collection of the John Hay Library at Brown. (Mr. Lovell had been a high school classmate of the late Provost Samuel T. Arnold.) In November of this year, speaking also for his sons, Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., '43 and Arnold Buffum Lovell '59, Mr. Lovell wrote to President Keeney that he would like to present "this old and cherished manuscript to Brown University as our gift."

"So far as we know," Mr. Lovell said, "this is the only copy in existence, written and signed by the author. It has never been out of the possession of my family. My sons and I feel that Brown University is the proper place for our *Old Oaken Bucket* to spend its future life."

"My grandfather Nehemiah," Mr. Lovell continued, "was one of the earliest members of the Brown University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (the Rhode Island Alpha), and I have his key. He held the degree of Master of Arts. His wife was Lucy Buffum, sister of Elizabeth Buffum Chace, mother of Arnold Buffum Chace, your Chancellor for 30 years. The book *Two Quaker Sisters* (Book of the Month choice in 1937) tells the story of the two."

One of those who has seen the Woodworth-Lovell draught of *The Old Oaken Bucket* recently is John F. Fleming, internationally known authority on rare books, drawings, and documents, a former associate of A. S. W. Rosenbach. He told Librarian David Jonah: "This is one of the rarest manuscripts of all American popular poems." Its story warrants review.

At His Wife's Alert Prompting

It was a hot (and presumably a summer's) day in 1818 when Samuel Woodworth came home to his family's house on Duane St., New York City. Thirsty, he poured himself a glass of pump water and drained it eagerly. As he finished, he exclaimed: "That is very refreshing. But how much more refreshing would it be to take a good, long draught from the old oaken bucket I left hanging in my father's well at home."

"Wouldn't that be a pretty subject for a poem?" said his wife. Samuel seized a pen and wrote.

So runs the tradition about the birth of the verses. The incident is given in some detail in the introductory section of *The Poetical Works of Samuel Woodworth*, edited by his son in 1861 (and also in the John Hay collection). The attribution there being to "an unimpeachable source," the story appears in most later biographies and anthologies. Malice alone must have prompted the myth that the verses had been written in a saloon. Perhaps this was an attempt to discredit them because of their popularity with temperance folk.

The exact birthday of the song would seem difficult to establish. Carroll A. Wilson says the first known printing, over the pseudonym of "Selim," was in *The Republican*

Chronicle for June 3, 1818. The only surviving file of this publication, edited by Woodworth in New York, was at Rutgers University, Wilson says. He speaks of the "first obtainable printing" of *The Bucket,* as it was originally titled, as in *The Academician* for Aug. 15, 1818. The John Hay Library has this in the bound volumes of the periodical.

"The Bucket" and Brown University

Since the resources of the Harris Collection are so world-famous, it is not surprising to find that it includes numerous manifestations of *The Old Oaken Bucket* among the 50,000 items in its Sheet Music Room. Prof. S. Foster Damon, the Curator, said the other afternoon: "Some day somebody will write the whole story of the song. When he does, he'll have to come here."

The earliest known edition as a song is in that room, a publication about 1834 by C. Bradlee of Boston. The tune for this is identified as "adapted to a favorite Scotch air, *Jessie, the Flower O' Dumblane.*" It appeared early in *The Boudoir,* graced early temperance songbooks, and was popular as rendered on the stage in *The Old Homestead.* It was not until 1870 that the words were blended with the tune we now associate with them. It is, of course, a happy coincidence that Brown University's *Alma Mater* is sung to the same melody by Kiallmark. The latter was originally the setting for Moore's *Araby's Daughter.* A Brown Senior, James A. DeWolf, had found the air agreeable for some verses of his own in 1861.

The Brown University Library also possesses other Woodworth items which invite inspection in the present instance. One is his collection, published in 1926, of *Melodies, Duets, Trios, Songs, and Ballads.* There the familiar words are headed: "*The Bucket.* Air—'The Flower of Dumblane.' "

James S. Gibson wrote in *The Outlook* for Oct. 7, 1899, that the well on the Woodworth homestead in Scituate, Mass., was still there, an object of some interest to tourists. Photographs which illustrate the article (under separate covers in the John Hay collection) show the well, the house, and the "deep, tangled wildwood." Though the bucket had disintegrated, Gibson said the water was "as pure as the poet found it in his boyhood days."

The Boy's Verses Attracted a Patron

Samuel Woodworth was born in 1775, the son of a farmer and Revolutionary War soldier. The boy's education in Scituate is described as meager, since school kept only for three winter months each year, and the town's economy could accommodate only a teacher "as ignorant as his pupils." But the accounts tell how Samuel's juvenile verses attracted the attention of a local clergyman, who undertook to instruct the boy himself and later tried to arrange for a college education for him. When the attempt failed, Samuel was apprenticed, instead, to a printer.

Once Woodworth had learned his trade, however, it was the editorial side of publishing which won him. But venture after venture failed, in different locations, and a weekly he commenced in New Hampshire was typical, lasting only two months. Later, in New York City as a young man still in his 20s, he made abortive efforts to establish a newspaper and a magazine during the War of 1812. His poetry, nevertheless, found a market; his first published verse is said to have appeared in *The Complete Coiffeur; or an Essay on the Art of Adorning Natural and of Creating Artificial Beauty.*

His patriotic songs were popular, and he later wrote some successful operatic pieces. *Our Familiar Songs* (1881) tells how Woodworth was asked to write a history of the War in the style of a romance to be titled *The Champions of Freedom.* "So eager was the public," says the editor, "for this story, which nobody now reads, that the author was often compelled to send 12 unrevised lines at a time to the press. Printing was begun when but two sheets were written."

The poems had their admirers, and Woodworth was eulogized by such men of letters as Sir Walter Scott, Webster, Channing, Washington Irving, and Duyckinck. It may have helped that, in England, the name of Woodworth was confused with that of Wordsworth. At any rate, the appraisal in the *Cyclopedia of American Literature* (1856) was not out of line. It predicted that *The Old Oaken Bucket* would "hold its place among the choice songs of the century."

An Alger-Style Success Story

We trust that a measure of prosperity rewarded the author for its vogue. He had enjoyed little, certainly, before his New York days. There is a biographical reference to a bit of "wild speculation," whose failure "rendered a temporary absence from his native State necessary to the preservation of his personal liberty." As an itinerant versifier, he could eke out a living as a young man, for he never seemed to lack a buyer for his rhymes. But his publishing ventures never thrived, seldom lasted any length of time. There was always a new undertaking, with credit somehow found. Married and in New York, he enjoyed a change in fortunes.

The tradition of a hard-won success was fortified by the writer of *Our Familiar Songs,* who said: "The public has so often slighted the names of its pleasantest comforters, has occasionally sought to raise from obscurity one to whom its debts were infinitely less. Samuel Woodworth deserved from his fellow men nothing more than the common decencies of life, until he chanced, by mere persistency of scribbling, to produce something which, though but tolerable as poetry, touched the universal heart."

What is the estate of *The Old Oaken Bucket* today? It would be hard to say. Surely, fewer people sing around the piano than once was the happy habit. Those who "sing along" may now do it before a TV set or in a Barber Shop Quartet. But, though it would be the rare teen-ager who could run through the words without prompting, if at all, there are still enough of an older generation whose memories are stirred by familiar verses and strains. "How dear to this heart," indeed.

And how welcome the Lovells' gift which will preserve a valuable manuscript at Brown. Reservoirs, chlorination, pipelines, and ready taps notwithstanding, *The Old Oaken Bucket* will still afford its refreshment. But what a memorable experience it must have been for the family in Bellingham to welcome their friend, the "universally beloved" poet, and hear him recite those famous words.

(POSTSCRIPT: As we were going to press, we saw a copy of the November *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, to which Josephine L. Hughes and Richard J. Wolfe contributed an article on *The Tunes of "The Bucket."* They had discovered in *The Youth's Cabinet,* the first known publication of the song in its final setting, in 1851. A bibliography on which Wolfe is working does indeed pay tribute to the Library resources at Brown.)

WHY BROWN QUIT THE LOAN PROGRAM

Protest against disclaimer affidavit involved $250,000 this year under Federal act

BROWN UNIVERSITY has withdrawn from the Federal student loan program of the National Defense Education Act. Acting upon a recommendation of the University Faculty, the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Brown Corporation in November voted to quit the program because of its required disclaimer affidavit. Under it a student applicant for a loan must swear that he or she "does not believe in, and is not a member of, and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States government by force or violence or by illegal or unconstitutional methods."

There has been, of course, no objection to a companion oath of allegiance which the student must sign.

"The action will cost Brown about $250,000 in Federal funds for student loans this year," an editorial in the *Providence Journal* pointed out. "The University plans to make this up from other sources. In view of the pyramiding costs of higher education, this will not be easy. But the integrity of a university is worth more than any amount of money."

President Keeney first publicly stated the University's disapproval of the disclaimer affidavit when he addressed the New England Society of Newspaper Editors on Nov. 20, 1959. Because of its pertinence to the recent action, the relevant passage from that address is printed below.

Brown's withdrawal from the loan program might be considered belated, it has been pointed out. More than 20 other distinguished and respected colleges and universities dropped out earlier, some of them at the outset of the loan plan. (Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were Ivy League institutions included in this group.) But Brown, though opposing the disclaimer affidavit, delayed action because most observers felt that the Congress would be responsive to public opinion and repeal the affidavit provision at its last session. Strong opposition to the affidavit had been expressed by national educational organizations, leaders in education, and some governmental officials. Congress, however, did not repeal the unpopular provision (the Education bill was having rough enough going as it was). The Faculty therefore asked the Brown Corporation to take action in the light of this development.

Cammarian Club Acted in 1960

In addition to Faculty action (which was far from unanimous, incidentally), the undergraduate Cammarian Club in 1960 also criticized the disclaimer affidavit on these grounds: It is discriminatory in that it singles out students as apparently poor security risks. It forces the University, acting as the Government's agent in administering the affidavit, to adopt a double standard, because "only those students requiring financial aid are required to sign the affidavit." It is vague. It is futile because it does not prevent a real subversive from signing it. And it is impossible for such an act to instill a loyalty; it assumes that loyalty does not already exist.

The *Journal* editorial said further: "Cogent objections to such a requirement as the disclaimer affidavit have been detailed by President Keeney, among many others, for almost two years. The major ones are these:

"The disclaimer section of the law is vague. It singles out students as objects of suspicion. A student easily might have joined or supported some organization subsequently found subversive without having the slightest knowledge of what he was doing. This could subject him to all sorts of reprisals in later life.

"The disclaimer clause represents Federal interference with private education, because in effect it tells colleges and universities what students they may and may not accept."

On the last point, President Keeney had said in his 1959 address: "As Federal aid increases, as it appears likely to do, it becomes more and more important that we be cautious about accepting restrictions and controls. We must here, at the very beginning, be very cautious about accepting a precedent for other controls. This, to me, is the real issue."

An effort to remove the disclaimer affidavit requirement from the National Defense Education Act failed in Congress in 1959 and again in 1960; last summer the Congress extended the Act for two years, without change.

The Statement to the Editors

Excerpts from Dr. Keeney's address before the New England newspaper editors are still a valid expression of the University's position:

"There are two matters involved here: The first is an oath of allegiance which we are all in the habit of taking and to which few object, though some of us feel it is undignified to take an oath of allegiance to the United States in return for a small loan. The second is the negative disclaimer in which the student signs a certificate stating that he does not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and does not belong to societies that do so. Remember that

this oath and disclaimer are not extracted by the Government at the time the individual enters into a contract with the Government, but by the college at the time the student enters a loan contract with the college for which the funds are supplied by the Government.

"In most discussions, the oath and affidavit are thought of as one; they should not be. The primary objection is to the negative affidavit.

"Most educators I know well oppose this procedure, and most of the major educational associations in the country have gone on record as opposing it. Some have described this opposition as opposition to loyalty and have described support of the disclaimer as support for loyalty. This is not the issue at all, for educators are overwhelmingly loyal to this country and to its way of life, however critical they may be of temporary situations.

"There are other issues: First, the procedure is ineffective as a safeguard; no subversive would hesitate for a moment to execute either the oath or the disclaimer. Second, it is vague, so that a young boy or girl could unwittingly swear that he did not belong to a subversive organization when, in fact, he had joined one without knowing it was. This happens often and it has happened to many responsible adults. I daresay it has happened to some people in this room. It is one thing to have it happen and another thing to be subject to a perjury charge years later because of it. Third, the affidavit is discriminating, and it discriminates against the very people who are often described as the hope for our future—the students—and it singles them out as an especially untrustworthy lot, for citizens are not required to execute the affidavit in many other transactions with the government.

"These are important arguments, which may be described as liberal in their appeal."

The Conservative in Opposition

"On the other hand, the conservative argument against it—and there are many very thoughtful conservatives who are against it—is based upon interference by the Federal government in the affairs of private and state controlled institutions. One thing we are all afraid of in Federal aid to education is Federal control, and this is a step toward it. It is interference with the choice of students, for this oath and this disclaimer impose a test for entrance upon students or a test for financial aid which the institutions themselves do not impose. It is easy to say, as we have at Brown, that we will lend money to any student who objects out of our own funds, and this may salve our consciences. But the record will stand. Years later, if we have another McCarthy era—and we will—any student who borrowed from sources other than the National Defense Education Act will find that it takes a little longer for him to get a clearance than one who borrowed from that source.

"As Federal aid increases, as it appears likely to do, it becomes more and more important that we be cautious about accepting restrictions and controls, and we must here, at the very beginning, be very cautious about accepting a precedent for other controls. This, to me, is the real issue.

"The whole business shows a lack of confidence in education. Education is supposed to make people clearer thinkers and wiser men. If this is so, and I think it is so, no one should be excluded from education because of an ill-formed belief he holds as a boy of 18. A more sensible procedure would be to ferret out every junior subversive, or every kid who thinks he is a subversive, and sentence him to four years in the best college that will admit him without any oaths, without any disclaimers, and without any tests of anything but his intelligence and preparation."

HAROLD B. TANNER '09 was reelected to the post of Chancellor of Brown University at the November meeting of the Corporation. One of his duties in that office, which he has filled with distinction since 1952, is to preside over the Board of Trustees. He has been a member of that body since 1929. The University's portrait is by Duphiney.

The Basis for Harvard's Decision

When Harvard stayed out of the loan program for the fourth year, President Pusey noted this fall that the disclaimer affidavit had been opposed in recommendations or protestations by two Presidents of the United States (Eisenhower and Kennedy), two Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare (one in each administration), two Commissioners of Education (one in each administration), and such educational associations as the American Council on Education and the Association of American Universities.

"Indeed," said Dr. Pusey, "the feeling here is that only by standing firm on this point can we and other American colleges make clear our determined opposition to legislation in which there is an infringement of an ancient freedom—the freedom of universities to govern themselves. . . . Our quarrel is with the disclaimer affidavit, primarily because it singles out students as special objects of distrust and asks them to make negative statements about their beliefs in a way quite contrary to American principle. These seem to us to be considerations of central importance. But, in addition, the disclaimer requirement is unnecessary, ineffective, complicated to administer, and debases the value of oaths. This affidavit provision is a blemish in an otherwise constructive act."

"No other course I've ever taught has stirred me as profoundly . . ."

By JUAN LOPEZ-MORILLAS

A Brown professor tells of his adventure with a "University Course," which rejects the conventional boundary lines between provinces of knowledge and experience.

To anyone who has been away from Brown for the past decade or so, the reading of a current issue of the University Catalogue must be an experience rich in both adventure and perplexity. If he can manage to survive the long pages of administrative prose, he will eventually reach the course offerings of the various Departments of Instruction, arranged in alphabetical order from "American Civilization" to "Spanish."

He will learn, for one thing, that while in college he may have missed the excitement of a course on *Experimental Morphogenesis,* the enticing promises of *Sensory Psychophysiology,* or the awesome secrets locked in a discipline called *Ethnohistory.*

He will perhaps wonder whether there is really so much knowledge enclosed within the compass of his University, or whether Professors (a whimsical lot) may be enjoying a quiet joke at the expense of less learned men by applying new, mysterious names to ancient and dignified academic subjects. He will be baffled as often as impressed, amused as often as irritated.

Behind the Catalogue's Mask

It is, of course, well known that a university catalogue is frequently equivocal and occasionally mendacious. Mediocre institutions, in particular, are apt to use it to conceal their deficiencies and magnify their strength. Nevertheless, a university catalogue must be taken seriously if only because, despite its reticences and equivocations, it reveals the ideal image which an institution fashions for itself. In other words, it states what an institution would like to be in order to justify its existence.

To justify its existence is precisely what we must demand of every institution that claims to serve a human purpose. Nothing that man has created needs greater justification than a university: first, because it is (next to the Catholic Church) the oldest of extant institutions and it may consequently appeal too glibly to the dubious value of tradition; and second, because it purports to render meaningful to man the complex pattern of his world. It is obvious that this rendering must be clear and meaningful if man and world are to form, as they should, an organic unit.

The great mission claimed by the universities in a free society entails their willingness to have their function carefully scrutinized and assessed. To expect otherwise would be irresponsible, and irresponsibility is the greatest sin that a university would commit.

Why IC Courses Were So Exciting

But the Brown University Catalogue will not simply reveal the rich variety of human knowledge through the listing of a great number of academic subjects: It will, in addition, indicate how this knowledge is organized or articulated for the purposes of instruction, research, and study.

The reader will discover that, scattered among the Departmental offerings, certain courses are labeled with the letters IC. These stand for "Identification and Criticism of Ideas." This program, first introduced on an experimental basis in 1953-54, is now a regular part of the "distribution pattern" in the general curriculum. The structure and significance of these IC courses are probably well known since they have been well described and analyzed.

For our immediate purpose, I wish to emphasize only that, despite obvious defects and some irrelevancies, the IC program had the singular virtue of bringing to the Brown

Campus a measure of excitement and creativeness without precedent in the history of the institution. I should call it a rejuvenation, with all that this word involves in the way of energy, initiative, imagination, and high spirits. Professors, disciplines, and methods of instruction were literally rejuvenated. Many of us who, after long years of conventional classroom practice, faced an IC group experienced what may be called a "Socratic shakedown"—that is, a sudden awareness of the dramatic potential which lies at the base of every intellectual problem of necessity involves.

Many a Brown Professor earned through teaching an IC course that his genuine mission consisted in discharging this dramatic potential, in seeing to it that each student should regard himself as both actor and spectator in the dialectic of learning; for all learning—as Socrates knew so well and so many modern teachers have forgotten—is dialogue, and dialogue is the essence of drama.

Each of us, of course, learned from the IC program something pertinent to the nature of his respective academic discipline. I, for one, learned that I would never again give a course based entirely or even primarily on lectures. I should be ready at all times to examine a given question *with* the student and not *against* him. The better student is willing to learn but balks at being indoctrinated. He is occasionally right and the Professor wrong on matters involving critical judgment. Finally, the best class hour by far is one beset by doubts and perplexities, for they alone bring into play the student's imagination and inventiveness. Such things I learned from the IC courses.

No Boundaries for University Courses

This brief reference to the IC program is necessary as a foundation for the remarks which follow, about another group of courses introduced on an experimental basis in 1958-59 with the support of a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York: the University Courses.

Let us turn again to the Brown Catalogue. There the reader will find the University Courses described in a special section which follows the Departmental offerings. This is as it should be, since the purpose of such courses is to explore ways and means of integrating various fields of knowledge through the systematic probing of their apparent and latent relationships. Consequently, these courses cannot properly be assigned to any one Department (not only because they could not possibly be fitted within it, but also because their very nature involves the rejection of conventional boundary lines between provinces of knowledge and modes of experience).

It is at least doubtful that the University Courses would have come into being without the intellectual climate created by the IC program. Indeed, much of what is best in the latter has been incorporated into them: limited groups, dependence on primary texts, dialogical method, systematic criticism, individual initiative, etc., etc.

Victim, Stranger, Outsider

The University Courses are symptomatic of a need which intelligent and sensitive men in the western world have felt in some way since the middle of the 19th century. But it has assumed acute proportions amidst the dangers and uncertainties of the world of our own time. The relentless expansion of the area of human knowledge has made it impossible for even the most dedicated man to sketch a significant image of his own culture and to determine his own place in it.

Until about a century ago, western man knew himself to be more or less at the center of his cultural creations. (Incidentally, they acquired substance and meaning precisely because he could chart them all in relation to himself as a point of reference.) But modern western man is not now at the center of his culture; indeed, he considers himself to be alienated from all cultural forms. It is as though he were a victim of his own creations, a stranger, an outsider—as he often portrays himself in contemporary literature.

To an extent unknown in previous history, he has come to look upon his world as a source of anxiety and dread. This was to be expected as soon as he lost—or thought that he lost—contact with his culture, for culture is the tiny safety zone on which man hopes to protect himself against the chaos of existence. Modern man feels that he cannot cope with his science. He fears that he may not control his technology. His art is often meaningless to him, his literature repels him, his politics baffle him, his society frightens him, his religion forsakes him, his behavior fills him with revulsion. He is adrift in the midst of the problematical. And, in his worst moments, he is beginning to think that the human race is perhaps superfluous.

It seems evident that the task which education in the western world must urgently perform is that of restoring modern man to his culture. It must make him feel that he *is* his culture and that, alas, he cannot be anything else. But such an undertaking will be impossible in the absence of an integrated image of what his culture is.

It will be necessary for the universities to assume the role implicit in their name: the unification of knowledge, its systematic articulation into a meaningful whole. They must seek a synthesis of what is imperative for man to understand about his world, if he is to survive in it. This should be the primary aim of a university education. Beyond it, and at a higher level, lies the pursuit of analytical and specialized knowledge (another noble function of the university which does not concern us at this juncture).

It would be fatuous to suggest that the University Courses are *the* means of rectifying the present trend toward the disintegration and atomization of knowledge. The most that can be claimed for them is that they recognize the dangers implicit in such a trend; consequently, they are groping for ways to reverse it.

Each Course Has Its Home Base

These courses can hardly be spoken of as forming a "pattern," much less a "program." Each of them reflects, as it should, the particular concerns of the man who devised the course and who alone can give it. Each of them is unique and induplicable. The scientist must perforce survey the world from the vantage point of science, the historian from that of history, the literary scholar from that of literature. This attachment to a "home base" in the field of knowledge is both inevitable and desirable, if only because any journey, be it physical or mental, involves a point of departure. If there is no point of departure, there is no journey.

What is common to those of us who have drafted and are giving University Courses is the belief that all knowledge must ultimately be related to man himself. In him alone can it be integrated and justified. Moreover, the conviction that "knowledge for the sake of knowledge" is a monstrous aberration, to which our own time owes some of its most peculiar horrors.

Because of the unique character of each University Course,

it is clear that I cannot write of any but my own. It is called *The Functions of Literature*. It rests on the assumption that literature is, not only an aesthetic creation valid in itself, but also a mode of knowledge which permits access to intellectual and artistic activities of all sorts. For in the literature of any people, better perhaps than in any other form of human creativeness, the infinite richness and variety of man are amply and accurately reflected. The *whole man* is there, in each individual work, requesting our attention and challenging our ingenuity.

No historian, sociologist, psychologist, or moralist has revealed as completely and as incisively as has Balzac in his novels what it meant to be a 19th century Frenchman. No one has provided us with a more comprehensive view of the late Middle Ages than has Dante in his *Divine Comedy*. Literature, we may therefore confidently assert, has always tried to express the relevant preoccupations of an historical moment by (in some degree) assimilating not only the aims but also the methods and even the idiom of other contemporary cultural undertakings.

The Many Garbs of Literature

This does not mean simply that literature, being a total vision of man and his world, ranges over the whole area of human action and purpose. It means, rather, that literature speaks for the specific concerns of a given time, if only because the man of letters is anchored to his time and is partly conditioned by it.

In this way, through the ages, literature has assumed the function of mythography, or theology, or philosophy, or history, or sociology, or psychology, or politics, etc., or of a combination of these disciplines. Thus, in addition to their significance as men of letters, Sophocles and Rilke may be said to function as mythographers; Dante and C. S. Lewis as theologians; Dostoevski and Kafka as psychologists; Schiller and Pasternak as historians; Voltaire and Sartre as philosophers; Gorki and Camus as political thinkers; etc.

The aim of my University Course is, therefore, the study of literature, not only as an art form, but also as a "natural" cultural synthesis. It may be relevant to point out that the course obviously reflects my own inclinations as a literary scholar and historian of ideas. For this personal bias, I offer no apologies. Literature is so spacious a mansion that it can generously shelter under its roof all known methods of interpretation.

The University allows me to choose 20 Juniors and Seniors from at least three times as many applicants for admission to the course; they remain with me for an entire academic year. Given these facts, it is clear that I cannot blame anyone but myself for whatever shortcomings the course may have. The 20 students selected represent just about every Department in the University, from Physics to History, from Psychology to Classics.

Enrollment Is a Major Undertaking

I interview each applicant. I question him carefully about his academic background, his field of specialization, his areas of nonspecialized intellectual interest, his willingness to do an inordinate amount of reading and writing and to undertake in the second semester the preparation of a major study involving a problem which straddles two or more disciplines. The students are in close contact with me and with each other. Indeed, there is ample evidence that Hope College and even the Blue Room often see and hear the continuation of the dialogues which begin around the hexagonal table in Whitehall. High intelligence, hard work, and a lively concern with cultural problems are the chief traits of the two groups which I have taught since 1959.

No one knows better than I do that the course has many defects. Some of these are of substance and hard to correct, others are of "mechanics" and easy to rectify. It is still too early to attempt an evaluation. At the moment, the only claim I can make is that the second year was better than the first and that the third will probably be better than the second.

But one thing is certain: no other course, graduate or undergraduate, which I have ever taught has stirred me as profoundly and has involved me as unconditionally as this one. Involvement is what the humanist must always be willing to face. Therefore, it is not with arrogance that I say: As a professor of the humanities, I profess myself.

Some Student Comments

JOHN POOLER, a Brown Senior majoring in Physics, also had his say about the University Courses recently. Writing in *The Supplement* of the *Brown Daily Herald*, he quoted two conflicting student estimates: One had called such a course "unquestionably the greatest experience I've had at college." Another thought his class "unadulterated tripe." Pooler concluded that an over-all judgment was impossible "because of the great variation in quality" in the University Courses.

"One problem inherent in the program," the writer said, "is that it puts great demands upon the student. Those courses which have been unable to attract superior students have generally failed. They fail because run-of-the-mill students have not the intellectual powers to maintain a coherent high-level argument where interaction of ideas between students forms the core of class discussion. Students in one UC course last year had the unfortunate experience of being grouped with high school teachers in the Master of Arts in Teaching program. The class was held back because the teacher was repeatedly required to explain trivial details.

"The successful UC courses work because they have a highly selective enrollment coupled with a teacher possessing an ability to draw out students and promote a large amount of give and take. The crucial factor is the teacher's facility at keeping the discussion relevant without dominating it. The successful UC teachers begin with an understanding of the students they teach, and they do not limit the class to a discussion of their own particular biases.

"In no other class does the value of a student's experience depend so much upon the quality of the other students."

One problem as Pooler saw it was this: "Undergraduate students just have not lived long enough to draw upon themselves and their experiences as a source of ideas. The chemistry major and the art major, for example, who try to compare art and science as creative enterprises probably have not done any creating in either field. They have no alternative but to fall back upon preconceived notions inherited from lecture notes." Pooler spoke of one of this year's courses where the instructor had been too optimistic in his assumption that the students all had a comprehensive background in classical literature and philosophy.

Nevertheless, Pooler concluded: "The task to which the UC courses address themselves is a very ambitious undertaking for an undergraduate program. It has offered hopes of

some success and has demonstrated some failings. While it would be convenient to sit back and wait for the creation of a better solution, education has to utilize the techniques that are available here and now. And there is no alternative but to pursue the UC course program until such an experiment of greater promise presents itself."

For the "Run-of-the-Mill" Student?

An editorial in the same *Supplement* offered further comment. "Students at Brown," it began, "apparently have three avenues of education available. One, they can sit by the hundreds in a lecture; two, they may be lucky enough to be in a small lecture class allowing two-way communication between teacher and student; or three, they may be even more lucky and have managed to line up a University Course, for all practical purposes the only seminar form of instruction open to undergraduates who are not in an Honors program." (There was no reference to the developing areas of "independent study."—Ed.)

The editorial took issue with Pooler's feeling that "run-of-the-mill students" should not be admitted to UC courses. On the contrary, the editorial suggested, "the University Course is ready-made for the so-called 'average' students. Let them take advantage of it and kick the bored 'superior' students out and upstairs to the Honors program where they should be." The editorial continued:

"The University Course's greatest potential is in its seminar format. This implies a minimum of professorial interruption. If table shapes (the open octagon) mean anything, the IC courses should be identical with UC courses, but the great difference lies squarely at the feet of the professor. The IC Professor is apt to be too much of a lecturer and too little a moderator. The University Courses correct this fault by truly being seminars. It is not the 'average' students who make the Professor assume the function of a lecturer, but the so-called 'superior' intellects who drag the topic in oblique directions with dismaying frequency, forcing the Professor to bring the conversation back to the realm of reality.

"A student who should be doing Honors work has no excuse for entering a University Course. He is selling himself short by avoiding the maximum challenge, and he is selling out those students who could not get into an Honors program but could participate in one of the University Courses. The University Course is ideally suited to the 'run-of-the-mill' student. He should be allowed to take full advantage of it."

BROWN'S CLOCKSMITHS will climb the stair of Carrie Tower less in future. The clock, long observed and sometimes heeded, was electrified this past fall. (Photo by Lew Cady '59)

A Principle Involved

BROWN UNIVERSITY appeared as a protesting party in November when the Attorney General of Rhode Island declared *Tropic of Cancer* by Henry Miller obscene and threatened arrest and prosecution for circulation of the 30-year-old book. Though Attorney General Nugent assured the University that he had no intention of interfering with three copies of the book in the John Hay Library, President Keeney said:

"Rhode Island law provides that persons selling obscene books wittingly are subject to criminal prosecution. The Attorney General of Rhode Island has, on his own authority, decided that *Tropic of Cancer* is obscene, thereby creating the presumption that anyone selling this book is wittingly selling obscene material.

"It is not *Tropic of Cancer* that concerns us, but the principle of due process of law. We will refrain from selling it (in the Brown Book Store) for the time being. We will try to find a means of bringing this before the Superior Court of Rhode Island, which is the proper body to judge such cases. We are sorry that this has not already been done." (Later in the month, however, University officers said, on advice of counsel, that there seemed no way for it to test the fundamental issue involved.)

At the Providence Public Library, where Stuart C. Sherman '39 is Librarian, the Trustees voted to continue circulating the book. Sherman said the Library did not defend nor condemn the book; neither does it intend to tell adults what they may or may not read. On the other hand, the Library proposed to defend the freedom to read. It indicated that circulation of *Tropic* would proceed until it was restrained from doing so by "competent authority" or until there was a final, legal determination that the book was obscene. Knight Edwards '45 is legal counsel for the Library.

The *Providence Journal* editorially accused the Attorney General of "stepping out of the role of prosecutor and into the role of judge." "Who but the courts can say the book violates the obscenity laws, and that its sale is illegal?" the editorial said. "Censorship by intimidation is not the right way to go about ridding Rhode Island of obscene literature."

Station WBRU as an FM Outlet

A LOAN of $20,000 from the University will permit WBRU to establish an FM radio station, following authority voted by the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Brown Corporation in November. Last winter the Committee authorized the 25-year-old station, first of its kind on any college campus, to incorporate as "a commercial activity." A measure of University control would be achieved through representation in the corporation, in view of FCC and other requirements. The station could stay in Faunce House.

The Brown Clubs Report

The first field trip of "Mr. Outside" extends the potential for liaison with Alumni House

THE ADDITION of James R. Gorham '54 to the Alumni Office staff had as one of its purposes the provision of a field man to work, often on the road, with Brown Clubs. In October, the new Associate Alumni Executive Officer made his first trips in that capacity, among other objectives investigating the possibility of two new Clubs in New York State. His informal report follows:

"*Chicago:* Sunday night, Oct. 8, yours truly met with Charles Doebler, Director of Admission, Allen Bulley, Cal Coolidge, Norman Pierce, and Jack Monk at the latter's home. This group, with one or two others necessarily absent, is the leadership for the Brown Secondary School Program in Chicago. The entire committee gathered for dinner and business at the American Furniture Mart the next night. In addition to those already mentioned, there were: George Podd, Ed Kelly, Joe Bowdring, Abbott Brown, Tom Tritschler, Bill Horton, Bob Fitzgerald, John O'Brien, Charles Nichols, Bill Ketelhut, and Jim Hutchinson.

"On Monday, too, George Podd, Treasurer of the Chicago Brown Club, and Secretary Tritschler arranged an informal luncheon for me at the Continental-Illinois Bank, in one of its private dining rooms. The presence of Al Boyer, Chuck Hayes, and Malcolm Smith, in addition to others, might be mentioned.

"*Milwaukee:* Although the Brown Club President was in Chicago when I visited Milwaukee on Tuesday, I made personal visits with Bob Eiseman (lunch), Bob Sinclair, Roger McIntyre, and Ian Sinclair.

"*Detroit:* At the University Club in Detroit a day later, I had lunch with Brown Club President John Hocking, Richard Selleck, Richard Grout, Dick Sutherland, Octave Beauvais, Tom Patten, Jack Foley, Ken Brown, Joe Freedman, and Richard McClear.

"*Cleveland:* On Thursday, at Cleveland's University Club, I met with Brown Club President Joe Adams, Ralph Briggs, Ted Selover, Harry Hoffman, and Bob Manley.

"*Syracuse:* A week later, on Oct. 20, I traveled to Syracuse for lunch with the Brown Club President, Bob Conley, George Wilcox, and Harry Remington.

"*Utica:* A conference in Utica with Don Stehle and Harry Mang was about the possibility of a new Brown Club in this area, which has been covered in the past by the Syracuse Club. The new group would be independent.

JAMES R. GORHAM '54.

"*Binghamton:* The next night at the Frederick Hotel in Binghamton, a few alumni and some wives met to discuss formation of the Binghamton Brown Club. The group included: John Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Howie Palmer, Ed Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Earle Drake, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kirk W. Smith, and Dr. Aldo S. Bernardo. Among other things, they reviewed the concentration of alumni in the area, the geographical territory to be included, and preliminary plans for a more formal organizational meeting."

Boosters for Hockey

THE BROWN HOCKEY Association, organized several years ago, has been meeting regularly. Last summer, President Ray Chace sent a letter to all former hockey players outlining the purposes of the organization and inviting all to join. They have a special stake in the new Meehan Auditorium.

The chief purpose of the group is to stimulate interest in hockey at Brown. This will be accomplished in several ways: First, it is hoped to organize the Sub-Freshman hockey program on a broader basis. Bob Borah is Chairman of this committee. Also, from time to time, the group will have an opportunity to supply minor equipment needs in the new Meehan Auditorium.

For any hockey players who did not receive the letter from President Chace, the dues are $5.00 a year. Checks, made payable to the Brown Hockey Association, should be mailed to P.O. Box 1209, Providence.

Indianapolis Guest

ON THE OCCASION of Charlie Doebler's visit to Indianapolis secondary schools, Cal Bamford '48, President of the Indianapolis Brown Club, invited a number of the local alumni who have been active in Sub-Freshman work to meet at his home on Sunday, Oct. 15. Charlie was able to update all of those present not only on the current policies and objectives of the Admission Office but also on the work of the lad from Indianapolis who is an undergraduate on the Hill.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Dyer, Alfred Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. John Derfinger, Prof. and Mrs. Howard Baetzhold, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Senecal, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fontan, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gage, and Harold Austin.

DICK GAGE '51

Philadelphia's Leaders

ROBERT F. KING '50, Wholesale Sales Manager with Sealtest Foods in Camden, N. J., has been elected President of the Philadelphia Brown Club. Other officers for the year include: Vice-President—Graham Andrews '51; Secretary—Richard E. Buck '56; Treasurer—Ronald S. Wills '54.

Luncheons in Boston

BOSTON BROWN MEN will have Vice-President John Elmendorf as their guest at the December luncheon of the Brown Club. The meeting place on the 12th will be, as usual, the University Club at 40 Trinity Place. Service starts at 12:15.

Other luncheons scheduled are: Jan. 9—James R. Gorham, Associate Alumni Executive Officer. Mar. 13—Undergraduate leaders from the Campus. May 8—Dean Edward R. Durgin. The February Club event will be a buffet before the Brown-Harvard hockey game on the 7th, while the annual banquet will be the April feature.

Before the Game in Chicago

On Dec. 23, the Brown basketball team will play Northwestern at McCraw Hall in Evanston. Prior to the game, the Chicago Brown Club will hold a party at Westmoreland Country Club to introduce the members of the team to the local alumni. The affair will start at 4:30 p.m. and will include a buffet supper. At 7:00, we will motor the short distance to McCraw Hall to attend the game. A reserved section has been set aside for the Bruin rooters.

Alumni interested in the program are asked to contact M. C. Smith at 325 West Huron St., Chicago 10.

Under the Elms of Brown

THE UNIVERSITY has definitely decided to expand its Latin American Studies program, according to Vice-President John Elmendorf. In October he visited Mexico with Prof. Merton P. Stoltz, Assistant Dean of the Graduate School, and Juan Lopez-Morillas, Chairman of the Spanish Department. They consulted various officials and educators about setting up such a program.

The journey was made possible by funds from the Ford Foundation Challenge Grant which are financing an inquiry to determine what sort of program Brown should establish in the Latin American field. While no specific plan or time schedule has been established, the program will probably be for graduate, pre-doctoral, and post-doctoral research. It will be closely correlated with the University's unusual resources, particularly those available at the John Carter Brown Library. Its Librarian, Thomas R. Adams, says there are 12,000 books in the JCB printed before 1800 which deal with Latin America.

Students are now taking their luncheon meals in the Sharpe Refectory cafeteria style, as the result of action following a student poll conducted by the Cammarian Club in which 68% of over 1,000 undergraduates advocated this system. The change was effected despite the results of the Inter-Fraternity poll which showed that 89% of over 500 fraternity members favored the retention of family-style service. Martin C. Daggett, Manager of Men's Dining Halls, says the new noon program will be conducted on a trial basis through the remainder of the academic year. The evening meals are still served family-style.

Homecoming Week End was one of frustration for the students living in Chapin House. They spent many hours in East Providence constructing a 40-foot bear of old lumber, chicken wire, and other exotic materials. The 500-pound Bruno was to have been on display in front of their dormitory in Wriston Quad, as is the annual Homecoming custom on the Hill.

The bear would have been a big hit, too, for the motor inside made it possible for him to push a tough looking tiger around at will, something the football team wasn't able to accomplish. But, after making the long trip to the Campus, the monster animal fell and went all to pieces.

Brown has received a grant of $275,000 from the National Science Foundation to conduct a 1962-63 academic year institute for 40 high school teachers of science and mathematics. This will be the fourth successive institute of this type at Brown. National Science Foundation grants to Brown in support of the institute now total almost $1,200,000 with most of the money paid out in stipends to participating teachers. The program is designed to improve the subject matter competence of the participating teachers and strengthen their ability to interest able students in careers in science and mathematics.

Colin Wilson, one of Britain's "Angry Young Men," spent five days at Brown in November as the second Convocation Fellow of the academic year. The son of a Leicester factory worker, he left school at 16 to seek an education of his own choosing. *The Outsider* brought him world-wide fame several years back. Other books include *Religion and the Rebel, Ritual in the Dark,* and *Adrift in Soho.*

Another late fall visitor to the Campus was Dr. George E. Mylonas, Chairman of the Department of Art and Architecture at Washington University of St. Louis. He gave a series of lectures on the Mycenaean World. Dr. Mylonas was invited to the Hill under the Charles K. Colver Lectureship, which was established in 1915 by Jesse L. Rosenberger and his wife in honor of her father, Charles Kendrick Colver of the Class of 1842. A fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Dr. Mylonas is the author of 13 books and more than 155 articles.

A lively debate was held on Campus recently between right- and left-wing spokesmen on whether Red China should be admitted to the United Nations. Norman D. MacLeod of Kenyon, a member of the right-wing John Birch Society, said the admission of Red China would raise Peiping's prestige and render the United States impotent in the U.N. Mrs. Myra Tanner Weiss, former Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice-President, said Red China had no reason to want war.

The debate, sponsored by the Board of Governors of Faunce House, was held at Carmichael Auditorium before a capacity crowd. It was preceded by the showing of a film, "Red China—Outlaw," prepared and distributed by the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Red China to the U.N.

Three undergraduates waited for bail for an hour in a Danielson, Conn., barracks last fall after an alert trooper had accused them of speeding. However, no one could accuse them of wasting any time. They spent the hour reading Chinese and American history, much to the amazement of several of their keepers!

More that 600 high school students attended the seventh annual Science Fair Workshop at Brown early in November. Seven concurrent panels of scientists from Brown, the University of Rhode Island, and Providence College told students about the latest developments in their fields. Question periods closed each panel, giving students an opportunity to quiz the scientists about special areas of the fields in which they were interested.

The first Rhode Island Management Seminar on Public Relations was held Nov. 29 on the Campus, under the sponsorship of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce, and in cooperation with the University and Northeast Public Relations, Inc. Howard S. Curtis, Secretary of the University, served on the Program Committee. Brown's Vice-President and Business Manager, F. Morris Cochran, is President of the Providence Chamber of Commerce.

A resident of Saudi Arabia, Jay Williams of Dhahran, received one of the Freshman prizes this fall, the Second Caesar Misch Prize in German.

Mischa Mischakoff, Concertmaster of the Detroit Symphony, visited the Music Department on Oct. 30 and engaged in string quartet playing with Prof. Martin Fischer and others. A number of students were fascinated onlookers. Possessor of three Strads, the guest used the "Adam" Stradivarius violin which is his choice when appearing with the orchestra, which had a Providence engagement that night. "I'm sure Mr. Mischakoff has carried away pleasant impressions," said one observer.

When the Brown University Orchestra offered its first concert of the season, the final number on the program was a composition by a Senior. The Zamba, an orchestral study in vivid Spanish rhythm, had been written by Robert Salafia.

Twenty-four of the 61 participants in Brown University's 1960 Summer Science Program for Secondary School Students returned to the University this year as Freshmen. They were among the first participants in this annual program. The program, of course, is not intended as one of recruitment, but the incidental benefit was welcomed.

Non-Lecture

PERSONNEL at the RCA Institutes, Inc., in New York were alerted prior to the recent Friday the 13th by the following memo, widely circulated among the colleagues of Dr. Reginald S. Kimball '21:

To: All Faculty, Office Staff, Students.

From: Hugo Back.

Subject: Carberry Lecture. (Please do not fail to fail to read in all classes.)

There will be a non-lecture by JOSIAH CARBERRY, Pc.D., N.R.C.A., Pd.Q., Professor of Psychoceramics, Brown University, on: "Further Implications of the Asininousoidal Quintode for the Retrogression of the Duoptic Triped."

As Professor Carberry comes to us without great expense, it is expected that, regardless of their previous engagements, all members of faculty and staff will exert themselves to be in non-attendance. All students are likewise to be discouraged to attend, but a representative delegation from each class is required to be absent. Friday, Oct. 13, Room 987, 12:95 q.m.

The lecture will be delivered without words or audio-visual implementation.

("Attendance exceeded all expectations," our informant wrote later.)

For a Brown Bookshelf

EDITED BY ELMER M. BLISTEIN '42

ANTHROPOLOGY AND THE CLASSICS, by Clyde Kluckhohn. *The Charles K. Colver Lectures,* 1960. Brown University Press. $2.

SINCE THE REDISCOVERY of the Greek language in the time of the Renaissance, scholars and laymen have sought to interpret Greek ideas and Greek literature in contemporary terms. They have applied, moreover, with deepening intensity through the decades, certain resources, scientific and humanistic, in the examination of Greek antiquity and classical civilization.

Within the last half-century classical mythology has been probed by Freud and Jung; in ancient historians have been perceived such diverse causative factors as economic determinism and logical positivism; recently Vergil has been shown to have utilized a mathematical formula in the composition and structure of each book of the *Aeneid,* and the computing machines are at work analyzing the nature of the Homeric line. Classical scholarship has advanced through the devices and techniques associated with newer disciplines and sciences; these constantly illuminate aspects of ancient life and thought.

In April, 1960, the late Clyde K. M. Kluckhohn of Harvard University delivered the three Colver Lectures at Brown on the subject "Anthropology and the Classics." To the University community Kluckhohn brought his eminence as a social anthropologist, his interest and earlier training in the Classics (at Princeton, Wisconsin, and Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar) and his broad and discriminating scholarship in linguistics, archaeology and ethnology.

Before large audiences of students, faculty, and townspeople he became those evenings a catalytic agent as he brought together two disciplines, the anthropological and the classical. There we experienced the beginning of a new interpretation of the classics, and for anthropologists Kluckhohn presented the position and role of the Greeks in their science. Throughout the series of lectures, Kluckhohn kept before him a significant imperative—"Greece and even Greek literature cannot profitably be studied in a cultural vacuum," as he phrased it.

These lectures have been published in attractive and highly readable form by the Brown University Press, thanks to the David Benedict Professor of Classics at Brown, C. A. Robinson, Jr., who procured Kluckhohn's manuscript upon his untimely death in July, 1960, and saw it through the stages of publication.

Ours is the privilege, then, to read and reflect not merely the role of anthropology in Herodotus, the Pre-Socratics, the Greek tragedians and philosophers; more particularly the perceptiveness with which a world-famous scholar defines and scrutinizes an area previously unrecognized, the erudition which he brings to his subject, and the acumen with which he organizes his material will make this volume a classic in its own right.

We can only regret that Kluckhohn did not broaden his subject to include also Roman life and thought.

His lecture "Historical Retrospect" explores the development of the anthropological attitude and technique of scholarship; here are the great names of the last century, Lang, Frazer, Maine, Myres, Glotz, Rohde, Ridgeway, Murray, Dodds, to mention a few, and their contributions appraised. The thesis of the second lecture "The Study of Man" is best illustrated by Kluckhohn's conviction: "I am fully persuaded that the lineage of contemporary anthropological thought traces straight back to Greek thought"; here he justifies Herodotus' epithet "the father of anthropology" and the anthropocentric nature of Greek life and letters.

It is the final lecture "A Brief Grammar of Greek Culture" that is the most brilliant and will be the most controversial. Kluckhohn sets up a series of "binary opposites" (the term is not modern sociological terminology; it originated with Parmenides and Protagoras) to construct "a cultural profile" of Hellenic "polarity." The application of this method yields Kluckhohn's great idea of Greek anthropologizing "the heroic idea of man," "a proud humanism" which "no God could sanctify nor devil violate." The employment of this modern method and the serene conclusion of these lectures will enshrine Clyde Kluckhohn with the Frazers, the Murrays, and the Rohdes of an earlier generation of scholars.

We count it fortunate that the Brown University Press has preserved these exciting evenings for professionals and public alike.

JOHN ROWE WORKMAN

Professor Workman is Chairman of Brown's Department of Classics.

STRANGERS TO THIS GROUND: Cultural Diversity in Contemporary American Writing, by W. M. Frohock '30. 180 pages. Southern Methodist University Press. $4.50.

Professor Frohock begs to differ—with almost everything that has been assumed by the two chief schools of literary criticism recently and by some of the best-known social scientists. Or rather, he doesn't beg, he inclines, graciously and urbanely and guardedly.

New critics have tended to assume that literature is benefited by a stable and uniform culture, a culture that provides the assumptions which the novelist, for instance, makes use of. "New York ideologists," as the author calls them, in their cultural approach to literature tend to assume that the culture of the hinterlands is uniform. Both groups are backed up by social scientists like David Riesman and by the opinions of many European visitors, who find American culture to be of a deadly sameness.

At the end of his survey of a half dozen writers who illustrate his theme in various ways, Professor Frohock reasserts his thesis most modestly: "All that can be said with any confidence at all is that any account of American writing that does not take the question of cultural differences into account is doomed to be something less than entirely complete." Something less, surely. A good deal less, I should say.

Cultural uniformity may be, probably is, on the way; but it hasn't yet quite arrived, thank goodness. Lincoln, Nebraska, is still not the same kind of place to live in as Boston, or Kansas City the same as Providence, nor Oxford, Mississippi, the same as Rochester, Vermont. Perhaps it is only because my theory of Revelation has never required me to take any of the groups with whom Professor Frohock is differing as being divinely inspired word by word, but I had assumed even before I read through his case histories that his thesis didn't really need proving. Or perhaps I have not been as much impressed as I should have been by the comments of foreigners on our Coca Cola culture. At any rate, they are all here adequately refuted.

More interesting to me than the argument itself are the critical insights and judgments produced along the way. As he examines his writers in relation to his subject, Professor Frohock re-evaluates them. Lionel Trilling is seen to be weakest in the area which most of us had supposed was his greatest strength, as a cultural critic. F. Scott Fitzgerald is not much of a moralist, and not wholly believable as a novelist of manners; the recent Fitzgerald boom overstated the case for his importance and picked the wrong novel, *The Great Gatsby,* to prove its point. James Gould Cozzens is, at his best, an excellent novelist, Dwight MacDonald to the contrary notwithstanding.

Despite New Critical neglect, Edna St. Vincent Millay is "a serious and highly conservative poet," and Emily Dickinson, who lived all her life in a tight little village culture, never grew up. (These last two treatments imply, but do not exactly state, revaluation upward and downward, respectively; but, as I have already suggested, the author never crawls out on any limbs that can be sawed off behind him.) Ezra Pound's revolt against modern civilization is somewhat provincial, and Jack Kerouac is a poor writer speaking for a revolt much more profoundly felt and thought in Europe.

The New Criticism, having captured college English departments, is now dead because it has too narrow a view of literature, and the New York liberal critics have not done better than they have because they have too limited a knowledge of American culture.

Fashions in thought always need to be revolted against. At first liberating, they always end by dictating rather than stimulating thinking. There is much that is fresh in this admirably commonsensical book. By and large I tend to agree with the revaluations, particularly with those of Fitzgerald and Pound.

But I am a little disturbed by several tendencies of the work I seem to sense, without being able to pin them down or quote anything to illustrate them. First, what seems at times like a *compulsion* to differ: not *all* the ideas of the best minds of the recent past are wrong, surely. Second, a style that seems to assume the agreement and approval of a very wide audience: highbrows and specialists make dreadful mistakes sometimes, but middlebrows are not always right, either. Third, an apparent preference for moral earnestness and urbanity over creativeness: the New Criticism may no longer be new, but Professor Frohock is in too much of a hurry to bury it. Lionel Trilling may not have spent enough time outside of New York, but his reputation will survive more damaging sniping than it gets here.

HYATT H. WAGGONER

Professor Frohock is Chairman of the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures at Harvard. Professor Waggoner, Chairman of Brown's Department of American Civilization, has written books on Hawthorne, Faulkner, and Modern American Poetry.

Briefer Mention

THE GEOLOGIC MAP of Vermont has been compiled by Prof. Charles G. Doll '24 and several collaborators. It was admired at the meetings of the New England Intercollegiate Geological Conference in October.

The Alumni Book Club of Northwestern University started this year with an offer of James F. Light's "interpretative study" of Nathanael West '24. The book was published by the Northwestern University Press.

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy '11, "a frequent contributor" to *Natural History* magazine, was the author of an illustrated article in the November issue on the American white pelican, "A Continental Water Bird." Murphy, Lamont Curator Emeritus of Birds at the American Museum of Natural History, reminds his readers that the pelican, contrary to the popular fallacy, does not store food in its pouch; it swallows the fish almost at once.

The founding of Phi Kappa fraternity at Brown University is described in the fall issue of *The Temple* of Phi Kappa Theta. The latter is the name of the fraternity formed by the merger of Phi Kappa and Theta Kappa Phi in 1959. The magazine carried a picture of Hope College, where the members first met, and a rendering of the fraternity insignia from an old *Liber*.

Marc T. Greene '03, free-lance writer on travel subjects, contributed an article on "Shakespeare's 'Vexed Bermoothes'" in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian Weekly*. He knows Bermuda well.

"AS TOLD TO" William D. Reichmann '24 (left), "Arthur Konyot: The White Rider" is the autobiography of the famous circus equestrian, veteran of 60 lively years. Konyot is with his collaborator in this photo, from the jacket of the Hill and Dale Press book.

"Will Travel"

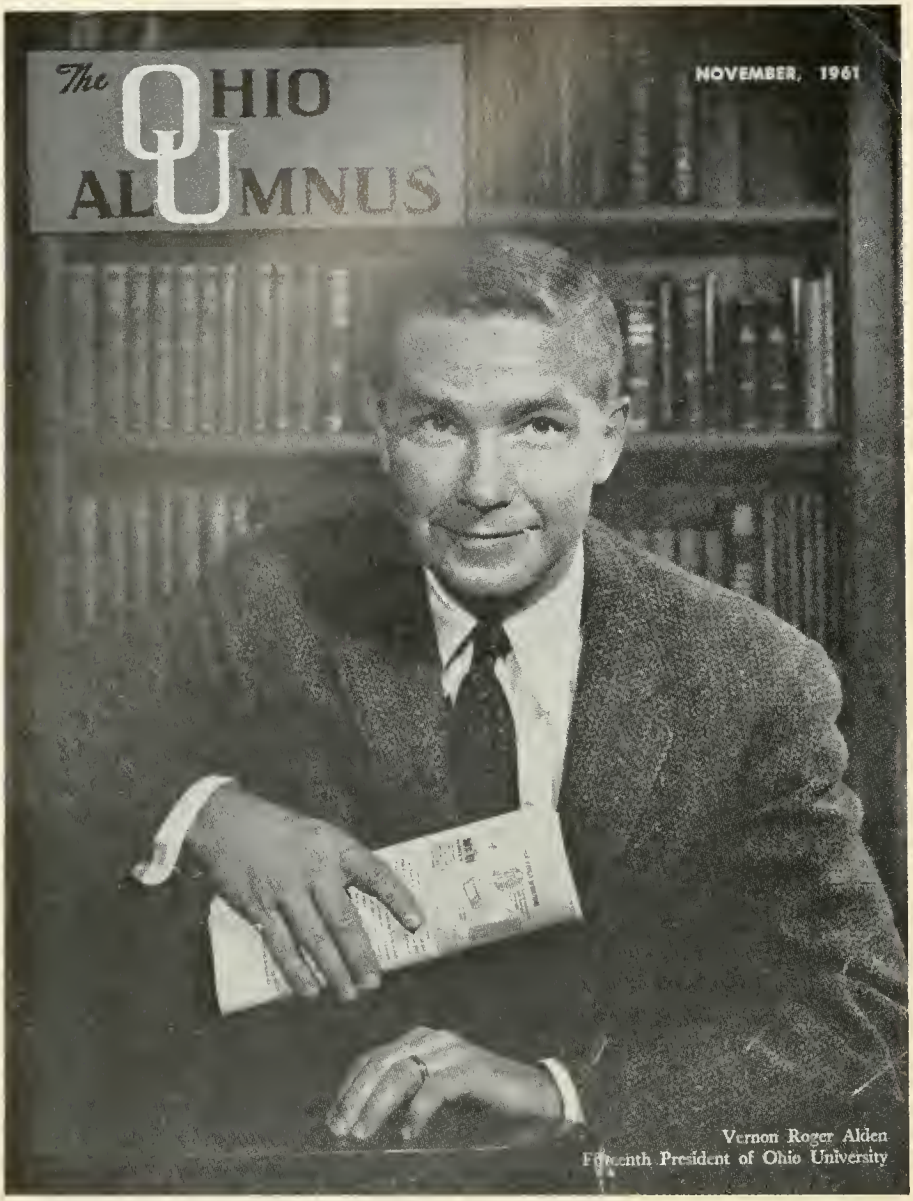
ALTHOUGH less well known than the Brown University Orchestra, Choirs, Glee Club, Chorus, and Band, a number of other musical organizations on the Hill are ready for audiences and "will travel." Prof. Martin Fischer invites inquiries about three of them in particular, since it may not have occurred to potential sponsors that these are available within a reasonable distance of Providence and have the repertoires necessary for attractive concerts.

The Concert Band also calls itself the Wind Ensemble, to distinguish itself from a marching band, though its instrumentation is the same. It is a selected group of 40 musicians. A smaller group (20 men) is the well-established Brass Ensemble, limited to brass and percussion. The Brass Quintet includes five of "the very best." Formed only this fall is the new Woodwind Ensemble, comparable to the brass group, and a Woodwind Quintet, both directed by Stephen Seiffert.

In one of its first ventures on the road last spring, the Concert Band raised more than $1000 for the scholarship fund of the Seekonk Teachers' Association. A similar success was enjoyed in a concert in Foxboro. The programs included such works as Gustav Holst's *Second Suite for Band; The Fantastic Toy Shop* (Rossini-Resphigi); Clifton Williams' *Fanfare and Allegro; The Universal Judgment* of De Nardis; *Beguine for Band* by Osser; *The Purple Carnival* by Alford; and *West Side Story* (Bernstein-Duthoit). The Brass Ensemble had a number of New England concerts, several before school audiences.

The Brown University Orchestra numbers 75 in its personnel, a town-and-gown affair of long tradition and ambitious concerts.

The popularity of Prof. Ron Nelson's *Christmas Story*, a holiday fixture in Providence as in so many other communities, is such that two local performances were scheduled this month by the Brown and Pembroke Chorus, with solo voices, brass, organ, and narrator. A recording at one of the December performances was planned by Carillon Records, the company which already features in its catalogue a program by the Brown Glee Club under Director Erich Kunzel. (It retails for $4.98.) In late April, the Brown Glee Club expects to record another album of American and European folk songs.



VERNON R. ALDEN '45: As the cover of the alumni magazine at Ohio University announced his election as its 15th President. He's been Associate Dean at Harvard Business School.

Summons to Ohio

THE OTHER DAY Dr. Vernon R. Alden '45 admitted that he was in "a curious box." Eight or nine years ago, he and a colleague at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration organized the Institute for College and University Administrators, under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Institute is for newcomers to the posts of college president, academic dean, or trustee. Using the case method to attack problems they might encounter, Alden has taught in these annual seminars for more than 700 college administrators representing more than 500 institutions.

The "box" confronted him when Ohio University announced that he would become its 15th President. "Should I come back to the Institute as a student and learn from my old colleagues, or continue as a teacher?" he said in one newspaper interview.

In becoming a college president himself, Vernon Alden thus will know more of the answers than most beginners. Yet, at 38, he becomes the youngest O.U. President since William Henry Scott was inaugurated, at the age of 32, in 1872. He succeeds Dr. John C. Baker, under whom the 157-year-old institution (Ohio's first) experienced its greatest period of growth. Ohio University is a State-supported institution with 8750 students in Athens, plus another 3300 at seven branch colleges.

As the Associate Dean of the Harvard Business School, Alden has been responsible for its general administration, including financial operations. An HBS graduate in 1950, he has been on its staff for 10 years. He has been the educational consultant to the Young Presidents' Organization, representing some 1800 business leaders. He is a Trustee of Sarah Lawrence College, Emerson College, the Longy School of Music, and the Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston; a member of the Advisory Committee of the Seminar of the Economics of Higher Education (sponsored by the Ford Foundation); and a Director of such companies as the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Digital Equipment Corporation, Textron Electronics, and the Ludlow Corporation. He has an honorary LL.D. from Emerson College.

For the past two summers he has been Educational Director of Advanced Management Programs in Japan, also teaching in them under the sponsorship of Keio University and Harvard. He has also participated in educational programs in Mexico, Puerto Rico, and the State of Hawaii; he is a founding member of the Institut European d'Administration des Affairs in Paris.

A Junior Phi Beta Kappa at Brown, he was also a Varsity second baseman and half-miler. It was during the wartime acceleration that he took his undergraduate studies, with the result that (though a member of the Class of 1945) he was graduated in 1943. Receiving a Navy commission at the same early Commencement, he had three years of service in the Northern Pacific. Later, after assignment to the Navy's Language School, he was assigned to the Carrier Saratoga as a Japanese-speaking Lieutenant.

Returning to Brown after the war, he was on the administrative staff for two years, primarily in admissions. After his MBA degree in 1950, he spent a year as Associate Director of Admissions at Northwestern before being called back to HBS.

Although there are today 12,000 students on the three campuses of Ohio University, a growth to 20,000 is expected by 1970. "The real opportunity at Ohio is to continue first-rate education without lessening that quality, no matter how great the number of students. I think it is going to be our responsibility to handle this tremendous influx of students," Dean Alden told a *Boston Herald* interviewer. "We have great depth in our education. My chief worry is the massive problem of future financing of public and private education. I don't think that we are yet spending a sufficient percentage of our gross national income for that."

The President-designate expected to assume his new duties by the time the second semester starts. As the author of a book, *Planning College Policy for Critical Decades Ahead* (1958), he will put some of his ideas to the acid test. As he does so, he will have the warmest wishes of his many Brunonian friends.

BROWN UNIVERSITY
PRESIDENT'S REPORT
1961

Some Questions to Be Pondered

THE CORPORATION *of Brown University receives an annual Report from the President at its October meeting. In 1961, when Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney prepared such a message (for the sixth time), he discussed several fundamental educational problems as they relate to Brown.*

Because his statement invites reading by alumni, alumnae, and other friends of the University, a substantial section of the Report is being made available to them. This text is incorporated in the Brown Alumni Monthly *for December, 1961, and the* Pembroke Alumna *for January, 1962; extra copies are being provided in pamphlet form.*

Brown University, 1961

Report of the President

By Barnaby C. Keeney

THERE ARE NOW UNDER STUDY, in various parts of this University and elsewhere, a number of important educational questions, all fundamental to what we do at Brown and intend to do. Each of these questions is of a sort that one is likely to answer quickly out of his prejudices or assumptions, but to which a real solution is difficult and slow.

The first question is: What should a Bachelor's degree accomplish, whether it is an A.B. or an Sc.B.? Traditionally the A.B. is regarded as the first degree in higher education, but for most of those who have taken it until recently, it constituted the conclusion of formal education. Later, as graduate schools developed, it became also the degree ordinarily necessary for a student who intended to enter a graduate school of arts and sciences or of law, medicine, or divinity. Two centuries ago many entered these professions without any other formal education; they acquired their technical skill by apprenticeship and experience. The important thing about the A.B. is that it was regarded as standing on its own feet. The Bachelor was expected to be educated to a point in a number of disciplines, well educated in one, and capable of writing, thinking, speaking, and acting like a free man. The Sc.B. has traditionally been regarded as the first and usually the last professional degree for an engineer, a chemist, a physicist and, in many institutions, for a home economist, a nurse, a school teacher, or what have you.

During the last decade the percentage of the collegiate age group attending college has greatly increased, but the percentage of the graduates going on to graduate school has increased as much, or more. For example, 10 years ago perhaps 25 per cent of the male graduates of Brown planned upon graduation to enter graduate school of arts and sciences or a professional school. Last June some 75 per cent planned to do so. (The percentage for women is much less.) I do not believe that the percentage will rise much more whatever changes may occur in our student body.

From this and other circumstances arises the question: Should the undergraduate degree be a preparatory degree for graduate school or should it be terminal? Should it be planned to prepare a person to study something else or should it stand on its own feet? The question really comes to this: Is there any such thing as a liberal education or has "liberal education" been a convenient expression to advocate something about which we know little or nothing?

If the holder of an A.B. goes on, let us say, to a Ph.D., what remains useful to him from the things he studied and learned and thought as a candidate

for the A.B. other than those that prepared him for his more advanced and specialized study in graduate school? I should say that, on the day a person receives his Ph.D., he would answer this question with some such reply as, "Very little," for he is in the peculiar position of knowing an enormous amount about a restricted field, perhaps more than he will ever know again. But if the same person were asked the same question 20 years later, he would probably answer, "A great deal," for things will have come back into perspective and his memory of things past will have become more even.

The Sc.B. degree is more specialized than the A.B., but almost all candidates for the Sc.B. are exposed to a certain amount of liberal study. At Brown, in particular, the environment has the tendency to increase liberal education by association beyond what is actually studied in formal courses and research work. The Sc.B. at present exists only in the sciences, and not in all of them. In these fields, a student may take an A.B. or an Sc.B., with separate curricula. The difference, in these cases, is that the candidate for the Sc.B. takes most of his work in his chosen science and supporting sciences, whereas the student working for his A.B. follows the complete distribution program. One way of looking at the Sc.B. is as a concentrated degree, whereas the A.B. is a diffuse degree.

Should there be a concentrated degree for those students in the humanities and social studies who know early that they wish to study a particular subject intensively? There is an obvious parallel between such a degree and the British honors and pass degrees, but such words as *honors* and *pass* should be avoided because the difference between the two degrees should not really be in rigor or standards but in concentration or diffusion. It may well be that students who intend to go on in a particular subject would be better equipped to do so if their early study were more concentrated and systematic, but it may also be that they would thereby lose some of the benefits of wandering in the maze of unsorted knowledge.

Perhaps the best present solution to this problem is in the program we have just instituted which provides for a Bachelor's and a Master's degree in five years and under which the student's efforts are focused at the very beginning of his freshman year upon his development as a scholar and a teacher in one field of knowledge or another.

General Education or Distribution

A second problem relates to what is most often called *General Education*, but what is called, at Brown, *Distribution*.

In the Colonial colleges the curriculum was prescribed, and all students studied about the same things. They were prevented from concentrating very heavily in any subject because the resources of the colleges did not permit more than a few courses to be taken in any area. The conception of General Education was unnecessary, because conditions permitted no other kind of education.

From 1850 on, such men as Wayland and Eliot and many others in many places attacked the prevailing curricula on the grounds that they had very little relation to life and to the interests of the students. They encouraged the provision of electives, which the student could concentrate or distribute as he chose; and they further encouraged the development of the study of such practical subjects as chemistry and engineering.

In the 1920's and 30's a reaction against the complete freedom of the elective system began, and in many institutions efforts were made to require students to sample, in one way or another, a variety of fields, so that their education would not be too one-sided. After the second World War, this movement reached its height, and the problem was attacked in many ways and by many devices.

The expression *General Education* embraces a number of assumptions: first, that some acquaintance with the several areas of human knowledge at an elementary level would produce general understanding of human affairs. In some programs these areas of knowledge are put together for the student in a synthesis wrought by the Faculty; in others, it is assumed that the student will make his own synthesis. I know of no program where a systematic

effort is made to force students in general to attempt to put together what they know about the several fields and to draw conclusions from their thoughts.

The second basic assumption is that it is necessary that all educated men have a common core of knowledge. There is the tight interpretation of this assumption, which results in a rigorously prescribed curriculum for the first year or two of college, so that all students take the same courses. Whether this interpretation is based upon philosophy or upon economy, I cannot say. The second interpretation is broader, so that all students study a certain amount of science, though they may study different sciences, a certain amount of humanities, and a certain amount of social studies. The third assumption is that all students are capable of elementary understanding—or, at least, memorization—of all areas of knowledge: that is, that everyone can learn mathematics and that everyone can hear music. I know of no better laboratory for disproving this than the members of our Corporation and our Faculty.

To Integrate One's Knowledge

Whether these assumptions were the basis for General Education or whether they were made after General Education was established, I do not know, but certain things have changed in the very recent past.

In the first place, what was in the 30's a very rapid increase in knowledge has become, in the 60's, almost a terrifying avalanche of knowledge; acceleration has accelerated. Parts of knowledge have become more isolated from other parts, particularly at the lower levels. Other parts are growing together—as, for example, biology and chemistry in biochemistry or biology and physics in biophysics. There is less evidence that the broader areas are growing together—as, for example, science and the humanities; but there are encouraging signs of the development of useful study of the philosophy and history of science and of the effects of science and technology upon man's humane and social activities. Generally speaking, the lower the level of study and instruction, the less interaction there is between disciplines; the higher the level, the more.

The result of these changes has been that most members of faculties, most students, and most people in general do not really make an integration of what they know in the several fields. The conception of a common core of knowledge has broken down everywhere, unless the common core is reduced to the least common denominator. The assumption that all men are capable of learning all things has resulted in the tailoring of the level of general education to a point well below the capacities of the most able and only a little above the capacities of the least able.

Various efforts are being made to solve these problems. In some institutions Freshman and Sophomore courses are given with such titles as *Western Civilization, Science, Humanities.* These courses are efforts to tie together all things that relate to Western civilization—or, at least, many of them; things that relate to science, and so forth. At the course level the difficulty is with instructors. One ends up with either a parade of instructors from various Departments, each teaching for a few days his own subject, or else one instructor teaching the whole thing with a good knowledge of his own part and a more superficial knowledge of the other parts. But even if these general courses were successfully taught, the deeper problem of tying together the broad areas would not be solved, and Western Civilization, Science, and the Humanities would each stand by itself.

Another method is to proceed in the conventional way in the underclass years and, in the upperclass years, to try to tie things together. One such effort is the Great Issues course at Dartmouth. Another is our own University Courses. It is reasonable to assume that it is easier to tie things together if the student knows something about them, but such common sense should not lead us to abandon any effort to start the synthesis earlier.

The problem is complicated by the state of the Freshman Class. In a place like Brown University, the Freshman Class is chosen from a very narrow

band of the population in terms of ability, but nevertheless these generally able Freshmen are very unevenly prepared. Some have attended schools where they have gone well beyond what used to be considered the proper end of high school studies; a few have substantially completed the first year of college. Others have gone to high schools where they have had sound and generous teaching at the conventional high-school level and still others are very badly prepared indeed. Yet these are all bright, though in varying degrees, and all of them have been given the opportunity of attendance here. Is it better to postpone substantive education for a Freshman by telling him what it is all about while he is a Freshman or is it better to let him acquire some knowledge first and have him find out what it is about later? Or is it best to build upon what he already knows and tailor the two parts of his education to his intellectual condition and capacities?

Certainly the need for liberal education is as great or greater today than it was two centuries ago, when the limitations of knowledge made it relatively easy to formulate and describe. Possibly, however, our means of presenting it are obsolete or obsolescent, because we have not taken into consideration three important developments: the change in the state of knowledge, the change in the preparation of students, and the change in the postgraduate studies of our students.

The Selection of Students

The third major problem is the nature of the student body. Pressure for admission to the better colleges has had a profound effect upon the secondary schools and their students. Part of that effect has been salutary: the students work harder and so do the schools. Part of it has not been salutary: students work for grades and schools work for improvement in test scores rather than in understanding (and improvement in test scores can be accomplished regardless of what the College Entrance Examination Board says).

One result is that quite a number of students who are not awfully bright and certainly not original appear, on the basis of their records, to be very good indeed, whereas in fact they have about reached the limit of their intellectual capacities. Another effect is that students have increased their natural tendency to regard a curriculum as an obstacle course and are more interested in jumping the hurdles than in running the race, and in taking tests than in thinking about what they study.

The College Entrance Board examinations were really set up to discriminate between those who could do the work and those who could not. The point of discrimination, of course, varies for different institutions. Prior to World War II the classes in all colleges selected themselves. In our case, they did so until about 1953. I mean by this, that all colleges admitted all students who looked, on the basis of their transcripts and test scores, as if they could do the work. Many colleges admitted considerable numbers who did not look as if they could do the work; some of these, by the way, turned out very well. The reason for the self-selecting nature of the classes was simply that there was no surplus of qualified applicants.

The situation has entirely changed now for those institutions that attempt to control their size. At Brown, we had 3378 applications last year in the College; we wanted a Class of 650; we offered admission to 1260. Given the same group of applicants 10 years ago and assuming that we would have taken as many students as wished to come 10 years ago—which, of course, we would not do—we would have offered admission to more than twice as many students as we did last year, or about 2700. What I am saying is that we turned down a number of students who could perfectly well do the work here, or who looked as if they could. The proportion of Pembroke applicants refused would run even higher.

The difficulty in this situation is that the criteria for admission—and, especially, the College Boards—cannot discriminate accurately above a level which varies from college to college. To put it another way, if it is felt that a certain verbal score is generally necessary for success in a particular college, the institution could turn down people

below the level and accept those above that level with reason to believe that it would be right nine times out of ten. However, when there are more applicants above the level than there is room in the institution, the college can have no confidence whatever that it has selected the best applicants.

There is a simpler way of putting this. In all colleges, applicants fall into three groups which I shall call A, B, and C. The A's are those who clearly must be admitted because of their academic quality, the C's are those who clearly must be rejected because of their lack of it. The B's are generally much the largest group and the group where the difficulty occurs, for it is here that there are more people than places. The odds against mistakes in A and C are perhaps about nine to one; the odds on getting the right people in group B are about one to one. Brown and several other institutions are working now with two foundations to attempt to find some criteria to distinguish within this group. Some of these B's are going to amount to something; some of them are not. For obvious reasons, it is important to these institutions and to the country that those of them who are going to amount to something be given the best opportunities.

Stopping Short of College

Another problem relates to what might be called the non-student body: that is to say, the able people who do not enter college. Last year in Rhode Island about 37 per cent of the high-school graduates entered college. This year about 46 per cent did. This appears at first glance to be reassuring evidence that approximately half of the population is going on to college, but the fact of the matter is that an undetermined percentage of the most able students never graduated from high school, and there is good reason to believe that some of the 54 per cent who did not go on to college were a good deal more able than some of the 46 per cent who did.

We have been attacking this problem in two ways. One may classify the bright people who do not go on in two groups and, indeed, probably more. Group 1 consists of underachievers who are able, who wish to go on and who often wish to go very high, but who do not do well enough in school to be admitted to a selective college. Most of these appear to be boys.

With the support of the Carnegie Corporation, we set up an experiment last summer under which 60 such boys, aged 14 to 16, were brought to the campus for six weeks. Requirements for admission to this institute were high intelligence, grades much lower than the intelligence warranted, and preferably a bad-conduct record.

Some preliminary observations can be made as to the reasons that these boys did not do well in school. Physically they were all within the statistical limits of possibility for their age groups. But those of you who are fathers know that these vary considerably. It seemed to me, as I looked at them, that most of them were too large or too small, too fat or too thin, and that all were left-footed. On the whole, they were a well-mannered group. Many of them came from very good family backgrounds—often, I think, where the parents expected their children to live up to them, but did not give them much help in doing so. They had very high ambitions. They all felt that they were out of step with their generation and most of them showed their defiance by smoking, which is a good way to attract attention when you are 14 years old, and by writing very badly, which is sure-fire in any school.

We procured very good instructors, who taught the boys English, History, and Mathematics. They appeared to be astonished to find teachers who were a good deal brighter than they and who would push them. We offered them an interesting program of athletics and entertainment under the direction of some of our own students.

The immediate results appear to be about this. The boys, generally speaking, learned to work, though they did not learn to like working. Being lazy, they were beginning to perceive the advantages of efficiency. In their courses they attained well above the level that we had expected. During the coming year, and in future years, we shall ob-

serve them in their schools to see whether there is any long-term or permanent effect. This group is one of the great undeveloped potentials for education.

Those in the second group of non-students are also very able; often they do well in school, but they do not intend to go on to college. Sometimes this is the result of family attitudes; there are many social and ethnic groups in this country that do not regard college as a normal and desirable thing. Sometimes failure to go on is a result of social environment or race; very poor people, no matter how bright they are, do not realize that, if they really excel in their studies, they can have their education financed for them. Negroes, even in the North, have observed what happens to their elders and see no particular reason to regard education as a path to advancement. Some five Negroes from the entire state of Rhode Island went to college last year—less than the percentage in Georgia. Sometimes the cause of a student's failure is an inferior school, where the student is led to regard education as a chore rather than as an exciting experience. Sometimes he slips unknowingly into a school that is not intended to prepare him for college. When he decides that he wishes to go to college, he discovers that he cannot without further schooling.

We are engaged with the same group of colleges and the same two foundations in an effort to improve this situation. Various efforts have been made in the public schools of New York, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the University of Wisconsin. It is our belief that, if we take Rhode Island as a small self-contained area, we may be able to accomplish a good deal.

Changes in Graduate Education

I turn now to graduate education. The traditional programs leading to the Ph.D. were designed by professors to produce more professors, and, particularly, scholarly professors. I have no especial criticism of these programs, but the situation has changed. The Ph.D. is now taken by many people who do not intend to become professors or who, at any rate, do not do so. About half the Ph.D.'s each year, here and throughout the country, do not go into teaching, but go into research work of various sorts in agencies outside the universities. The question is: Should there be another kind of degree designed to prepare people for a career in research and should the Ph.D. itself be made more specifically preparation for teaching? This question I have asked our Graduate Council to study.

Closely connected with this is the problem of the supply of teachers. The demand for college instructors cannot be satisfied by our present or by any likely future production of Ph.D.'s. Some estimate that less than half the future vacancies will be filled by Ph.D.'s. It is generally believed that it takes three years to get a doctorate; 10 years is closer to the truth. Many have proposed that the degree be accelerated. Some have proposed that it be made less rigorous and that the preparation for research be reduced or even eliminated. A sensible alternative seems to be the program which we are just entering with the support of the Ford Foundation to coordinate the undergraduate and the early graduate years, so that the student at the end of five years has a master's degree and is well along in his study for the Ph.D., which he could complete in two or three more years.

Those Who Will Teach Tomorrow

The final problem is that of the Faculty itself. There are many patterns of organizations of Faculties. We and Princeton are the only major universities which have only one Faculty and contain no schools. Whatever the organization, Faculties are traditionally divided into departments, which are based upon disciplines such as History or Chemistry. These departments are handy, coherent, and sometimes manageable. However, they have tended to isolate themselves, though less here than elsewhere, so that members of departments and, particularly, the younger members of departments are unlikely to see the problems of the institution as a whole.

There have been signs recently that the Departments are tending to regroup around the newer disciplines. For example, some biologists and some chemists are moving away from their traditional disciplines toward each other and to Biochemistry. Members of the Faculty in various Departments who are interested in subjects such as Russian Studies or Comparative Literature may tend to regroup away from their Departments around each other. Various groups in our Faculty are studying these questions and may or may not recommend a reorganization of the Faculty.

A different problem is the recruitment of the Faculty. Traditionally it has been our policy to recruit at the level of Instructor or Assistant Professor, to try to keep the best of the Instructors and Assistant Professors, and to expect that many of the very best will leave us as they move along. Somewhere in the last 10 years we have reduced the tendency to move along, except at our volition, so that we now have a far stronger Faculty than we have ever had since the 1890's.

The question here is: Can we continue to improve the Faculty by making most of our appointments at the level of Instructor or Assistant Professor? I believe that we can maintain that level, but not particularly improve it, in this way.

During the last three or four years we have begun to appoint more frequently at the level of Associate Professor and occasionally Professor, bringing to the Campus outstanding men with established reputations who produce an immediate strengthening of their Department and their colleagues in neighboring fields. We now have the means to move up still another step and attempt to recruit the leading men in a few key positions. This, I believe, will have significant results on all levels of the institution, and will raise the level of recruitment of Instructors and Assistant Professors.

* * *

These are a few of the problems that relate to education. There are many more: For example, how to keep the Faculty excited about teaching, which I believe is best accomplished by rather frequent change of the curriculum and of the basic courses. How to provide the laboratory and library facilities which an increasingly active Faculty and student body require. How to keep the decisions of educational policy in the hands of the Faculty (so that they can be carried out) and sufficiently in the hands of the Administration and the Corporation (so that they are coherent and feasible). And, finally, how to maintain the peace and, at the same time, move forward.

Please remember that I have been asking questions, not giving answers. I do not yet know what the answers will be.

For 1961: A Special Report

SIX MONTHS after their graduation from Brown, here is what some of the members of the Class of 1961 are doing. The listing, by being condensed, covers a lot of ground. Its publication allows us to remind the most recent graduates (and others, too) that the Alumni Office appreciates prompt word of any change in job, address, or family status. Address: Box 1859, Brown University, Providence 12, R. I.

Wendell B. Barnes, Jr., 1961's Class Secretary, requests material for the Class Notes to be published in each issue of this magazine under the 1961 heading in *Brunonians Far and Near*. His address is 39 E. 72nd St., New York 21, N. Y.

In Graduate School

AT BROWN: Eugene R. Bouley, Science. James P. Wallace, Aeronautical Engineering.

BUSINESS: *Amos Tuck, Dartmouth College*—David L. Lessard. *Chicago*—James A. Hug. *Columbia*—James K. Dixon, Jr., Philip Groman. *Cornell*—Robert S. Birch. *Harvard*—Robert J. Carney, Matthew D. Frauwirth.

CHEMISTRY: *Brandeis*—F. William Abbate, Jr. *Pennsylvania State*—William A. Slusarchyk. *So. California*—Gary B. Aspelin.

ENGINEERING: *Cornell*—David Bender. *Illinois*—John T. Barrows, Jr. *Princeton*—Walter A. Crofut. *Stanford*—Richard R. Wandmacher.

LAW: *Boston University*—Donald T. Bliss, Joel C. Karp, Henry G. Smith, II, Charles B. Swartwood, III. *Buffalo*—Roger B. Simon. *Chicago*—James A. Moreland. *Columbia*—Robert E. Moir, Stephen M. Nassau. *Cornell*—Marc A. Vaida. *Georgetown*—Roger L. Campolucci. *Harvard*—Forrest A. Broman, Harry S. Hellerstein, Joseph D. Steinfield. *Michigan*—Jeffrey A. Belkin. *Northwestern*—Thomas S. Shore, Jr., Jonathan A. Veeder. *Pennsylvania*—Frederick H. Boissevain, Franklin R. Raiter, Howard H. Van Lenten. *Stanford*—Harry L. Usher. *Texas*—John S. Dunn, Jr. *Virginia*—William K. Engeman, Albert J. Lilly, Jr., Gilbert P. Wright, Jr. *Western Reserve*—Robert G. Markey. *Yale*—Edmund A. Schaffzin, Theodore E. Somerville. *School unnamed*—J. Robert Seder.

MEDICINE: *Albert Einstein College*—Sidney C. Cole, Stephen W. Parker. *Cornell*—Steven H. Sewall. *Duke*—W. Charles A. Sternbergh, Jr. *Jefferson*—Robert J. Echenberg. *N.Y.U.*—Arthur F. Tuch. *Northwestern*—Courtland I. Munroe, Jr. *Tufts*—Richard P. D'Amico, David P. Wolk. *Yale*—Paul Balter, Robert I. Finkel. *School unnamed*—Morris Z. Filler.

PHYSICS: *California*—Colston Chandler. *Cornell*—P. Andrew Penz, Richard C. Wayne. *Maryland*—Richard Pohle. *Oriel College, Oxford University*—Robert E. Hall. *Vermont*—Alfred D. Blease. *Yale*—Brian L. Murphy.

THEOLOGY: *University of Edinburgh*—William S. Babcock. *Yale*—Richard L. Morrill. *Andover Newton*—Douglas W. Abbott.

OTHER FIELDS: *American Institute for Foreign Trade*—Allyn J. Freeman. *Brooklyn Museum Art School*—William W. Bollinger. *Columbia*—Jonathan Kapstein (Journalism). *Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy*—Wilson B. Brown. *Harvard*—George Torrey (Education). *Hollins*—Walter F. Andrews, John G. Escher, Jr. (Creative Writing). *London Academy of Music and Drama*—David L. Groh. *University of Manchester, England*—Joel M. Teitelbaum (Anthropology). *Northwestern*—Douglas R. Riggs (Journalism). *Pennsylvania*—William R. Biers (Classical Archaeology). *Princeton*—David A. Breazeale (Philosophy), William E. Fulton (Mathematics), John H. Muller, Jr. (Philosophy), David D. Prill (Mathematics), Lawrence Reggie (German Literature). *Rochester*—Wesley Krawiec (Geology), Adrian A. Perachio (Psychology). *Syracuse*—Allen A. Smith (Zoology). *Wharton School of Commerce & Finance*—Carl H. Floren, Jr., Richard G. Unruh, Jr. *Yale*—Gordon H. Fay (Transportation and Railroad Operations), Marc S. Tucker (Drama), David W. Beach (Music).

FIELD UNNAMED: *California*—Robert E. Tracy, Martin A. Wenick. *Columbia*—David N. Nissenberg. *Harvard*—Peter Knopp. *Rice*—Peter D. Esser. *Sorbonne*—Harold V. von Ulmer, II. *Wentworth*—Joseph A. Cerutti.

Teaching

Deerfield Academy—William L. Staples. *Moses Brown*—John F. Huntsman, II. *Nigeria (Peace Corps)*—Robert W. Teller. *No. Kingstown*—Melvyn L. Reich. *Wilbraham Academy*—Dennis H. Osmond. *Winchendon School*—Donald L. Adams. *Suffern (N. Y.) High*—Herbert E. Henison, Jr. *Wichita Independent Day School*—Robert R. Lentz.

In Military Service

AIR FORCE: Jack D. Fisher, John F. Lewis, Vane G. Smith, Jr., Theodore E. Tuck, Jr.

ARMY: Francis H. Monahan, Samuel D. Sonnabend.

COAST GUARD: Peter S. Zimmerman.

MARINES: Don E. Hamilton, Walter R. Kiernan, Jr., Walter J. McNamara, Jr., George M. Nebel, Stephen J. Sandberg, Karl J. Seitz, Jr.

NAVY: Roger W. Barnett, Avery W. Bates, Thomas C. Byron, Jr., Carl J. Cassel, Charles C. Clark, Richard A. Considine, Peter D. Dorr, Jeffrey C. Drain, Michael M. Finefrock, John V. Griesmer, Douglas M. Hackett, Richard M. Hardy, R. Bruce Hiland, Keith C. Humphreys, Robert D. Kaplan, Richard C. MacKenzie, Paul A. Magnuson, Nibondh Maigate, Allan L. Minzner, S. James O'Hare, David G. Parent, Lawrence B. Peck, Robert C. Royce, Clarke E. Ryder, James V. Shircliff, Robert W. Streett, Fred E. Tracy, David V. Walles.

Miscellaneous

Wendell B. Barnes, Jr., ABC-TV, New York. Bertram T. Creese, Mercantile Stores, Inc., N. Y. David S. Curry, Hazeltine Electronics, Greenlawn, N. Y. Donald E. English, Irving Trust Co., N. Y. Albert Frechette, Assistant to Congressman St. Germain, Washington, D. C. Curtis H. Hahn, WPRO, Providence. David T. Hawkins, R. Hindman, Inc., N. Y. Brian Hays, Munn Reynolds Dodd, Realtors, Morristown, N. J. Pierce K. Healey, IBM, Hartford. Harvey A. Heffner, Empire City Iron Works, Long Island City, N. Y. John F. Hutchinson, Horton, Church & Goff Adv. Agency, Providence. James W. Kelly, RCA, Boston. Robert B. Kirchberger, Aetna Life Ins. Co., Hartford. Robert F. Kline, Socony Mobil Co., N. Y. Robert L. Lynch, New England Tel & Tel, Boston. Paul R. Maguire, Procter & Gamble, Quincy, Mass. John A. Moroso, N. Y. Telephone Co., Flushing, N. Y. William J. Packer, Jr., M. A. Gammino Construction Co., Cranston. Gardner C. Patton, Western Electric Co., Whippany, N. J. T. Peter Pearson, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., New Haven. E. Dexter Pond, Jr., Worthington Corp., Norwood, Mass. Stanley H. Roehrig, GE, Richland, Wash. Edward D. Rotmer, Paramount Office Supply Co., Providence. Stephen W. Ryner, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, O. John V. Sauter, J. C. Penney, Charleston, West Va. Robert W. Schmid, First National Bank, Bound Brook, N. J. Richard S. Sharf, M. Sharf & Co., Somerville, Mass. A. Courtenay Shepard, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, O. Michael H. Silver, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, N. Y. Arthur P. Solomon, Dobbs Chemical Co., New Haven. Harry F. Swanger, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. John N. Tine, Chesapeake & Potomac Tel. Co., Baltimore, Md. James F. Trafton, IBM, Springfield, Mass. Robert B. Tunick, Theodore Tunick & Co., N. Y. Flavil Q. Van Dyke, Jr., Aide to Congressman Auchincloss, Washington, D. C. Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr., Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis. Robert G. Widing, Turner Construction Co., Chicago.

A Brighter Outlook for Winter Sports

Contender on the Court

IF WE GET some needed help in the backcourt, I think we have sufficient material on hand to be a factor again in what should be a torrid Ivy League race," observed Coach Stan Ward as the young bridegroom prepared to start his eighth season on the Hill. Last season, Brown finished in the first division for the third straight year, tying Yale for third place after winning six of the final seven games.

Over all last year, Brown was 11-14. One of the highlights of the campaign was that for the first time in the 60-year history of basketball on the Hill, the Bears defeated Dartmouth twice in one season. The Bruins also swept the season series from Harvard and Columbia. They now have defeated the Lions eight times running.

Only two men were lost through graduation, Capt. Forrest Broman and Dave Remington. Broman had a sensational Senior season, scoring 422 points for a 16.9 per game average. This was the third highest single-season total in Brown hoop history, topped only by Joe Tebo's 541 in 1956 and Lou Murgo's 424 in 1954. Both Broman and Remington will be missed.

Heading the list of those returning is Capt. Mike Cingiser, a 6-4, 215-pounder from West Hempstead, N. Y., who has already established himself as one of Brown's all-time court greats. A two-time All-Ivy selection, Cingiser has scored 839 points in his first two years on the Varsity to rank seventh in Brown's all-time scoring parade.

"Cingiser is definitely one of the best all-around players I've ever coached," Ward says. "In addition to his prolific scoring last season, he led the team in assists, was a strong rebounder, a cool floor man, and is an excellent driver. In addition, he has all the qualities of a leader and I expect him to be a fine Captain."

Another solid performer returning is Gene Barth, 6-7 Junior from Lake Forest, Ill. He's been dubbed the "Quiet Man" by Coach Ward. "He just floats around out there, and you hardly notice him at all. But when you check the results, he's got his usual 16 to 18 points and about a dozen rebounds. I think he'll be one of the real fine forwards in the Ivy League over the next couple of years," Ward predicted.

After Cingiser and Barth, Ward is faced with a number of question marks. Can 6-5 Greg Heath come back and regain the form of his Sophomore season when he scored 303 points and led the team in rebounding? Can Ted Gottfried, the 6-5 jump-shooter from Elyria, O., fit into the system and finally realize his great potential? Can Senior guard, Dave Brockway, come back after his knee operation? And, can the two Sophomore guards, Fran Driscoll and Alan Young, adapt to Varsity play soon enough to give the club a much needed lift in the back court?

If Ward knew the answers to these questions, and a few more, he could probably predict rather accurately how the season would go. For example, if Driscoll and Young can help take up the slack at the guard positions, the back court would look rather good. The crafty Barry Behn, Bill Oellrich, Bill Ferguson, who didn't play his Sophomore season, and Brockway round out the cast.

If these men can handle the job, Ward would then be free to use Cingiser at a corner position, opposite Barth. If Heath regains his Sophomore form he has the inside track on the center spot. If he isn't up to it, Gottfried or Long John Taddiken, another Senior, may see some action there. Jay Jones and Gary Nell, a pair of promising Sophomores, will provide depth up front.

The fans shouldn't expect a highly impressive record this year because won and lost marks are always relative. Fit this club into the schedule played in the 1930's, for example, and the team would probably post an impressive record and be classified as one of the great ones of all time on the Hill. However, against the competition on the 1961-62 schedule, the Wardmen will do well to end up in the black.

In addition to the 14 games in the competitive Ivy League, the Bears will take on Providence College and URI twice each, Boston College, Connecticut, Bradley, and Northwestern, among others. P.C. is the defending N.I.T. champion, and the Friars figure to be much stronger with the 7-foot John Thompson joining 6-10 Jim Hadnot on the front line. Rhode Island won the Yankee Conference title and nearly upset St. Bonaventure in the NCAA tournament. They, too, are looking for a stronger team this winter.

One thing the fans can expect is another season of the exciting, colorful basketball the Wardmen have played in recent years. A holiday trip to Bradley and Northwestern will give alumni in the Mid-West a chance to welcome the team.

In Their Own Rink

COACH JIM FULLERTON feels that the hockey situation at Brown is bound to improve. Last year, the Bruins played 20 games without a victory. Including the late games of the 1959-60 season, Brown has a losing string of 23 straight, longest in the school's history.

However, there is no reason to believe that the Bears will be *vastly* improved this year. The material just isn't there. Capt. Rod McGarry, one of Brown's greatest goalies, has been graduated. It was mainly his brilliant play in the nets that prevented the 1960-61 season from being one of utter chaos. Bert Creese and John D'Entremont have also joined the alumni ranks, and Bill Darling, the leading Sophomore scorer, is lost for the first semester.

BASKETBALL'S Cingiser. The '62 Captain scored 839 points in his first two years.

The Cubs posted an undistinguished 2-7-1 record, with the only two victories coming against high school opposition. Against the Ivies it was 0-3. The best player from that team, Ted Verderber, won't be eligible until the second semester.

There are some encouraging factors. "We started with 14 forwards this year, and that's more men than we had on our entire team a year ago," Fullerton points out. "Also, we should be a better conditioned team with our own rink available and with each squad having a definite practice schedule. There will be no more working out at 5:30 a.m."

While aware of the fact that his team will be the least experienced of any in the league, he felt that his young squad would be eager, scrappy, and colorful to watch. "I think we will have more strength this year at defense, but we probably still won't have much of a scoring punch. This is one phase of the game you can't teach a player. He has to be born with it, and we just don't have enough natural shooters at Brown right now."

Fullerton started practice with two Seniors, eight Juniors, and 12 Sophomores. The Seniors include Fred Avis, who played at West Point as a Sophomore before transferring to Brown, and Pete Kenney, who has been dogged by illness over his first two seasons. Both are forwards.

The Juniors are expected to be the backbone of the team. Headed by Co-Captains Colby Cameron and Tim Smith, the group includes George Costigan, Ed Ennis, Gil Goering, Bruce McIntyre, Greg McLaughlin, and Dick Wenzel. These men played extensively last season; although they took their lumps, they improved in the process. In addition, they are a spirited group.

Two of the second-year men will battle it out for the starting position in the goal. John Dunham and Alan Pelowski alternated in the nets for the Cubs and showed some promise. Under the coaching of Fullerton, an old goalie himself, one of these men will probably stick his head up and take over the job.

Brown's greatest strength will be at defense. Here Coach Fullerton has four of his experienced Juniors, Cameron, Smith, Goering, and Wenzel, backed by two promising Sophomores, Dave Gallogly and Steve Hammer. Up front, 14 forwards will be in competition for the positions. Lack of speed, experience, and scoring punch is the big problem here, though manpower will improve the team's staying power.

Coach Fullerton reports that the material on the Freshman squad is the best he's had in several years.

Strength in Swimming

THE SWIMMERS will have to go some to surpass last season's performance when they posted an 8-4 dual-meet mark and captured the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Championship for the first time since 1950. Yet, Coach Joe Watmough is optimistic: "We have come to improve on that 1960-61 record, not live on it. This could be the best team I've ever had at Brown if I can get it in condition. I expect that we'll be weak in the breaststroke, but we should be better than last year in every other event, including the diving."

Having shown forth this bundle of optimism, Watmough is quick to cover his tracks, like any veteran coach: "Just because I say we should be strong by Brown's standards doesn't mean that we are going to chalk up a near-perfect record. For example, we have no chance of winning three of our 14 meets—Yale, Harvard, and Navy. At best, we will have only an outside chance against Princeton and Dartmouth. Our fans have got to remember that the other fellows have some pretty good boys, too, and most of our opponents have far better facilities."

Missing from last season's successful swimmers will be Capt. John Conron and Bill Fulton. However, Watmough has back 11 Seniors, five Juniors, and 10 Sophomores.

Heading the list of those returning is Capt. John Morris, a good distance man. Last winter he took both the 220 and 440 in most of the meets and set new Brown marks for these events with times of 2:11.5 and 4:16.8, respectively. The Senior season should be the best for this former high school All-American from Kingston, Pa. Prentiss DeJesus also put a new record in the Brown books a year ago, posting a 2:13.7 in the 200 individual medley. His eligibility will run out at the end of the first semester.

Also back intact will be the championship freestyle relay team of Dick Paul '63, Flip Huffard '62, Mike Prior '63, and Tom McMullen '62. In the New Englands, this group won the final event in the record time of 3:30 and gave the Bruins the points needed to edge Williams for the title. The medley relay unit took a second in the New Englands, and three of those men are back, including Bruce Rogers '62, DeJesus, and McMullen. Lew Feldstein and Paul are expected to give the Bears good strength in the sprints.

Although last year's Cubs had an unimpressive 3-7 record, Watmough expects substantial help from at least six members of the squad, including Bob Martin, Walt Ingram, Dave Laney, Dick Simmons, Marty Thomas, and Lanny Goff.

A brilliant future is predicted for Martin. "This lad can be Brown's greatest swimmer by the time he's a Senior," Watmough says. "He'll break all the records he set last season, and some others, too." He's expected to swim in the 100- and 200-yard backstroke and the individual medley. Hailing from Ridgewood, N. J., where he was Captain of the swimming team, Martin last winter set new Brown records in the 200 medley (2:14.9) and 100-yard backstroke (1:01.2). He also did a 52.4 for the 100-yard freestyle, not far off the school record of 51.2.

Laney also set a Brown record with a 1:01.7 in the butterfly. This season, he'll also swim the freestyle. Ingram will go in the 200 butterfly and Goff will help in the breaststroke. Simmons and Thomas are divers, the latter with the potential to be a good one.

Scheduled for the Winter

Games at home unless otherwise noted:

VARSITY BASKETBALL: Dec. 1—at Boston College. Dec. 4—at Rhode Island. Dec. 6—at Springfield. Dec. 9—Amherst. Dec. 13—at Providence College. Dec. 15—Yale. Dec. 18—at Connecticut. Dec. 21—at Bradley. Dec. 23—at Northwestern. Jan. 3—Providence College. Jan. 6—at Yale. Jan. 12—Penn. Jan. 13—Princeton. Jan. 27—Northeastern. Feb. 2—at Princeton. Feb. 3—at Penn. Feb. 9—at Dartmouth. Feb. 10—at Harvard. Feb. 16—Columbia. Feb. 17—Cornell. Feb. 23—at Columbia. Feb. 24—at Cornell. March 2—Harvard. March 3—Dartmouth. March 6—Rhode Island.

FRESHMAN BASKETBALL: Dec. 1—at Boston College. Dec. 4—at Rhode Island. Dec. 6—at Springfield. Dec. 13—at Providence College. Dec. 15—Barrington College. Jan. 6—at Yale. Jan. 13—Quonset. Jan. 27—Northeastern. Jan. 30—Barrington College. Jan. 31—at Dean Junior College. Feb. 7—at Andover. Feb. 10—at Harvard. Feb. 16—Davisville. Feb. 21—at Worcester Academy. Feb. 24—Providence College. March 2—Harvard. March 3—Dartmouth. March 6—Rhode Island.

VARSITY HOCKEY: Dec. 2—Northeastern. Dec. 6—Boston College. Dec. 8—Connecticut. Dec. 12—at Amherst. Dec. 15—Bowdoin. Jan. 6—Princeton. Jan. 8—at Northeastern. Jan. 13—at Yale. Jan. 27—at Williams. Jan. 31—at Princeton. Feb. 3—Yale. Feb. 7—at Harvard. Feb. 10—Cornell. Feb. 14—at Dartmouth. Feb. 17—at Cornell. Feb. 21—Harvard. Feb. 24—Dartmouth. Feb. 28—at Army. March 3—at Boston College. March 5—at Providence College. March 10—Providence.

FRESHMAN HOCKEY: Dec. 2—Northeastern. Dec. 6—Boston College. Dec. 9—Choate. Dec. 13—La Salle Academy. Jan. 6—Andover. Jan. 8—at Northeastern. Jan. 13—at Yale. Jan. 31—Hope High. Feb. 7—at Harvard. Feb. 10—Lynn English. Feb. 14—Cranston High. Feb. 21—Harvard. Feb. 24—Dartmouth. March 3—at Boston College. March 5—at Providence College. March 10—Providence College.

VARSITY SWIMMING: Dec. 2—Southern Connecticut. Dec. 8—at Columbia. Dec. 9—at Navy. Dec. 15—at Penn. Dec. 16—at Princeton. Jan. 6—Dartmouth. Jan. 10—Amherst. Jan. 13—Springfield. Jan. 27—at Coast Guard. Feb. 3—Holy Cross. Feb. 14—at Yale. Feb. 21—Harvard. Feb. 28—at M.I.T. March 3—at Connecticut. March 9-10—New Englands at Amherst. March 15-17—Easterns at Yale.

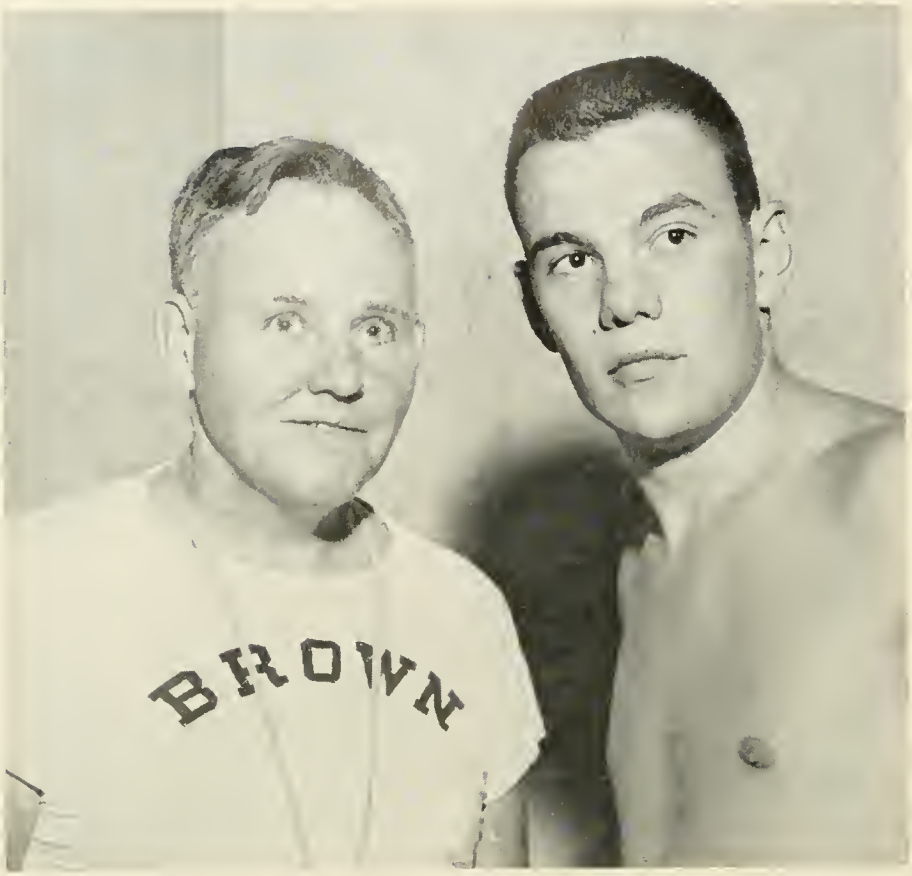
FRESHMAN SWIMMING: Dec. 2—Southern Connecticut. Dec. 6—Cranston High. Dec. 13—La Salle Academy. Jan. 6—Dartmouth. Jan. 10—Boston Latin. Jan. 13—Springfield. Feb. 3—Williston. Feb. 7—at Andover. Feb. 14—at Yale. Feb. 21—Harvard. Feb. 28—at M.I.T. March 3—at Connecticut.

VARSITY WRESTLING: Dec. 6—Springfield. Dec. 8-9—Coast Guard Tourney. Dec. 15—at Coast Guard. Jan. 10—M.I.T. Jan. 13—at Columbia. Feb. 3—Yale. Feb. 10—Princeton. Feb. 17—at Cornell. Feb. 24—at Harvard. March 3—Penn.

FRESHMAN WRESTLING: Dec. 6—Springfield. Dec. 15—at Coast Guard. Jan. 13—at Columbia. Feb. 3—Yale. Feb. 10—Brandeis. Feb. 16—Rhode Island. Feb. 24—at Harvard.

VARSITY TRACK: Jan. 13—K of C Meet, Boston. Feb. 2—Millrose Games, N.Y.C. Feb. 3—BAA Meet, Boston. Feb. 10—Penn and Yale at Yale. Feb. 13—Boston College. Feb. 17—at Columbia. Feb. 21—Holy Cross and Tufts at Tufts. March 3—Heptagonals at Cornell. March 10—IC4A's at Madison Square Garden.

FRESHMAN TRACK: Jan. 13—K of C Meet, Boston. Feb. 3—BAA Meet, Boston. Feb. 13—Boston College. Feb. 17—at Andover. Feb. 21—Holy Cross and Tufts at Tufts.



JOHN MORRIS '62 began his Senior campaign with a record-breaking performance. (Brown won the opener against Southern Connecticut.) Swimming Coach Joe Watmough is at the left.

Wrestling Still Has Gaps

"WE SHOULD BE a bit better this winter because of more balance, although we still don't have enough top-flight wrestlers to put together a real solid team." This was the way Coach Ralph Anderton summed up the wrestling prospects as he prepared for his 15th season at Brown.

Last year the Bruins were 2-6-1 over all (the same as in 1959-60) and 2-4 against Ivy competition. Gone from that team are Capt. Gene Bouley, a wonderful leader and a good matman with a 14-10-2 career record, and Dick Siebel. Missing for the first semester for academic reasons is Bob Keith, a Senior who came along fast at the close of the 1960-61 season.

Actually, last year's team came perilously close to matching the record of the hockey squad and going through the entire season without a victory. In the meets with Yale (18-16), Princeton (15-14), and Coast Guard (16-16), the Bruins went into the last match trailing only to be bailed out in the unlimited class on clutch victories by Bill Wood, 225-pounder from Cleveland.

Back for his Senior season, Wood has a two-year record of 11-2. "He still hasn't reached his true potential," Anderton noted, "but maybe this season he will. He could be a real good one with a little more finesse and if we had someone on the squad strong enough to push him."

Also returning is another good wrestler, Capt. Bart Mosser (Bethlehem, Pa.). Undefeated through his Freshman and Sophomore seasons, he was 6-2-1 last year. Jack Fish, a Junior with a 5-3-1 record behind him, and Charlie Coe, a 6-3, 200-pound heavyweight, may be the only other upperclassmen to hold down positions. The rest of the starting team could be made up of Sophomores from a mediocre 3-3 Freshman squad.

The best of the second-year men is Ken Linker. He was 5-1 with the Cubs. Others who will have to fill the gaps include Wes Thomas, Dave Glass, Dave Westfall, Joe Hardman, Jim Birney, and Andy Boehn.

The team should be in good shape from 123 up to 147 pounds. Fish will handle 123, Linker or Boehn should be adequate at 130, Mosser will be backed by Westfall, Glass and possibly Boehn at 137, and either of the two Sophomores, Westfall or Boehn, is capable of coming in at 147 pounds.

Last season, the Bears were sadly lacking in strength in the 157, 167, 177, and 191-pound divisions. The record here showed one victory out of a possible 32 for the year. Unfortunately, there will probably be only slight improvement this year. Thomas, a Sophomore with a 3-3 Cub record, is the best bet at 157. There is no one on the squad who seemed to fit in at 167, and 177 was a toss-up between Stan Clayman, a Sophomore, and Steve Hammalian, a Junior who failed to win last year.

There may be a ray of hope at 191, with Coe returning to the squad, backed by the rangy Birney, a lad with what Anderton termed "unharnessed potential."

It looks as though Coach Anderton with very limited material will again have to try to carve out a responsible record against some talented opponents.

Cubs 2-and-4

THE FRESHMAN FOOTBALL season was rather disappointing. The Cubs won only two of six games, and there didn't appear to be much immediate help handy for the sorely-pressed Varsity. Coach Charles Markham's men defeated Dartmouth (14-7) and Rhode Island (20-6) while losing to Boston College (31-7), Harvard (20-8), Yale (20-0), and Holy Cross (13-0). The victory over Dartmouth was the first since 1941.

This wasn't a really bad Freshman group. Its members will provide depth next year on the Varsity, and over the long haul many of them will make definite contributions. In other words, it would have been an adequate Freshman group for a winning school. But it didn't have the outstanding individual stars or the over-all ability to provide the help a cellar-dweller needs to pull itself up in the League.

For example, against just a fair Yale Freshman eleven, the Cubs were shut out, gained only 9 yards rushing, and never got deeper into Yale territory than the 33. The Bruins also were whitewashed by Holy Cross and could penetrate no deeper than the Crusader 18. For the year, Brown was outscored, 98-49.

The Varsity is in dire need of immediate help at quarterback and fullback. This year's Cub team won't provide that help. The three signal-callers show some promise for the future but won't be ready right away. Jim Dunda (Avenel, N. J.), Don Carcieri (East Greenwich), and Terry Walsh (Atlanta) were ranked in that order. Dunda is a good running quarterback. Carcieri is a fairly good ball handler. Walsh is the best passer of the three. Roll them into one and you would have the quarterback that Brown needs—if you could add a dash of fire and imagination.

Lou Vodopivec (McKeesport, Pa.) came in rated highly as a fullback. However, he broke his leg in the first five minutes of the Boston College opener and subsequently missed a lot of work, especially on defense, that he could have used. John Kelly, the Rhode Island Honor Society boy from West Warwick, was number one man throughout the season. He's a real competitor and will play plenty of football at Brown before he's through, but perhaps not as an offensive fullback.

At halfback, Bill Stone (Elmira, N. Y.) was the surprise of the year. He's small (5-8, 170) but he's an exceptionally quick starting back with average to good speed in the open field. Against the Rhode Island Freshmen he gained 245 yards rushing. For the year, he led the team in scoring with 26 points. Other left halfbacks

included Mel Bryant (Indian Orchard, Mass.) and Dean Vegosen (Deal Park, N. J.). The latter, along with Stone, was the leading punter. Jim McNeill (West Yarmouth, Mass.) was the starting wingback. A good pass receiver, he also runs and blocks fairly well. Behind him were Lee Jenkins (Marion, Mass.) and John McMahon (Warren, R. I.). Both are potentially good players, although they may need another season.

The interior line was much smaller than the year before, averaging about 190 as compared with a 220 average for the 1960 Cubs. However, Coach Markham felt that they compensated for their lack of bulk with good speed.

Al Kirkman (Springfield, Pa.), a rangy 6-2, 190-pounder with quick reactions, showed the most promise at tackle. Warren Fitzgerald (North Easton, Mass.) and Bill Earle (Beverly, Mass.) were other tackles of note. The club had four fairly good guards, Ed Marecki (Ansonia, Conn.), Price Chenault (Elsmere, N. Y.), John Lutz (Garden City, N. Y.), and John Jones (Hopedale, O.). Marecki at 5-8, 178, is all football player. Dave Krafchik (Nanticoke, Pa.) was the team's leading center and a pretty good one. A converted fullback, he was the fastest runner on the team. Ralph Duerre (Tenafly, N. J.) backed up Krafchik.

Coach John McLaughry will get the most help next fall from the end squad. This was Brown's best group at this position in six years. At left end Ron Ferraris (Union City, N. J.) proved he has the equipment to become a good defensive end. Behind him was John Parry (Marcellus, N. Y.), a lad with a good pair of hands. He caught 35 passes for 675 yards in his Senior season in high school. On the other side of the line were Herb Lenker (Shamokin, Pa.), John Marquis (Van Wert, O.), and Bob Seiple (Phillipsburg, N. J.), all with some Varsity potential.

Familiar Teams on '62 Schedule

FIVE HOME GAMES, including Ivy League contests with Yale, Dartmouth, and Cornell, highlight Brown's 1962 football schedule, as released by Athletic Director Paul F. Mackesey. The Bruins will open their season Sept. 29 against Columbia at New York and will be at home the following two Saturdays for League games with Yale and Dartmouth. Additional home games are scheduled with Rhode Island on Oct. 27 and with Colgate on Thanksgiving Day morning. The opposition and the sequence of the encounters is the same as that of 1961.

The schedule: Sept. 29—at Columbia. Oct. 6—Yale. Oct. 13—Dartmouth. Oct. 20—at Penn. Oct. 27—Rhode Island. Nov. 3—at Princeton. Nov. 10—Cornell. Nov. 17—at Harvard. Nov. 22—Colgate.

FOOTBALL: YEAR WITHOUT A WIN

THE 1961 BRUINS, with an 0-9 record, became the first football team in the 83-year history of the sport on the Hill to go through an entire campaign without a victory. The 0-7 Ivy record placed the Bruins alone in the cellar for the first time; it was also the first time since the round-robin schedule was initiated in 1956 that the Bears failed to defeat at least one League rival.

Adding to the gloomy picture was the fact that most games weren't even close. The Bears played good ball against Yale and Penn, two teams that were "down" this season, but lost by humiliating scores to Columbia (50-0) and Princeton (52-0). The team also took it on the chin (12-9) from a weak Rhode Island eleven that could salvage only one victory in the Yankee Conference. The best performance, by far, came in the 21-6 loss to Harvard. But even in that game the blocking and tackling, weak points all season, left a great deal to be desired.

On the season, the Bruins scored 24 points as compared to 245 by the opposition. With the exception of the 1935 season when the Bears scored 21 points, this was the lowest number of points ever scored by a Brown team. With 29 goals, the Brown Varsity soccer team actually outpointed the football eleven.

In the three major statistical departments, Brown trailed their opponents in total first downs (141-115) and in yards gained rushing (2126-1217). Only through the air did the Bears have the upper hand (623-600).

In the previous issue of this magazine we mentioned many of the problems faced by the coaching staff: lack of team speed, lack of depth, lack of on-the-field leadership by the upper-classmen, and a poor distribution of players—26 Sophomores, 11 Juniors, and only four Seniors.

In recent years, winning teams in the Ivy League have been "Senior" teams. Yale, the 1960 champ with a 7-0 league record, had 10 Seniors on the starting club. Yet, as Sophomores these same men were on a team that went 0-7. Columbia and Harvard, the two top teams this season, were both "Senior" clubs. The Lions, for example, had nine Seniors and two Juniors in the starting lineup against Brown.

When You Use Sophs

In contrast, in some games the Bruins had as many as six or seven Sophomores in the starting lineup. Taking the 41-man squad by position, the class distribution broke down this way: Ends—Sophomores 5, Juniors 2. Tackles—Sophomores 3, Juniors 2. Guards—Sophomores 7, Juniors 3, Seniors 2. Centers—Sophomores 2, Junior 1. Backs—Sophomores 9, Juniors 3, Seniors 2.

At the press conference following the Yale game, Coach Jordan Olivar of the Elis was praising McLaughry for the fine job turned in by his Bruins. "You don't win football games in this League with Sophomores," Olivar said. "As they say, you figure to lose a game for each Sophomore you have in the starting lineup. Under these conditions, John, I think your boys did a fine job against us today. Your young fellows have potential, and they are going to give you some real good football over the next couple of years."

Al Kelley made his abrupt move to Colgate in February, 1959, by which time most high school Seniors had made up their minds about college for that fall. John McLaughry, therefore, played with inherited material for his first three years, except for the Sophomores of the 1961 team. Entering Brown in 1960, they were the first group actually attracted by the prospect of playing under him. Here, at least, there were numbers, as compared with the four Seniors and 11 Juniors left from the Sub-Freshman efforts of the past.

Before leaving the subject of these Sophomores, we should mention that some of them are pretty good football players. Left halfback Jan Moyer, the former Moses Brown scoring ace, came into his own in the final three games after shaking off the effects of injuries. Tom Draper and Bill Lemire are a pair of fine wingbacks. Bill Vareschi showed promise of developing into a good defensive back. Up front, at least five second-year men stood out—Dave Nelson at end, John Harenski and Tony Matteo at tackle and Gerry Bucci and Ed Green at guard.

The reason for the slight improvement in the team over the last three games could be traced to the fact that this Sophomore group was finally beginning to gain confidence and "take over" the club.

Short Handed All Season

We mentioned lack of depth as a major problem. This was a factor all season long. It forced the cancellation of the JV schedule, Brown's first such program in a decade. And by the last month of the season, when the total number on the entire squad was reduced to 41, it made the day-to-day practice sessions hard to run.

By the time you counted out the usual number of men with injuries and those with approaching exams or term papers, it wasn't unusual to find McLaughry and his staff holding practice sessions with anywhere from 20 to 28 men.

This hurts in at least two ways. Your

top men don't have the necessary competition for positions that will sometimes "make" a good football player out of a *potentially* good football player. Also, when a man misses a day or two during the week, the coaches have to take that much extra time catching him up on defensive assignments if he is to be of any help on Saturday. The time lost on this problem alone at Brown this season would be appreciable.

A demonstration of personnel losses for the Bear can be found when one looks at the Ivy League Football pressbook for 1961. Fourteen lettermen were listed there as "returning." Actually, eight of them were in the line-up against Colgate. Of the 32 men listed on the three-deep depth chart of the 1960 squad, 24 were identified as "returning." Thirteen of them played against Colgate. (Of eight "Sophomores to watch," all played.) In addition to the four Seniors, 11 Juniors and 18 Sophomores saw action; 26 others had been carried on the early rosters.

The Men Who Graduate

The four Seniors Brown will be losing by graduation were good players. Ray Barry, at fullback, led the team in rushing the last two years and was second team All-Ivy fullback as a Junior. Capt. Jack Rohrbach was slowed up with early-season injuries that threw off his timing and hampered his passing game. However, he finished strong against Harvard and Colgate and led the club in total offense. The two guards, Gary Graham and Bob Auchy, were starters for the last two years, with Auchy being particularly effective on offense and Graham doing a fine job as a linebacker.

Barry led the team in rushing with 337 yards in 90 attempts for a 3.9 average. He had led as a Junior with a 3.5 mark. Next in line were Moyer (65-271-4.2), Lemire (40-178-4.5), John Meeker (57-173-3.0), and Draper (28-128-4.6).

Rohrbach completed 44 of 111 passes for 411 yards and one touchdown. However, he had 16 intercepted, a modern Brown high, topping by one the number of passes Ernie Savignano had intercepted back in 1940. Rohrbach's passing fell off substantially from his Junior year when he set Brown records with 76 completions in 156 attempts. His total yardage in 1960 was 858, more than double this season's output. He missed a receiver like Laine last season.

Don Boyle, Sophomore wingman who made rapid strides offensively after being converted from a center, caught 10 passes to lead the club in this category. Nelson, another Sophomore wingman, led in yards gained on passes with 106.

Leaders in other departments are as follows: Total offense—Rohrbach (134-430-3.2). Kickoff returns—Meeker (7-149-21.3). Punt returns—Moyer (3-49-16.3). Punting—Barry (44-1302-29.6). Interceptions—Rohrbach (3). Scoring—Frank Antifonario, Moyer, and Meeker (6 pts. each). Barry's field goal against Yale and three points added on one conversion and one safety—24 points.

JAN MOYER'S ploy against Harvard won him the ECAC nod as "Sophomore back of the week."

Princeton 52, Brown 0

Brown's Homecoming hex on its Ivy opponents (eight victories in the last nine years) was rudely shattered by a swift, precise Princeton team, to the tune of 52-0. Over the years, Brown football teams have suffered only five defeats more humiliating: 1891, Williams 58-0; 1893, Harvard 58-0; 1903, Dartmouth 62-0; 1918, Syracuse, 53-0; 1943, Army (with Davis and Blanchard) 59-0.

The hopped-up Tigers scored touchdowns on the first and last times they had the ball, and in the interim they penetrated the Brown end zone on almost every type of maneuver. The Tigers took the opening kickoff and ground out the first score, covering 66 yards in 11 plays. However, for the rest of the afternoon they ran up the score with a succession of long gainers wherein they outwitted and outsped the Bruin defenders.

The game movies confirmed the Bruins' two main shortcomings—poor tackling and lack of speed. Brown's inability to down the Princeton ball carriers when they had them contained gave the Tigers too many second chances, which they exploited to the fullest. Princeton's quickness and speed served to exaggerate Brown's lack of these qualities.

Fullback Ray Barry played a good game for Brown, leading the ball carriers with 53 yards. However, except for two brief spurts, the Bears never could get the offense moving. The deepest penetration was to the Princeton 30. The Tigers led in first downs (23-12), rushing (293-123), and passing (188-65).

Cornell 25, Brown 0

The game with Cornell at Ithaca was a battle of the have-nots, with neither team owning an Ivy victory going into the game. The Big Red jumped into an early lead, converting a poor Brown punt, a fumble, and a pass interception into a 19-0 halftime advantage, Cornell added its final score early in the third stanza.

Brown played its best football since the Yale game during the final 20 minutes. The Bruins had three drives going, once moving to the Cornell two before a 15-yard penalty stalled the advance. A pair of Sophomore backs, Jan Moyer and Tom Draper were the leading ball carriers. Draper gained 62 yards in five carries, including a 32-yard end run. Moyer accounted for 52 yards in six carries.

Cornell led in first downs (14-13) and yards rushing (192-159), but the Bruins had an edge through the air (67-62).

Harvard 21, Brown 6

Brown closed out its Ivy League season without a victory against the Crimson, but in the process the McLaughrymen put on their most impressive show of the year. As Harvard coach John Yovicsin admitted after the game, "We had all we could handle."

Brown completely controlled all the vital statistics—except points scored. The Bears led in first downs (19-13), yards gained rushing (288-264), and passing (41-0). Harvard's secret weapon was the quick-striking long gainer and kick return, and the Cantabs rode this to victory.

All of the scoring was confined to the first half. With less than a minute to play in the opening quarter, a bad pass from center forced Ray Barry to hurry his punt from the Brown five. The ball carried only to the 38, where Bill Taylor took it on the run, cut to the sidelines behind a solid convoy of blockers, and went all the way. Most of the Brown players had over-run the short kick when Taylor grabbed the ball.

Ivy League Football

Final Standings

College	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Columbia	6	1	0	214	71
Harvard	6	1	0	143	60
Dartmouth	5	2	0	156	84
Princeton	5	2	0	160	97
Yale	3	4	0	73	91
Cornell	2	5	0	102	106
Penn	1	6	0	22	167
BROWN	0	7	0	9	203

The Bruins then marched 80 yards with the ensuing kickoff for their first, and only, Ivy touchdown of the season. Barry broke through tackle for 24 yards. Jack Rohrbach passed to Nick Spiezio for 10 yards, and then Barry, Moyer, and Bill Lemire alternated in carrying to the Harvard 36. Barry and Lemire moved it to the 24, and Rohrbach sneaked to the 15.

Moyer then took the handoff from Rohrbach, faked a handoff on the reverse to Lemire, and cut around his right end. A good block by Spiezio gave him room to turn the corner and the Sophomore from Moses Brown took it from there. Three men had a shot at him. He faked the first one out and carried the other two across the goal line with him. It was a fine run.

Both teams had good marches stopped in the second half. Brown reached the Harvard 10-yard line early in the fourth period only to have an end-zone pass to Draper broken up at the last possible second when Rohrbach failed to anticipate his receiver and waited too long to throw. In the last minute, against a 4-5-2 Harvard defense, the Bears marched 85 yards to the Harvard 11 before time ran out. The drive included runs of 21 and 32 yards by Moyer. Better downfield blocking on either run might have resulted in a touchdown.

The 288 yards Brown gained rushing was the most by any Harvard rival this year. Rated among the best in the League defensively, the Crimson had been charged with a previous high of 244 yards, registered by Columbia. Brown's offense was more varied than it had been earlier in the year, featuring reverses and fake reverses into the line or out around the ends. If the Bruins could have supplemented their running game with a more effective passing attack, the upset of the season might have been theirs.

Jan Moyer gained 135 yards in 22 carries for a 6.2 average. This was the most yards gained by a Bruin back in a single game since Archie Williams picked up 141 against Springfield in 1954. For his efforts, Moyer was named Sophomore of the Week by the ECAC.

Barry and Lemire also did well in the running game. The big Bruin fullback picked up 74 yards in 15 attempts, while Lemire, the Sophomore wingback, had 54 yards in 10 tries.

Colgate 30, Brown 6

Brown closed out the most disappointing season in its football history by dropping a 30-6 Thanksgiving Day decision to Colgate. This left the Bears with an 0-9 record. Coach Al Kelley's Red Raiders wound up 5-4, in their first winning season since 1955.

As was the case nearly all season long, the Bruins were behind in this one before the fans had a chance to settle in their seats. Colgate received and on the second running play halfback Clint Rappole ripped through right tackle and raced 55 yards to the Brown 15 before he was hauled down from behind by Jan Moyer. Four plays later Colgate scored, and the rout was on.

Colgate actually scored 15 points in each half, although they dominated the proceedings much more in the first half than in the second. During the first 30 minutes, they held the Bear at bay with a net rushing gain of only 24 yards. Colgate's touchdowns were scored on drives of 71, 21, 38, and 37 yards.

The Brown fans enjoyed one bright moment. Late in the third period, after Colgate had taken a 30-0 lead, the Bruins marched 75 yards to a touchdown, only their third of the season. The drive featured the running of Jon Meeker and Ray Barry and several key passes from Capt. Jack Rohrbach to Tom Draper. On fourth down from the three, Rohrbach was hit as he faded to pass, regained his balance, and tossed a lead pass to Meeker, who made an over-the-head circus catch.

This touchdown got the Bruins off the hook in one respect. It brought the season's total to 24 points and enabled the team to escape from going down in history as the lowest-scoring club. The 1935 team scored only 21 points.

Barry was the leading ground gainer with 64 yards in 14 carries. Rohrbach hit on 10 of 18 passes for 92 yards in his best effort of the season. As a team, the Bruins led in first downs (17-14) and yards gained passing (138-44). Colgate had a wide edge in the running game, moving 241 yards on the ground to 81 for Brown. One of the reasons the Bears didn't do better on the ground was a Sophomore center for Colgate, Mike Heffernan, who made 24 tackles.

The handwriting was on the wall before this season

BY JAY BARRY

ALTHOUGH Varsity football at Brown reached a new low this past season, the handwriting has been on the wall for some time. Since 1949, when the Bruins had the last real good team, Brown has been playing brinksmanship with football. Against its seven Ivy League rivals over this 12-year span, Brown has won 18 games, lost 48, and tied two. That's a percentage of .265, this in a league where even competition is the objective.

In total points, Brown has been outscored 1398 to 682—better than two to one. Princeton has scored 315 points to Brown's 87; Dartmouth leads, 123 points to 14.

If these figures, as bad as they are, only represented a few years of play they would still indicate a problem. But, when they are for 12 years, or about one sixth of the period Brown has played football, they may suggest that the entire football situation should be reviewed.

Granted, Brown was 0-9 this season. But there were at least five seasons in the past 12 when the Bruins were only a razor-thin edge away from being in the same position. In those years, Brown managed to defeat Rhode Island or Connecticut and then spring one big upset, usually on Homecoming.

In 1950, for example, Brown won one game, beating Rhode Island. In 1951 the Bears were 2-7, defeating Rhode Island and upsetting Yale. In 1952 the Bruins also were 2-7, defeating Connecticut and upsetting Harvard on Homecoming. In 1955, it was another 2-7 year, with the victories over Dartmouth on Homecoming and Harvard. Again in 1959 Brown was able to win only two games, Rhode Island and a Homecoming decision against Harvard.

This year, the Bruins didn't appear to have the drive and spirit some of these earlier clubs had. They didn't defeat Rhode Island, and they didn't get their one Ivy upset. Other than that, this might have been 1950, 1951, 1952, etc., all over again.

One of the athletic officials on the Hill put it this way: "Perhaps in our desire to be 'representative' in the Ivy League we have aimed too sharply at being just that, representative. Then, in our good years, we manage to be representative, but in our off years we find ourselves something less. Perhaps we should start to aim at

Against Ivy League Football Teams

Brown's composite record, 1950-61

	Won	*Lost*	*Tied*	*P.C.*	*Pts.*	*Opps.*	*Av. per Game*	
Yale	3	9	0	.250	131	252	10.9	21.0
Harvard	6	5	1	.556	230	212	19.2	17.4
Princeton	1	11	0	.083	87	315	7.3	26.3
Columbia	3	8	0	.273	112	228	10.2	20.7
Dartmouth	1	5	1	.167	14	123	2.0	18.1
Penn	1	6	0	.143	63	171	9.0	24.3
Cornell	3	4	0	.429	45	97	6.3	14.0
Totals	18	48	2	.265	682	1398	10.2	20.5

being the best. Then, once in a while, we *will* be at the top. And, in our off years we would then be what we are all striving to be—representative."

Manpower Shortage Chronic

Over the last 12 years, Brown has continually had depth problems. As a result, there have been no Freshman "B" teams at Brown, nor have there been any JV teams. Most of Brown's Ivy opponents have one or both of these sports as regular parts of their athletic program.

Brown's policy has been to consider a Freshman "B" schedule or a JV schedule if enough men are available. Should, perhaps, the policy be reversed? Should both programs be set up first and then an all-out effort be made to see to it that there are enough boys available for these squads?

It's an oft-told tale that Dick Kazmaier wasn't able to make the Freshman team at Princeton. He might never have stayed with the sport if he hadn't been able to develop confidence and skills in active competition on the Freshman "B" team. Brown this fall had a Freshman back who was All Class C in Rhode Island a year ago. He has potential, but he was rated third string on the Cub team and ended up playing three minutes all season. There were Sophomores on the Varsity who were in the same situation—possessing potential but not having the opportunity to develop in game competition.

Of alumni letters which we have seen this fall, few have been critical of the coaching. We, too, feel that Brown has an excellent coaching staff. But these men and the squads are fighting many problems not of their own making, in trying to keep up with the rest of the Ivy League in football. Those alumni who are disturbed by the 0-9 season and the 18-48-2 record over the past 12 years should first ask themselves what they are doing to help. The time to do something about improving the situation is right now. If enough alumni offer to pitch in and help, the football record will be something to be proud of in the next 12 years.

GAME at Hanover resulted in one of Brown's five wins in 1961 Ivy soccer. Dartmouth Alumni Magazine photo.

Soccer's Ivy Contenders

In his second year as head coach on the Hill, Cliff Stevenson brought his soccer team home in the black with an overall 6-5 record, and he had his battling Bruins fighting it out with Harvard and Yale for the Ivy League championship.

Going into the final game of the season needing a victory to keep alive its chances for a share of the title, the Bears crushed previously undefeated Harvard, 5-0, before 2,500 howling fans at Aldrich-Dexter Field. On the basis of two points for a victory and one for a tie, Brown, with a final Ivy mark of 5-2, shot into first place. The Bruins then had to sit back and wait a week for the result of the game between Harvard (4-1-1) and Yale (3-1-2) to determine the final standing.

Stevenson's men reached the top of the league by defeating Yale (3-2), Dartmouth (2-1), Columbia (1-0), and Princeton (1-0), in addition to the smashing triumph over the Crimson in the finale. The losses came in the games with Penn (4-1) and Cornell (5-2), two teams Brown figured to beat. Brown outshot the Quakers, 35-18, but the ball just wasn't bouncing the right way in that one.

Although its chances of winning the Ivy championship remained in doubt even after the Harvard game, there was no doubt that the Bear booters played championship-caliber soccer against the Crimson.

Before a crowd that filled the bleachers and completely circled the field, Brown took a 2-0 lead in the first half, although the play was fairly even. However, in the final periods the Bruins, playing an aggressive brand of soccer and gaining momentum and confidence as they went along, completely dominated the action. Cries of "Roll it up" thundered from the crowd as Brown continued to apply the pressure right up to the final gun.

In all fairness to Harvard, it should be pointed out that its Nigerian Olympic star, Chris Ohiri, was unable to play because of an injury. However, it's doubtful if his presence could have turned the tide against a Brown team that played one of the soundest and most spirited games of soccer seen on the Hill in some time.

Alan Young scored two goals in this important victory, while the others were pushed home by Jon Fish, Charles Billo, and Armando Garces. Goalie Pete Gilson was sensational in the cage, making a number of fine stops and clearing well. Halfback John Holbrook, playing his last game, gave one of his finest performances.

For the season, Young led the scoring with 13 goals, one of the highest totals in many years. As we went to press, the Office of Sports Information was digging through the records to see when this total had last been topped. Fish, a Junior forward, had five goals and Billo, a Sophomore front-line man, kicked two goals.

Just a year ago, the Bruins were 1-9 overall and were situated in the cellar of the Ivy loop with a 1-6 mark. There were several reasons for the rapid about-face this season. First of all, Coach Stevenson secured the services of a group of fine players from the 7-1 Cub team, including the brilliant Alan Young who had set a Freshman scoring record with 25 goals. Also, the entire squad had mastered Stevenson's system, a short-passing, ball-control game combined with highly-aggressive play on both offense and defense.

There was another move that helped. Last year when Stevenson saw that his club was going nowhere, he moved his All-Ivy goalie Denny Master, to the right inside position and placed Junior Pete Gilson in the nets to gain valuable experience. Gilson this year had a fine season, including shutouts of Columbia, Princeton, and Harvard.

The entire squad contained four Seniors, eight Juniors, and 11 Sophomores. In addition to Gilson, other Seniors were Garces, Holbrook, and John Sherman.

The team should be substantially stronger next fall when the holdovers are joined by the members of this year's 8-2 Cub squad. The Bruins defeated Tabor (4-0), Durfee Tech (6-0), St. George's (6-1, Yale (5-2), Connecticut (9-0), M.I.T. (4-0), New Bedford High (5-0), and New Bedford Voke (10-0). Andover and Harvard supplied the defeats, both by 2-1 scores.

Bill Hooks, an All-Stater from River Dell School, River Edge, N. J., was top scorer with 27 goals, breaking the Freshman record set only the year before by Young. However, the team's strength was that it had good depth, and Stevenson expects immediate help next fall from a number of these players. Included in this group are two goalies, John Downey of Massapequa, N. Y., and Allan Walsh of Yardley, Pa.; three fullbacks, Doug Brown of Glastonbury, Conn., Dick Brown of Ridgewood, N. J., and George Barbee of Washington, D. C.; and several good scorers in John Myslik and Craig Nielsen, both teammates with Hooks at River Dell.

There is no question that soccer is on its way back at Brown! The sport had also caught the spectators' fancy.

Ivy League Soccer

Final Standings

College	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Harvard	5	1	1	23	11
BROWN	5	2	0	15	12
Yale	3	2	2	15	13
Princeton	2	2	3	6	6
Penn	3	4	0	12	12
Dartmouth	3	4	0	11	12
Cornell	2	4	1	11	18
Columbia	1	5	1	9	18

With Only One Loss

THE CROSS COUNTRY SEASON was both successful and disappointing. It was successful in that the Bruins defeated Yale for the second straight year and posted an impressive 7-1 mark in dual-meet competition. It was disappointing in that the hopes for an undefeated season went astray in the upset loss to Harvard and in the results of the Heptagonals and New Englands, where the Bears finished sixth and third, respectively.

However, this was another of Coach Ivan Fuqua's fine cross country teams. The Bear harriers defeated Connecticut and Yale (28-46-50), Dartmouth (22-34), Rhode Island (19-36), and, in a five-team meet, Providence, Boston College, Holy Cross, and Northeastern (27-65-66-70-109). Harvard's upset victory was by a 25-30 score.

Sophomore Dave Farley proved a worthy successor to the graduated Bob Lowe. Although he finished 26 seconds behind Yale's celebrated Bob Mack in the opener, he came back to finish first against all other opponents in the dual-meet season. In the process he trimmed 25 seconds off the old Rhode Island State course record and, against Harvard, defeated Mark Mullin, the Crimson's Heptagonal and IC4A mile champion.

Rounding out the team were Capt. Ralph Steurer, Juniors Tom Gunzelman, John Jones, Bill Smith, and Bill Libby, and Sophomore Dave Rumsey. Steurer, the only Senior, was out for most of the season with mononucleosis.

In the Heptagonals against the other Ivy schools plus Army and Navy, Brown finished sixth, beating out Yale, Dartmouth, Penn, and Columbia. Cornell was a surprise winner. Farley was third for a good part of the race but ended 12th in the field.

In the New Englands, Brown was the defending champion and a heavy favorite. However, the Bears were upset, coming in third to Massachusetts (the Yankee Conference Champion) and Springfield. Again Farley was in contention for the first two miles, only to fall back and close in 17th position. Smith, Libby, and Jones followed close on his heels.

The Cubs, boasting a host of fine harriers, climaxed a perfect 7-0 season by running away with the New Englands. It was the second straight New England crown for the Brown Freshmen. In addition to some top runners, the Cubs had depth, and this was the key to their success during the season.

The Bruins defeated Connecticut (20-41), Harvard (15-47), Dartmouth (15-46), Rhode Island (16-43), and, in a four-team meet, Northeastern, Providence, and Holy Cross (19-62-69-88). The Cubs overpowered all opposition in the New Englands as they totaled an amazing 45 points, less than half the 94-point total of runner-up New Hampshire.

Vic Boog of Syracuse finished first in five of the six dual meets and he also captured the New England championship, repeating Farley's triumph of 1960. Bob Rothenberg of West Orange, N. J., and Bob Wooley of River Vale, N. J., finished 2-3 to Boog in most of the meets, including the New Englands. All three men were high school captains. They paced the remarkable sweeps against Dartmouth and Harvard, where Brown placed all five scorers before an opponent completed the course. Other promising runners included Hugh Butler, Ivan Sumner, and Joel Lynn. Butler, from Darien, Conn., is the son of the late Hugh Butler '32; he came home first against Harvard.

The Freshmen finished a strong third in the IC4A championships in New York to end their season. Rothenberg ran eighth and Lynn a creditable ninth as the team totalled 107 points. Villanova had a brilliant 17 points, with the first four finishers and a seventh, to win, while Fordham took second with 89. In the Varsity event, Brown was 14th in a field of 24 entries, with Farley in 28th position.

Sports Shorts

AN EFFORT is being made to put together a "highlights" film of Brown football, from the Rose Bowl game of 1916 to the present. The film would be available for Brown Club meetings and other alumni functions. Several films borrowed from the coaches in years past are among the missing, including the 1942 game with Columbia. It would be appreciated if all films now out would be mailed as soon as possible to Special Collections, John Hay Library, Brown University, Providence 12.

The Meehan Auditorium will be the scene of a Christmas Invitational Hockey Tournament, Dec. 18 to 20, with Coach Jim Fullerton's Bruins acting as host. In addition to Brown, the eight-team field will include Colgate, Lehigh, Norwich, Bowdoin, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Williams. Doubleheaders will be played each day, afternoon and evening, with all teams playing three games.

Paul Choquette '60 was recently cited by Col. Red Blaik in his column as one of the Ivy League players who could have played pro football if he had wanted to. Blaik was making the point that even though the Ivy colleges are restricted in their choice of football players by rigid academic standards, they do occasionally get the "blue chip" boy. "For the intelligent type they must recruit, the Ivies offer an added 'sell' other colleges can not match in degree." Blaik said. "This is the promise of a bright post-graduate career."

Choquette made his debut as a coach this fall with the Leverett House team in the Harvard Intramural League. His squad won six of its first seven games and was a prime contender for the House title. He is in his second year at the Harvard Law School.

Baaron Pittenger, Director of Sports Information at Harvard, reported in the Harvard-Brown football program that he had solved the old argument about which is more necessary for winning football teams —good backs or good linemen. He asked an Ivy coach to put the question to a jury composed of his starting unit. The linemen won, 7-4.

When the Brown Freshman team met its Holy Cross counterpart this fall, the punsters in the stands had a bit of fun with the names of the two stars—Stone of Brown and Gravel of the Cross.

Brown wasn't the only college to have its troubles on the gridiron this season. The Monday after Rensselaer Polytechnic lost its 17th consecutive game, Coach Ed Hoffman called his men together and outlined the course of action: "Gentlemen, it's back to fundamentals for us this week."

Art Palmer '45, Brown's veteran tennis coach, was ranked first in Rhode Island and sixth in New England in men's doubles last summer. Peyton Howard, one of Palmer's prize pupils, defeated Nat Chace, 6-4, 6-1, to capture the 24th annual John Exton Tennis Tournament for upperclassmen. He thus became the third man in the history of the tournament to win it three years running. The other two were John Benn ('39, '40, '41) and Doc Houk ('53, '54, '55).

Soccer Coach Cliff Stevenson, acting in his official capacity as Chairman of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee, planned the third annual National Collegiate Soccer Championships in St. Louis. Cliff is in his seventh year on the committee and his first as Chairman.

When one Brown Club officer heard that John McLaughry was going to be the featured speaker at a December meeting, he chided the program chairman. "What's poor John going to talk about after a losing season?" he queried. "Next year," was the reply.

Answering the question put to all Ivy coaches, McLaughry gave reasons in the Princeton program why he had chosen his profession: "Having literally been brought up with football, I was well aware of the good and bad points of the profession before making my decision to take it up. Before entering the military service, I worked in industry for a year and got a pretty good picture of life on the other side of the fence. In spite of its many obvious pitfalls, coaching has the advantage of allowing one considerable freedom in one's work, and the opportunity of working with young people. Football can provide an experience for young men that is not available in any other form of education or sport."

An alumnus, writing to the *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, wondered why there were New Jersey residents on all other Ivy football teams (from 9 at Brown to 1 at Yale) and none at Princeton.

Sam Fletcher, who coached Brown soccer teams from 1927 to 1946, was an enthusiastic spectator at Aldrich-Dexter Field when Brown beat Harvard 5-0 on Nov. 17.

Robert T. Engles '40 advertises the services of his Church Travel Agency in Providence with a series showing "the man from Church Travel on the spot." Before the Homecoming game, he ran a lot of small ads which read: "Prediction! Brown 14, Princeton 7. The Man from Church Travel on the Spot!"

Carrying the Mail

Professor George's Plea

SIR: I have been asked by the Bicentennial Committee to write an account of the impact of the Civil War on Brown University, and of the role played by Brown men during that conflict. Unhappily, the official records of the University offer but little material. The local newspapers lavished their attention on the September Commencement Exercises, but give almost no intimate information of the effect of the War on the University, or of the actions, small or great, of its undergraduates and graduates.

One is tantalized by the reference in *Memories of Brown* by H. C. Burrage '61 to a 169-page diary which he kept as a Senior, for it covered the critical period January 1-July 3, 1861. But where is that precious volume now? And do any others like it still exist? And does anyone possess or know of the existence of even casual letters written by undergraduates in the years 1861-65 while engaged in academic pursuits, or by graduates or undergraduates while wearing uniforms of blue or of grey (Professor Leslie Jones has found more than 20 Brown men who served in the Confederate forces)?

And are there pictures of the period as there must have been, for surely the University Cadets faced a wet plate camera at some stage of their career?

I appeal to Brown men and to all friends of Brown to help this project, as only they can, by hunting out these and other relevant materials and making them available for this retired professor's work. Information, suggestions, and leads will help. The University Library will guard any materials with the greatest care whether they are loaned for a period, or donated to add permanent value to the University Archives.

Information and material should be addressed to me in care of Special Collections, John Hay Library, Brown University, Providence 12, R. I. I assure you that I shall be most grateful for even the slightest aid, and hope that it may be speedily forthcoming.

ROBERT H. GEORGE
Professor of History, Emeritus

Wristoniana in Stock

SIR: Are the recorded excerpts from the addresses of President Wriston still available? The approach of Christmas and family inquiries about "what do we want?" lead me to ask.

ROGER T. HOULE

Yes. *Wriston and Brown* is a 10-inch 33 long-play, non-breakable record, offering notable highlights from some of Dr. Wriston's most memorable speeches. A check for $4.35 may be made payable to Brown University and sent to Box C at the University, Providence 12, R. I. The price includes mailing.

Incidentally, the Brown University Press still lists as available some copies of *Wriston Speaking*, the anthology in book form of the best of his 1000 addresses. The 261-page volume sells at $3.50.—Ed.

"Drop Football, Or—."

SIR: I have just finished reading the article on the prospects of the football team and find the scores this year rather incongruous. I must say I cannot understand the dismal scores. When you get away from Providence the football games are one of the few contacts that the distant alumnus has with Brown. The average alum likes to see a respectable team; although it has no meaning with respect to the academic achievements of the school, it certainly instills enthusiasm and spirit.

I fully approve of all the meritorious academic pursuits of the last few years, which are the goal of any great university, but couldn't a little more money and/or admissions effort be given toward improving the football picture? Routs such as the Columbia, Dartmouth, and Princeton games (when the rest of the Ivy League is well matched) show something badly lacking, especially when considering the last two years as well. And I don't think the coaching staff is to blame.

Let's either drop football or make a conscientious effort to improve the teams in the future by changing administrative policies toward football. It is obvious the other Ivy colleges are doing much more recruiting or allotting more money than we are. Football deserves only the proper emphasis the Ivy League has placed on it. But let's not completely turn Brown into an academic oasis, as seems to be happening, without the other things that go into the making of a university.

RICHARD L. LANG '58
School of Law
Washington University

Comment, with Cartoon

SIR: Sitting out here at the University of Kansas, I have viewed with considerable dismay the lack of Bruno's success on the gridiron this fall. This feeling has then been compounded when greeting fellow Brown men on the campus Monday mornings with a wistful stare and a barely audible "De-emphasis."

Considering these emotions, I sketched up the enclosed cartoon. Not in any way to be construed as a a judgment of the De-emphasis policy, it is merely intended to portray the alumnus after seeking out, and finding, the latest football score. If you feel that it can be used in the *Monthly*, please feel free to do so. (See above.—Ed.)

ROGER B. WILLIAMS '56
Lawrence, Kan.

Football and the Image

SIR: We don't have to play football at Brown. (This is the first of some thoughts immediately after Homecoming.) If the stadium were demolished and the sport abandoned, nothing of permanent value at the University would be damaged. Our academic prestige, our character, and our traditions would be unimpaired.

But we do choose to field a football team. And we do agree to compete in a league theoretically composed of equals. From the viewpoint of public relations, therefore, football becomes, for Brown, a meaningful activity with the power to project our image to the people who are exposed to most media of communications. All our scholarly achievements, cumulatively, would not approach in one year (in terms of newspaper space and television or radio air time) the attention which Brown receives during the football season.

Only the demented would compare the values of football with those which our academic pursuits should merit, both in the press and in our minds. But, unhappily, the trivial and the frivolous (as well as the really important news about Brown) can create a public image, can enhance or demean it.

By playing football and playing the game very badly year after year, sometimes being so sensationally inept that we invite not only news but editorial comment and ridicule, we are doing the University a disservice. We are suggesting to the millions who read about our repeated failures every fall that, if a university can do anything this poorly, it might be equally careless and inexpert in other areas.

The product we sell inside the store is

superb. But the show window is shabby, and the advertising is frightful. Young men, soon to shop for a college, may not consciously be influenced by athletic achievement, but deep in the unconscious, where the images are formed, there will be a picture of ineptitude in one small area magnified out of all proportions because of constant repetition.

If our record in teaching the sciences or the humanities were comparably bad, I believe we would re-orient our teaching methods and re-examine the qualifications of both students and Faculty. Fortunately, this isn't true, and football is simply an autumn pastime. But for 10 weeks every year we project an image of frustration and failure in banner headlines to people who hear nothing else about the University unless they happen to discover a hidden paragraph about an appointment to the Faculty.

This is not intended as an argument for winning football. It's an attempt to persuade at least a few that, if we cannot compete on even terms among our peers (and this inability continues to be highly publicized), we should drop to a smaller league or abandon the sport altogether.

BERT SCHWARTZ '29
New Canaan, Conn.

"The Even Higher Honor"

SIR: I feel sure that most alumni were not misled by the statement on page 44 of the October *Alumni Monthly* that Dr. F. Donald Eckelmann had been named Chairman of the Biology Department. However, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, I hope you will indicate that he has the even higher honor of being Chairman of the Geology Department.

ALONZO W. QUINN

Damon Without Pythias

SIR: One never knows whence nostalgia will creep up from behind and strike. In the necrology of the October issue, I came upon the name of one Lewis Porter Damon '05. Lewis Damon was probably the second Brown man I ever met (the first was my father), and I remember many things about him.

At the age of 8, in the fall of 1905, I entered the Franklin School in Cincinnati, where I was born. It must have been a year or so later that Lewis Damon came there to teach chemistry and to coach baseball. His name intrigued me, I recall, because a man who belonged to the Knights of Pythias had told me of the noble love of Damon and Pythias. While "Mr." Damon denied any affiliation with Pythias, he did tell me that his name had been the occasion for confusion during his undergraduate days: His initials (L. P.) were so close to those of a professorial character named L. T. Damon that their mail used to get mixed up, sometimes with embarrassing results.

I recall one occasion when another sadist and I gained entrance into the chemistry lab after school hours. We threw against the blackboard an entire boxful of chalk, piece by piece, creating perhaps the most magnificent shambles in the school's history. We were never found out, but Mr. Damon made it clear that discovery would entail dire punishments. I doubt it, though—he was too good a sport for that, and I suspect that he laughed heartily behind his hand.

Lewis Damon used to talk of his days at Brown, and it may be that his influence played a small part in my coming to Providence later. Certainly, when I did come, I was delighted to meet in the flesh the legendary Lindsay Todd Damon, Professor of English who had been the cause of my "Mr." Damon's discomfiture. (I have never encountered any Pythias. I wonder what Class he was in?)

I have a picture of Lewis Damon as coach of the Franklin baseball team in 1911. He left the school after that, but I never knew where he had gone until I read his obituary notice. After 50 years and more, I merely want to add my own testimony to the affection that many boys held for Lewis Damon. He was a schoolmaster and a gentleman.

P.S.: Brown does occasionally get some publicity in the Arizona papers, but only when they lose football games, as you will see from the enclosed clipping. Just possibly, as when man bites dog, it is news only when Brown loses.

WATSON SMITH
Tucson

(On that basis, we've had a newsy autumn.—Ed.)

Gentlemen and Scholars

THE VALIDITY of a recently discovered stone inscription which alters the concept of ancient Greek history has been questioned by Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr., of the Classics Department. The inscription, discovered last year in southern Greece by Professor Jamieson of the University of Pennsylvania, supposedly contains a decree ordering the citizens of Athens to evacuate their city in anticipation of a defeat by the Persians at the Battle of Thermopylae.

If true, the inscription throws new light on the flexibility and efficiency of a democratic state. Professor Robinson, however, is doubtful that the Athenians—or any people—would take such a pessimistic attitude toward a coming battle. "It just doesn't sound at all Greek to me," he stated.

Research grants totaling $55,489 have been awarded to two Brown scholars for study of allergy and liver cells. One $23,508 grant will go to Dr. Herman B. Chase to study human biological factors in allergy through observation of allergic patients and their families. The other grant of $31,981 will go to Dr. J. Walter Wilson '18 for his project entitled "Nuclear Phenomena in the Mouse Liver." Both grants carry a moral commitment for one additional year at the same amounts.

An eight-month National Science Foundation grant of $4,600 has been awarded to J. F. Bunnett, Chairman of the Chemistry Department. He plans to use the money to study "mechanism and reactivity in substitution at unsaturated centers."

Another grant, one for $46,100 over a two-year period, has been awarded by the National Science Foundation to Prof. Constantine Mylonas of the Division of Engineering for study of photoelastic effects in stress fields.

Dr. Herman B. Chase, biologist, served in November as a visiting lecturer at two Oklahoma universities under the sponsorship of the American Institute of Biological Sciences. He lectured, on skin research, at the University of Oklahoma Medical School and gave a series of four lectures on radiation biology and skin research at Oklahoma City University.

Barry A. Marks, Assistant Professor of English, has been elected President of the New England Association of American Studies. A Dartmouth graduate, he received both his Master's and Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. He has been a member of the Brown Faculty since 1955.

Dr. Marks, who is serving as Chairman of the Rhode Island Advisory Committee to the Federal Commission on Civil Rights, recently said that race relations in Rhode Island are, on the whole, good. He cited the state government's equal treatment for minority groups and free access to public accommodations, such as transportation, stores, restaurants, and recreation facilities. The biggest single discrimination problem in Rhode Island, he said, is in the area of housing, where non-whites cannot buy or rent with the same freedom of choice as other home seekers.

Stanton Garner, a Teaching Assistant in the English Department, strongly suggested at a recent meeting of the R. I. Council of Public School Teachers of English that students in virtually all high school courses should be required to turn out more practice themes rather than limiting their use to English classes. If all teachers paid as much attention to student writing techniques as English teachers now do, he said, "it would dispel the idea that there are two distinct kinds of writing, a 'real' kind which is opposed to a kind required by the English teacher alone."

"Students would then be encouraged to become serious stylists," he added, "and it might have the desirable side effect of causing a few history and biology teachers to become serious stylists also." Unless written instruction is intensified, he observed, "we face a future peopled with inarticulate if not illiterate adults, citizens whose thought processes are defective. In short, an uneducated generation."

Brunonians Far and Near

EDITED BY JAY BARRY '50

1898

THE JOHN PETTIBONE Memorial Scholship has awarded loans totaling $16,000 in its 10 years of availability to New Milford (Conn.) High School graduates. The fund was established in recognition of the service to New Milford's educational system by John Pettibone, the town's first Superintendent of Schools.

1901

Dr. Albert L. Midgley, a practicing dentist in Providence for 60 years, was honored Nov. 1 in Boston by the New England section of the American College of Dentists, of which he is a life member. Dr. Midgley was given a plaque recognizing his service to dentistry, particularly in the field of education.

Rufus H. Cook, who has been a practising attorney in Massachusetts for 60 years, announced his official retirement on Oct. 3 after celebrating his 85th birthday. He stepped down last year after eight years of service as a special Judge of Probate in Hampshire County. The Northampton law firm of Cook, Cook & O'Donnell will be continued by his son, who succeeded his father in the Probate Court post.

1903

Prof. William T. Hastings attended the 26th triennial Council of Phi Beta Kappa in Utah as Historian of the United Chapters and former President. In the autumn issue of the *Key Reporter*, a front-page photo showed him paying "close attention to a discussion."

1905

Fred Schwinn was the subject for a feature story in the Brown-University of Rhode Island football program. The article traced Fred's athletic career on the Hill, including his four years as end on the football team, which he captained in 1904. The closing paragraph went like this: "In checking through a dusty manuscript of the 1904 Brown-Dartmouth game, Schwinn pointed out that he weighed exactly 130 pounds then and that he tops the scales at 132 pounds today. 'If I keep adding two pounds every 60 years,' he observed, 'in no time at all I'll be heavy enough to play on one of these modern teams.' "

Frank N. Mandeville established the Mandeville Lectureship at Brown University in 1924 in memory of his wife, Mollie B. Mandeville. The first Mandeville Lecture of the academic year was given on Nov. 9 by Prof. Abraham J. Heschel of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. His topic: "The Prophets of Israel."

1906

A recent issue of the *Rockhound Record* of the Mineralogical Society of Arizona carried the heading "A. L. Flagg Memorial Bulletin." It comprises a detailed personal history of Arthur Flagg (1883-1961), describing his career as consulting geologist in Washington and Idaho and as Curator of the Mineral Museum after retirement as Superintendent of the Mineral Department of the Arizona State Fair. His writings are noted, including two books. "Although Arizonans would like to claim Arthur Flagg as their own, Mr. Rockhound belongs to the world," says the Bulletin. "He was noted as the dean of mineralogists of the United States and respected for his contributions in this field throughout many of the other countries of the globe."

Dr. Walter E. Woodbury is Director of Evangelism for the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention, which serves some 600 churches. He gained national prominence during the 20 years he was National Director of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. At that time he served Protestant churches from coast to coast and became recognized interdenominationally as an authority on home visitation evangelism.

1907

Talk of the 55th Reunion next June was foremost when President Clark, William P. Burnham (in town to have an infected finger looked at), Walter C. Slade, and your Secretary had lunch together at The University Club one day in October. Right after the first of the New Year a preliminary notice of the Reunion will be mailed to every one on the Class list.

Of our late classmate, George Campbell, whose death was reported in the October *Monthly*, H. B. Keen has written: "George, if you recall, was the only fellow who broke loose from the Sophs at Field's Point in 1904 and spread the alarm. I can see him now coming into Slater at 3 A.M. with the details of his escape. . . . We have lost two very fine classmates in George and (Harry) Duane Bruce."

Your Secretary has begun another year as a member of the Providence Athenaeum's Library Committee, which selects new non-fiction books for the Athenaeum.

A. H. GURNEY

1908

Roy Grinnell was laid up for several months with illness. However, he was up and about in the fall, making plans to return to the air with his early-morning radio show of organ music over a Fall River station.

Albert C. Thomas was in the line of march Homecoming afternoon from Aldrich-Dexter to Brown Field. He announced he was in the antique category, but he was walking, not riding in one of them!

1909

Heine Selleck had an unfortunate fall in October and broke his hip. He is out of the hospital, but expected to be confined to a wheel chair for five or six weeks. He had recently completed a most interesting brochure for the Beaumont Memorial Foundation on Dr. Beaumont's studies on human digestion by means of direct access to the interior of the voyageur St. Martin's stomach, injured by accidental gun shot at Mackinac Island. Heine also is reading proof on his big medical book, soon to be published. (We regret to report that word of Mr. Selleck's death came as we were going to press.—Ed.)

Tom Ayer, Paul Everett, Manton Chace, and Hank Weil, pleasantly and comfortably situated on the Gulf Coast of Florida, were visited in October by Henry Chafee. Your Secretary regretted missing G. F. Sykes in St. Petersburg.

The Andover memorial story about Fred Boyce has been distributed to the Class.

Harper Goodspeed, author of "Plant Hunters in the Andes," first published in 1941, has, at the request of his publishers, the University of California Press, rewritten the book under the same title. The old book carried accounts of the author's first two expeditions, while the recent issue covers all six between 1935-58. Besides being Professor Emeritus of Botany and Director Emeritus of the Botanical Garden of the University of California at Berkeley, Harper holds honorary degrees

Lindbergh or Shepard

JIMMY JEMAIL '18, the "Inquiring Fotographer" for the *New York Daily News*, featured three Brown men in a recent column. Otto Kerner '30, Governor of Illinois; Ronald M. Kimball '18, Chicago retired banker; and Walter Adler '18, Providence attorney, were asked the question: "How will spaceman Shepard rate in history with Charles Lindbergh?"

Kerner and Kimball answered in favor of Lindbergh, while Adler was on Shepard's side. Kerner noted that "while Shepard has sparked the imagination of every American, he had the benefit of advanced scientific knowledge while Lindbergh flew the Atlantic in a single-engine plane on courage alone." Kimball felt that the exploits of each marked the beginning of an era but that "Lindbergh succeeded when only the most optimistic thought he would."

On the other side of the question, Adler observed that "Lindbergh's flight was a stunt for a $25,000 prize. Shepard's space flight was the culmination of a scientific breakthrough that will lead the way to the planets. Also, Shepard's risk of death was greater."

from Brown and other North and South American universities, together with honorary memberships in Swedish and South American Academies of Science.

1912

Dr. Arthur F. Buddington, Professor Emeritus of Geology at Princeton, on Oct. 26 gave the first in a series of five University Lectures sponsored by the Brown Geology Department. Professor Buddington was a member of the Princeton Geology Department from 1920 until his retirement in 1950, serving as Chairman during the last 14 years.

William H. Dinkins has been contributing since March, 1951, a weekly column to the Colored Page of the *Times-Journal* of Selma, Ala. The name came from his experience with the rifle in the First World War, he says. He found the rifle heavy and difficult to handle at first, but in daily practice of the manual of arms he learned that it was no burden. When he began his column, he decided to base it on the Scriptures, remembering it to be the "sword of the Lord." If people would go through with a regular manual of arms for this weapon, Dinkins reasoned, they would find the Bible easy to read and helpful.

Recently Dinkins published Number 500 in the series, an event celebrated in the Baptist Tabernacle of Selma. Messages from all over the country (including some from Brown University) attested to the worth of this unusual journalistic venture of such long standing. The Executive Director of the Board of Education and Publication of the American Baptist Convention called it "an outstanding achievement."

NEW BASEBALL TROPHY will honor Edward H. Weeks '93, with annual presentation to "that member of the Varsity baseball team who, through sportsmanship, performance, and influence, has contributed most to the sport at Brown." The award was made possible by associates at the Old Colony Bank in Providence, where Weeks is Chairman of the Board. Weeks, at right, was a three-letterman as a Brown student, playing on some of the best Brown teams in history as a first baseman. By moving off the bag for fielding, he revolutionized play at that position. At left, Paul Mackesey.

1915

George T. Paine, Vice-President of Engineering and a Director of American President Lines, retired at the end of September. No sooner had he given up the 8-to-5 routine than he and his wife took off on a trip to Japan and Hong Kong.

Wilbur T. Breckenridge has headed south for the winter from New London, N. H. His address is 200 Cortland Ave., Winter Park, Fla.

1916

Presiding Justice Louis W. Cappelli of Rhode Island Superior Court was tendered a "reminiscence dinner" in November by former employes when he was Secretary of State.

Irving C. White's death in September takes away one of our most enthusiastic classmates. As an undergraduate, he was the New England high jump champion in 1915, and as Class President in 1916 he organized the train to New Haven to support the football team that beat Yale, 3-0, and eventually was selected to play in the first Rose Bowl game. He will be missed.

1917

After more than 40 years in the travel business, Russell L. Tomlinson has retired. He was first chief clerk and then a partner in Church Travel Agency in Providence, where he helped many alumni (among thousands of others) with their holiday plans. He's been one of the best known men in the business. Now he and Mrs. Tomlinson have purchased a waterfront retirement home on Cape Cod and moved from Rhode Island. Their address: 37E Surfside Rd. (Surfside Village), West Dennis, Mass.

1919

Thomas F. Black, Jr., speaking at the 142nd annual meeting of the Old Stone Bank, Providence, of which he is President, suggested that regional banking without regard for State lines is a definite possibility for the future. He noted that some recent developments in the banking industry already point in this direction.

William H. Edwards, Providence attorney, discussed recent significant U.S. Supreme Court decisions and commented on several members of that bench at a Resident Fellows' Luncheon on the Hill in October.

Roger T. Clapp and his wife paid an autumn visit to Ireland.

Judge Fred B. Perkins was Honorary Campaign Chairman when Barrington, R. I., raised more than $218,000 for a new YMCA-YWCA building. He has also been appointed to a committee of four judges of Superior Court who will oversee the work of preparing new rules of civil procedure for that court.

1920

Lyman G. Hill, a metallurgical chemist with General Motors Corp., retired earlier this year. He has the sympathy of his classmates on the death last July of his wife, Helen.

Dickran Boyajian, prominent Boston attorney, was honored at a dinner at the Armenian Cultural Hall recently in recognition of his "45 years of service to the Armenian people in America."

1921

John J. Muccio has resigned as U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala. His resignation was accepted by President Kennedy in October. A member of the foreign service for 40 years, he had served as Ambassador to Korea and Iceland before his appointment to Guatemala in 1960. The Associated Press reported that he would be reassigned to a post in the State Department.

Stuart Forstall's wife, Myra McCrum, passed away at their home in Rock Cave, W. Va., Aug. 8 after a long illness. He has the sympathy of his classmates on his loss.

1922

Milton Glover, President of the Hartford National Bank, has been named by Governor Dempsey to the new commission to study the problem of revision of laws pertaining to the State Welfare De-

partment. At its first meeting, the 15-member commission elected Glover its Chairman.

Wilson C. Jainsen served as General Chairman of the Greater Hartford Community Chest campaign this fall. He retired two years ago as President of Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company.

The Rev. Walter Williams of Berkeley was one of the delegates from his California Diocese to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church this year.

Clark Forstall has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Amsterdam (N. Y.) City Hospital. Each of Clark's three children is a graduate of Brown or Pembroke and each is married to Brown or Pembroke graduates, as follows: Alice Forstall Dana P'48, husband Francis W. Dana '49; Alfred E. Forstall '50, wife Louise Dimlich P'51; May Forstall Sinclair P'53, husband Capt. John E. Sinclair '53.

Bert Shurtleff is on his annual round-trip from Rhode Island to the West Coast, lecturing as he goes to schools, clubs, and colleges. His three subjects this year are "We Learn to Write," "Dogs of War," and the old reliable "Wrestling Revelations." Several years ago Bert presented the last subject at a 1922 reunion and it proved a most unique and entertaining show put across with great humor and masterly showmanship by our outstanding author and athlete. Bert thinks that the exercise keeps his joints and muscles supple and his heart and arteries in tip-top shape. He writes, "I think that I am about the oldest member of the Class, but still am as tough as ever." His home address is still in Adamsville.

Fred Baurenfiend has retired from active life in the Bell System to 30 acres and a new house in the lovely Hudson Valley at Milan, N. Y. and, including Fort Lauderdale in the winter, is thoroughly enjoying his leisure time. Taking care of the homestead and grounds, as well as music and his Hammond organ, keeps Fred busy enough, but he plans to tear himself away to attend our 40th next Spring. His mail address is North Road, Red Hook, N. Y.

J. Alden (Doc) Chesebro, still faithful to his Rhode Island upbringing and the "What Cheer" and "Hope" tradition, is living at 521 Angell St., Providence 6.

In answer to a question raised by Milt Bates, there are approximately 220 members still on the Class rolls. True, many, including your correspondent, are in an advanced state of decrepitude but almost all hope to be in Providence for the 40th. Milton himself, brisker and more urbane, also plans to be on hand. Meanwhile, as Asst. VP of the First National City Bank of New York, he is in the Overseas Business Development Department in the bank's grand new uptown headquarters, 399 Park Ave. All sojourning 1922's are urgently invited to drop in to see Milt at his office on the 12th floor and to accept his standing invitation to lunch.

CLARK FORSTALL

1923

Lawrence A. McCarthy was elected for a sixth term as Mayor of Pawtucket when he defeated his November opponent by 14,111 votes to 6,420. His organization retained control of the City Council, though the margin was reduced from eight seats out of nine to six.

His larynx removed, George V. Leddy has mastered the difficult art of esophageal speech. It was of considerable encouragement to him to know that Walter Waldau, a fellow attorney, had learned to talk again in this way several years ago. Waldau's achievement was so remarkable that it was given national notice at the time.

1924

Edward R. Place is Senior Editor of the new national weekly, *World*, with editorial offices at 1420 New York Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C. The "preview issue" in October said the experiment is designed to fill a journalistic need "to bridge the gap between the daily newspaper and the weekly newsmagazine."

Prof. Charles G. Doll was host to the New England Intercollegiate Geological Conference at its annual meeting in October at Montpelier, Vt. He had also set up a number of field excursions as part of the Conference program. He is Chairman of the Department of Geology of the University of Vermont and State Geologist of Vermont.

Judge George Wise was one of the presiding magistrates when Connecticut's Third Circuit Court opened in the fall in Danbury. His two sons, Bob and Dave, now maintain the practice which was begun in Stamford by their father in 1924. When son Dave joined the firm of Wise & Wise in 1953, a classmate posed the problem: Was the name of Wise & Wise & Wise too many Wises? A coin was flipped, and the "Three Wise Men" became Wise & Wise again.

Your Secretary was delighted to welcome Randolph Flather, Vice-President of Industrial National Bank of Providence, in Chicago en route to the American Bankers Association convention, held in San Francisco in October. Although he had been west of the Alleghanies once or twice before by dog sled and velocipede, this was his first full-fledged trip to the Real West. Somewhat wary as to Indians, cowboys, and gangsters, nevertheless he thoroughly enjoyed his trip. As he said, "I managed to cram into three days about everything I could, including a ride on the cable cars, a boat trip on the Bay, doing Chinatown, dining at Trader Vic's, visiting the top of the Mark, and so on. And the trip back through Feather River Canyon was a revelation to this provincial New Englander."

Randolph also visited our relatively newly-wed classmate (sometimes referred to as "The Last of the Mohicans") at the Soellner home in Menlo Park. "Bob's new wife," he avers, "is very attractive, keeps the home beautiful, and gives me an outstanding dinner. They seem very happy together."

JACK MONK

1925

Dr. John R. Cobb of the Hospital for Special Surgery, Cornell Medical College and Polyclinic Medical School hit out recently at the increasing number of disc operations. He noted that these operations are growing as popular as the old sacroiliac sprain; he believes them "just as phony." "The popular operation now called 'disc and fusion' should be termed 'Disc and confusion,'" Dr. Cobb said at a Boston meeting sponsored by the Council of New England States Medical Societies. He said further, "Anatomically you can't sprain a sacroiliac despite the many complaints of patients through the years."

Sarkis Tatarian is City Solicitor in East Providence.

1926

William Ripley, Jr., headed for Cohasset, Mass., right after graduation to enter the school system there. First a teacher, he has been Superintendent of Schools for nearly 20 years. Ripley's fellow townsmen honored him on Nov. 19 for thus devoting his entire professional life to education in Cohasset. At the gathering a message of congratulation and appreciation was read

MBAA President

CARTON S. STALLARD '27 succeeded to the presidency of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America at its annual business meeting in Miami Beach in early November. He is President of Jersey Mortgage Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Stallard has been active in educational work pertaining to the mortgage and real estate fields and has served as instructor in Upsala College and Rutgers University Extension Division. He is a former President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of New Jersey and the Board of Realtors of Eastern Union County and a Trustee of the State Association's Educational Foundation. He is a member of such professional groups as the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and the Institute of Real Estate Management. He is Chairman of the Building Committee of the Elizabeth Hospital, of which he is a Trustee. Service to Brown has included that as Trustee of the University Fund.

New England Scouts

A SCORE of Brown alumni attended the New England Regional Meeting of the Boy Scouts of America, either as volunteers or as professionals in Scouting. Daniel R. Pinkham '21 of Boxford, Mass., as program chairman, presided over morning and afternoon conferences at Swampscott, Mass., on Nov. 11.

Howard N. Fowler '24 of Mansfield, Mass., was re-elected a Regional Vice-President. Serving on the new Regional Executive Committee will be: John Grossman '35 of Quincy, Mass.; Albert E. Lownes '20 and William J. Gilbane '33 of Providence; and Pinkham and Fowler.

from the President of Brown University. At the celebration of Ripley's 35 years of service, former pupils, members of athletic teams he'd coached, Town officials, present and former members of the School Committee, and other townspeople joined to show their affection and gratitude.

The Saturday Review recently built an editorial around a poll taken by Congressman William B. Widnall of New Jersey to determine public sentiment about the United Nations. He sent a letter to 60,000 constituents asking six key questions about their belief in the organization. The UN was regarded by 84% as "the best hope for maintaining world peace." Only slightly less support was evidenced for other propositions about the UN role in disarmament and other matters.

H. Cushman Anthony spent an October week at Camp Howell, Michigan, for the national conference of Camp Directors of Metropolitan Boy Scout Councils. He has been in charge of Camp Yawgoog, one of the nation's largest, for a good many years; he's Assistant Executive of Narragansett Council.

1929

Charles W. Galiano, Supervising Accountant in the R. I. State Division of Accounts and Controls for the past 12 years, has been named Chief of the new Field Audit Services Section.

1930

Jacob Seegal, a civilian employe at the U.S. Naval Underwater Ordnance Station, Newport, has been appointed to a new post at the station. He has been made head of the Test and Evaluation Department, as part of a reorganization of the technical staff.

Aaron H. Roitman has been elected to the Corporation of People's Savings Bank of Providence. He took a leading part in the 1961 United Fund Drive there, too.

The Rev. Charles D. Kean, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., is Chairman of the Episcopal Joint Committee on Ecumenical Relations. Drawing upon his newspaper background, he also serves as an editor-at-large and news correspondent of *The Christian Century*, independent religious weekly.

1931

John Gillies, who was Business Manager for Cheshire Academy for three years, has left Connecticut for Florida. He is the new Business Manager at the Grahame Eckes School in Palm Beach, Fla.

Robert F. Eddy had a prominent part in the success of a campaign in Barrington, R. I., which raised more than $218,000 for a new YMCA-YWCA building. Treasurer of Tillinghast Stiles Co. of Providence and Chairman of the Y's Board of Management, he was chairman for the larger gifts division.

Anthony Del Sesto is representing the City of Cranston on a new metropolitan planning group composed of representatives from five "core communities" in the Providence area, plus the Rhode Island Development Council. Each of the five heads the technical planning staff in his city. Tony is President-Treasurer of Delbro Co., Inc., Providence.

JACOB SEEGAL '30 has a key post in the newly reorganized Naval Underwater Ordnance Station at Newport. At the Station for 25 years, he is Head of the Test and Evaluation Dept.

1932

Dr. Joseph E. Cannon, Rhode Island's State Director of Health, spoke at opening-day sessions of the 89th annual convention of the American Public Health Association in Detroit, Nov. 13 to 17.

Ralph H. Estes has been elected to the Board of the American Savings & Loan Association of Miami Beach. He is associated with the law firm of Broad & Cassel and is a member of the Miami Beach, Dade County, and Florida Bar Association.

The Rt. Rev. Richard Emrich, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan, had responsibilities as host when the Protestant Episcopal Church held its General Convention in Detroit earlier in the year. Another Brunonian Bishop attending the triennial meetings was the Rt. Rev. Gray Temple '35 of South Carolina. According to the *Rhode Island Churchman*, "one of the most influential voices" at the Convention was that of the Rev. Charles D. Kean '30 of Washington, D. C.

Walter Pilkington, College Librarian at Hamilton, was a recent contributor to the *Hamilton Alumni Review*. His historical article, "Of Buildings and Boys," was originally prepared as the 1961 Class and Charter Day address. Pilkington is working on the official history of Hamilton for its impending anniversary.

1933

Fred Niemann's film on Chicago's Skid Row has attracted a lot of attention and had a full-page of picture treatment in the *Chicago Daily News*. Documentaries are the specialty of Frederick S. Niemann Productions. "Behind the Skyscrapers" was commissioned by the National WCTU to point up the perils of excessive drinking. In one sequence, a drunken man staggered menacingly toward producer-photographer Niemann but toppled just before he reached the camera. (Some of Niemann's undergraduate photography appeared in this magazine.)

Cantor Morris Gordon has been engaged by Temple Sinai (Reform) in Sharon, Mass. After leaving Brown, he attended the New England Conservatory of Music and began a long career of choral and choir singing. After Army service in the war, Cantor Gordon attended Boston University School of Music.

Franklin A. Hurd has been named President of the Providence Board of Realtors. His Vice-President is another Bruin, Joseph W. Riker '22.

Dr. Alfred T. Hill continues as Executive Secretary of the Council for the Advancement of Small Colleges, Washington, D. C.

William J. Gilbane, Executive Vice-President of the Gilbane Building Co., has been elected Scout Commissioner of Narragansett Council, Boy Scouts of America. In announcing the election, Scout Executive J. Harold Williams '19 said, "The election is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Scout movement in the State. Bill was a great Scout as a boy and has become a great leader in Rhode Island as a man."

William G. Bradshaw is the new Assistant to the President at the Rhode Island School of Design.

1934

Robert L. Lowenthal has acquired the interests of his partners and assumed complete ownership of the succeeding company, Max Lowenthal & Sons, Inc., Rochester, N. Y. He is President of the firm, which had been a partnership since its inception in 1868. Lowenthal joined the company on graduation from Brown. He is a Director of H. H. Sullivan Company, a Trustee of Allendale School, Keuka College, and the Episcopal Diocese of Rochester, of which he is also Finance Department Chairman. He has been active as Director of the Rochester Civic Music Association, Federation of Churches, Genesee Figure Skating Club, and the Rochester Association for the United Nations (he's a former President of the last group). As a member of the Development Council of Keuka College, he has taken a leading part in discussions which may lead to the doubling of the institution's size.

Eugene M. McSweeney, Jr., who was appointed Director of the Springfield (Mass.) Industrial Development Commission just last summer, resigned in September to accept a $13,500-a-year post as Executive Director of the New Bedford Industrial Development Commission. He stated that he was leaving the position in Springfield after only two months because he felt "it will be quite some time before they are ready to do a real industrial development job."

Dr. N. William Wawro has been elected President of the Connecticut division of the American Cancer Society.

Gordon D. Carr of Quincy, Mass., headed the Commercial Division of the United Fund in that town this fall. He is in the granite business with the E. A. Erikson Monumental Works in Quincy.

Lewis A. Sumberg, we are informed by Robert Forster '03, is at the Rehabilitation Center, West Haverstraw, N. Y., recover-

ALFRED E. KESSLER '35 took part in the 89th annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in Detroit, speaking on "A Health Interview Survey." Kessler is Executive Secretary, Marion County Tuberculosis Assn., with headquarters in Indianapolis.

ing from a serious auto accident and other complications resulting from the injuries.

1936

William G. Dodds has joined the Charleston, S. C., staff of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., as a registered representative. He recently attended a three-month training course in New York City.

Salvatore L. Virgadamo received a plaque and statuette "in grateful recognition for service to Scouting" when he retired in November as Chairman of the Newport (R. I.) District, Boy Scouts of America. He is a member of the law firm of Moore, Virgadamo, Boyle & Lynch. Louis Virgadamo '35 was in the audience which applauded the compliments to his brother.

The Rev. Gene Scaringi attended the General Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Detroit this year. He is the Christian Social Relations Executive in the Diocese of Ohio.

1937

The Rev. Clarence S. Cleasby, Jr., Assistant to the Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Providence, has accepted a call to be Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, N. Y. A member of the Grace Church staff, he assumed his new duties on Nov. 1. He entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church after 20 years as Providence Branch Manager of the Ben Elfman Carpet Company of Boston. He was graduated from the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., in 1958 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity and was ordained to the priesthood in 1959.

John A. Mathewson, since 1949 entomologist of the R. I. State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, will become Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of Rhode Island on Dec. 1. He has an M.A. from Northwestern and an M.Sc. from Yale. He has been a graduate assistant at Yale and Northwestern and a research assistant at Carnegie Institute in Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Charles E. Hughes, practicing architect of New York City, has been appointed visiting critic in architecture at Rhode Island School of Design. A graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Design, he has been visiting critic in architecture at the Yale School of Art and Architecture and is a partner of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in New York. Most recently, he has acted as project manager for the Chase Manhattan Bank headquarters office building in the New York Wall Street area.

Dr. John Fenton, a native of Taunton, is Chief of Staff at Morton Hospital there. He is a 1941 graduate of the Yale Medical School who has been practising medicine in Taunton since 1952.

Thomas J. Watson, Jr., has proved a hard man for President Kennedy to lasso for the new frontier. Earlier this year, the President was unable to persuade Watson to accept a high Pentagon post. Most recently, Mr. Kennedy wanted Watson to head the Agency for International Development, the new foreign aid agency. Watson again felt he should turn the offer down.

Arthur I. Saklad has issued a challenge to the members of the Class. He claims to be the first grandfather of '37. Can anyone take issue with him on this? His son, Jim, had a baby boy Oct. 10.

1938

Lt. Col. Michael J. Zifcak is assigned to Qm. Research and Engineering Command, Natick, Mass., with duty station in Philadelphia, where he is Command representative to the Military Clothing and Textile Supply Agency. He completed his overseas tour of duty last June. He had been Chief of Qm. Br., Logistics Division, in Vietnam. "Now that my son is in the Class of 1965, I'm sure to find many occasions to visit Brown and perhaps renew old acquaintances."

Judge Frank Licht is one of four judges of Rhode Island Superior Court who are on a committee charged with preparing new rules of civil procedure for that body.

Anthony E. Bove, New Haven attorney, served as Chairman of the Columbus Day Finance Committee this fall. He received his LL.B. from Boston University and was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1941.

1939

Dr. Joseph J. Limbiase and Dr. Thomas Forsythe '42 have announced their partnership in the practice of diagnostic roentgenology. Their offices are at 227 Angell St. and 110 Lockwood St., Providence.

Robert J. McDonough, Boston attorney, has been named a lecturer in corporate and shareholding taxation in the Graduate Tax Program at Boston University Law School.

Stuart C. Sherman, Librarian of the Providence Public Library, made the front page of the papers in November during a controversy over Henry Miller's "Tropic of Cancer," which was banned by Attorney General J. Joseph Nugent of Rhode Island. Sherman said in a report, which the library's Trustees endorsed, that the library had no intention of either defending or condemning the book. "Neither is it the intention of the library to tell adults what they may or may not read," he said. "However, the library does intend to defend the freedom to read." Sherman is also a new member of the Corporation of People's Savings Bank of Providence.

Edmund D. Brown has been promoted to Assistant Chief Engineer with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. He joined the firm in 1941 after receiving his Master's degree from Harvard. He became development engineer in advanced projects groups in 1959 and will continue his work on advanced technologies in power systems.

Prof. and Mrs. Samuel Bogorad of the University of Vermont attended the 26th triennial Council of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa in Utah last summer. The autumn issue of the *Key Reporter* offered their picture at a chuck-wagon dinner as evidence that the meeting "was not all business." The Vermont English Professor and his wife appeared content behind a mound of watermelon.

1940

Samuel H. Anderson has been elected to the Board of Trustees of Amsterdam City Hospital, Amsterdam, N. Y. Vice-President and General Manager of the John E. Larrabee Co., Sam is also President of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce. He also has served the community as a leader of two of its recent fund-raising drives, the YMCA Building Fund and the Amster-

Presidential Advisor

Dr. John W. Tukey never attended high school, nor for that matter grade school, but he is one of President Kennedy's monthly counselors as a member of the Science Advisory Committee.

A native of New Bedford, Mass., Dr. Tukey spent only six years in the formal classroom, but during this abbreviated period he managed to: 1) graduate *summa cum laude* from Brown in 1936 and take a Master's degree from there the next year; 2) earn a Master's degree in 1938 and a Ph.D. in 1939, both at Princeton. "My parents supervised my education at home," he said. "My father was Director of the Latin Department at the New Bedford High School, and he used to say that I was educated in the public library."

Dr. Tukey is a member of the Mathematics Department at Princeton and Assistant Director of Research in communication principles for the Bell Telephone Laboratory at Murray Hills, N. J.

dam City Hospital Building Fund. He is Vice-President of the Community Chest, a trustee of Second Presbyterian Church, and a Boy Scout committeeman.

Robert B. Perry, Executive Vice-President of the Washington Trust Co., Westerly, has won national recognition for his thesis on "Pre-Audit Bookkeeping: A Step Toward Automation." The thesis was written as a requirement for graduation from the Stonier Graduate School of Banking in the Class of '61. His thesis was one of 25 selected by a faculty committee to be included in a permanent collection of banking literature in the libraries of Harvard and Rutgers and the national headquarters of the American Bankers Association, N.Y.C.

Prof. John McCabe of Bryant College said recently that he has noticed "a terrific lack of motivation in industry, among sales clerks, and even in the educational field." Speaking to the Providence Rotary Club, he noted that everyone in a job needs some sort of incentive. "Some workers are seeking nothing but money, while others want such things as status, praise, and a feeling of recognition in their company." He suggested that management should take an active interest in the affairs of its workers and discover what motivates each single worker. Professor McCabe teaches personnel relations and industrial management at Bryant.

Robert T. Engles, head of the Church Travel Agency, Inc., Providence, was the only New Englander in a group of 30 Americans who were guests of the Amsterdam Tourist Board in the Netherlands in late October. Bob returned via London and Madrid to inspect tourist facilities in those cities.

Richard E. Struble was awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter designation at the national exercises of the American College of Life Underwriters in Denver, Colo., in October. Struble is head of his own firm in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and he is the first Life underwriter in Broward County to have attained both life membership in the Million Dollar Round Table and the Chartered Life Underwriter designation.

SAMUEL J. McDONALD '38 has been named Distributor Sales Manager, Semiconductor Division of Sylvania Electric Products. He was formerly Eastern, then Assistant Distributor Sales Manager for the Division, during his 18 years with the General Telephone subsidiary.

1941

Bruce E. Kerney's son, Jay, a Maine Maritime Academy midshipman, received page one publicity in October when he rescued one of his fellow students from a pit of boiling water.

Burton N. Sears has been named Administrator of the Elk County General Hospital, Ridgway, N. J. For the past three years, he has served as Assistant Administrator of McLean Hospital, a division of Massachusetts General Hospital. Prior to that, he was Administrator of Midland Memorial Hospital, Midland, Tex., for a period of four years.

Theodore A. Kagels, Regional Supervisor for Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., Burlington, Vt., since 1957, has been transferred to Worcester. He has been named Superintendent of Aetna's Claims Department there.

Lester M. Bernstein has been named Resident Manager of the Providence branch office of Palmer Pollacchi & Co., Inc., mutual funds investment firm of Boston. He has been associated with the company since 1955.

Clifford S. Gustafson is Secretary of the Lincoln School Fathers' Association. William P. Sheffield, Jr., is also a member of the Council of this Providence group.

1942

The 20th Reunion Committee has been active this fall, and plans for the June gathering are taking shape. A tentative program has been drawn up and will be submitted to the members of the Class sometime in January. One of the objectives of the committee has been to try for a "better deal" for the ladies of '42, and who can argue with that?

Jerome Delnty, radiological expert in the State Health Department, represented Rhode Island at a two-day meeting in Washington, D. C., in October, called to discuss protective measures that might be taken if nuclear fallout reached acute proportions. Called by the Public Health Service, the session brought together about 100 federal, state, and local health officers.

Everett O. White, Jr., has been chosen Vice-President of the Advertising Media Credit Executives Association, comprising representatives of newspapers, radio, and television stations in the United States and Canada. He is Credit Manager at the *Providence Journal*.

Theodore P. Malinowski has begun his new duties as head of the reorganized chemical sales activity of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. in Decatur, Ill. He had been Industry Marketing Manager for the Chemical Division of Atlas Chemical Industries in Wilmington, Del., where he had earlier been Development Manager and Assistant Director of Product Development. Before that, he had played an important role in the development of plastic products for Monsanto Chemical Company's Plastics Division. Staley Manufacturing is a corn, soybean, and chemical processing concern.

1943

Dr. William L. Jenney has received an appointment to New Bedford's St. Luke's Hospital Associate Medical Staff, with privileges in general surgery. The appoint-

ALFRED S. BLOOMINGDALE '39: a Californian on the Brown Corporation.

New Trustees

Alfred S. Bloomingdale '39, President of the Diners' Club and a former Broadway and Hollywood producer, was elected a Term Trustee of Brown University at the fall meeting of the Corporation. A native of New York who is now a resident of Los Angeles, he is a brother of Lyman G. Bloomingdale '35, who completed a term as Alumni Trustee in 1960.

Alfred Bloomingdale became Vice-President of the Diners' Club in 1950 and its President in 1955. He is a Director of Lyman G. Realty Co. and B. Bros. Realty Co., both of New York, and of several insurance companies. For 10 years after leaving Brown, he was active in show business as a producer of both plays and movies. His Broadway productions included "Highkicker" in 1941, "Ring Around Elizabeth" in 1942, the "Ziegfeld Follies" and "Early to Bed" in 1943, and "The Assassin" and "Allah Be Praised" in 1944. He helped organize several USO shows during World War II.

Three men who were elected last June took their engagements as Trustees at the autumn meeting, their first: U.S. Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, C. Manton Eddy '22 of West Hartford, and Stephen A. McClellan of Earlysville, Va. Hunter S. Marston '08 returned to the Corporation for another term, his third; he had previously served as Alumni Trustee, 1930-36, and as Term Trustee, 1957-60.

DOUGLAS G. HERRON '39 is Secretary of the Banking Education Committee of the American Bankers Association. He has been named by the Stonier Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers to be its Assistant Registrar, as well. With the ABA since 1958, he was formerly on the staff of the National Industrial Conference Board. Photo by Jean Roeburn

ment follows a leave of absence granted him by the Hospital for graduate study in surgery. Dr. Jenney earned his medical degree from the Yale Medical School in 1945. Following an internship at Hartford Hospital and two years of active service with the U.S. Naval Reserve, he opened an office for general practice in New Bedford in 1948. Last June he completed four years' residency training in general surgery at Hartford Hospital, during which time he was a frequent contributor to surgical journals.

David Curtis, Vice-President of Kenyon Piece Dyeworks, Inc., has been elected President of a 16-man executive committee appointed by the Rhode Island Textile Association to serve as the organization's policy making body for the new year.

Dr. Enold H. Dahlquist, Jr., is President of the Rhode Island Association of Blood Banks.

1944

Werner E. Klemmer was appointed to the Bergen County Tax Board by Governor Robert B. Meyner in September, and the appointment was subsequently confirmed by the New Jersey State Legislature. A prominent banker, he is in charge of the Mortgage and Loan Department of the Franklin Bank in Paterson. Coming to Paterson in 1949 following a career at the First National City Bank of New York, he was made Vice-President of the Franklin Bank in 1957. He is also a Trustee of the Garden State Credit Bureau and served as Councilman in his borough of Paramus until 1958.

Dr. Norman N. Nutman has opened an office for the exclusive practice of Oral Surgery at the Peoples Trust Company Building, 381 Broadway, Westwood, N. J. He has been practising Oral Surgery in Hackensack for the past eight years, and he plans to continue to maintain this office. Dr. Nutman is Secretary of the Bergen County Dental Society.

Bob Margarita was on Campus this fall, in company with a promising Sub-Freshman from the Boston area. Bob, former head football coach at Georgetown and backfield coach at Harvard and Yale, is a sales representative with the J. P. O'Connell Company, 110 Forsyth St., Boston.

David E. Oppenheimer is a product research investigator for Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stamford. Dave is President of the Roxbury Community Association, a Director of the Long Ridge Association, a Director of the Roxbury Swimming Club, and Treasurer of the Brown Club of Fairfield County.

Milton E. Noble, Brown University Registrar, was a candidate for the School Committee in Pawtucket in the November elections. Although he survived the primaries, he was not successful in the later voting.

David Leonard is Assistant Professor of History at Hartford College. Before joining its faculty three years ago, he taught for seven years at Mount Holyoke.

William Nash, civil engineer, is an executive of the branch manufacturing facility of Texas Instruments, Inc., North Attleboro, Mass.

Thomas Schlesinger, an employe of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., has been an extension instructor at William and Mary for the past five years. At Williamsburg, he is Assistant to the Director, Division of Interpretation; Director of the Student Burgess, and Director of the International Assembly.

1945

Arthur Palmer, Jr., observed the 10th anniversary of his shop at Thayer St. and the Tunnel in November. His partner over the years has been Don Alsop '51.

Knight Edwards, Providence attorney, is President of the Lincoln School Fathers' Association this year.

1946

Dr. Sumner N. Levine has been appointed Professor of Engineering and Chairman of the Materials Sciences Department at the College of Engineering at the State University of New York, Long Island Center. The campus under construction at Stony Brook will be a major center of scientific and engineering research.

For the past three years Dr. Levine had directed the advanced materials and electronics components research at RCA Surface Communications. Earlier he had taught at the University of Chicago and Columbia and headed advanced materials research at the American Machine and Foundry. Also active in medical and biological research, he organized and directed the Research Laboratories of the U.S. Veterans Administration at East Orange, N. J. Dr. Levine (Ph.D., Wisconsin, 1949) is a member of the American Physical Society, a senior member of the Institute of Radio Engineers, American Chemical Society, and American Society for Metals. He is a member, as well, of Sigma Xi and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Ivory Littlefield, Manager of Rhode Island's Allendale Co., has been named Second Vice-President of the 16-member executive committee appointed by the R. I. Textile Association to serve as the organization's policy-making body for the new year.

John H. Dolan, Jr., is Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of Moore-McCormick Lines. Prior to joining Moore-McCormick in 1951, he had worked with the Grace Line in New York and Chile.

Arnold W. Durfee, English teacher at the West Barrington Junior High School, has accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the Classroom Teachers National Study Conference. The conference, scheduled for Nov. 24 and 25 in Washington, D. C., was sponsored by the National Education Association. Its topic: the teacher's role in educational controversy.

Henry D. Epstein has been named Manager of the Precision Controls Department of Metals & Controls, Inc., Providence, a corporate division of Texas Instruments, Inc. A graduate of the Harvard School of Engineering and Harvard Business School, he has been with M&C for 11 years.

1947

Gerald F. Tucci, General Manager of the Industrial Divisions of both Leach and Garner Co. and General Findings, Inc., Attleboro, has been named Vice-President of both firms. He will continue in his former posts.

Vincent E. Shogren was one of the winners in the annual awards of the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation for papers on progress in arc welded design of structures. A consulting engineer in Youngstown, O., Shogren had an entry describing his work for a branch bank.

Earnest C. Edge has opened a new office in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for law practice specializing in patents and trademarks. The address: Suite 221 Romark Bldg., 3521 W. Broward Blvd.

DR. SUMNER N. LEVINE '46: He'll be a Department Chairman at Stony Brook.

1948

Dr. Erwin L. Levine is an Assistant Professor of Government at Skidmore College. He is living at 15 King's Station Rd., Wilton (Saratoga County), N. Y. He received his Brown Ph.D. last June.

Robert B. Britton of West Trenton qualified first in two recent New Jersey Civil Service examinations. One was for the post of "engineer, special assignments" and the other for "principal engineer."

Dr. (Capt.) Domenic A. Vavala, Commander of the 832nd Physiological Training Flight and Chief of Physiological Training at Cannon Air Force Base, is also teaching general sociology this semester at the Clovis branch of Eastern New Mexico University. He joined the Extension Faculty of ENMU two years ago.

Benjamin Latt, Administrator, Maple Grove Medical Care, Grand Rapids, Mich., lectured last fall to the students in hospital administration at the University of Michigan. The subject of his talk: "Changing Concepts In Long-Term Care."

Walter F. Walworth, Jr., promoted, is Manager of Industrial Motor and Generator Accounting with General Electric in Erie, Pa. He has been with the company since 1950.

R. F. Flanders is a man who enjoys watching pro football on TV Sunday afternoons. This year, however, he has been passing up that pleasure to follow the fortunes of the Windsor (Conn.) Midget League team, which has featured a swift halfback named Ted Flanders. In one of the big contests of the year, the Windsor Giants defeated Plainville, 32-14, with a long scoring dash by Ted helping to break the game open.

Jacob Shapiro, graduate student with '48, has been appointed Professor of Biophysics in Environmental Hygiene in the Harvard School of Public Health, and Radiological Health and Safety Engineer with the Harvard University Health Service. Since 1955, Dr. Shapiro has been Supervisor of Radiation Analysis for the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics. He has also taught nuclear engineering at the University of Connecticut.

1949

Paul B. Richards became, on Nov. 1, Executive Director of the Metropolitan Builders Association, the New York City Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America. Its offices are in the Chrysler Building, New York City. Paul has a second office at 44 Fuller Rd., Albany, where he continues as Managing Director of the General Building Contractors of New York State, Inc. Members of the two associations represented by Richards place a construction volume of well over two billion dollars annually.

Dr. Leonard Triedman has returned to Providence after specialized training in cancer surgery in New York City. He has opened his office for general surgery at 174 Waterman St., and is living at 348 Doyle Ave. Len is married and has three children, the oldest being 3½.

Maj. Harold C. Kinne, Jr., recently participated in a British Army Staff College Exhibit, where he and other personnel from Seventh Army units displayed and demonstrated some of the newest U.S. Army weapons and equipment at Odiham Royal Air Force Station, England. Major Kinne is an instructor in the Chemical, Nuclear Combined Arms School in Vilseck, Germany.

Paul Yelavich, Jr., is a senior claim adviser in the Prudential Insurance Company's ordinary and debt claim division. He was an Assistant Manager in the group claim division prior to his promotion. Paul has been with the firm since 1953.

William Steinecke has been named Assistant County Editor in the Greenfield, Mass., office of the *Greenfield Recorder Gazette*. He had been Bureau Chief in Turners Falls for the past decade.

Robert E. Elliott has been elected vice-President of the Massachusetts Business Development Corporation. Bob serves as an Instructor in Credit Administration for the American Institute of Banking.

Wallace H. Henshaw, Jr., served as Assistant Director in November when the Trumbull (Conn.) County Players presented "Holiday for Lovers."

Rolland Jones again ran the food and drink concessions at all Brown home football games.

1950

A detailed financial report on the 10th Reunion was submitted to the Executive Committee at its first fall meeting by Reunion Chairman John Lyons. The report showed expenses of $4,329.94, income of $3,911.87, and a net deficit of $418.07. Class Dues last year brought in close to $500, and the Class Treasury now contains about $4,500.

During the current academic year, the Executive Committee intends to map out a program to cover the 25th Reunion Gift to the University. Classmates with ideas on how to raise money for this purpose over the next 14 years are invited to contact Secretary Bob Cummings at 505 Hospital Trust Bldg., Providence.

Vice-President Jack Schreiber proposed at the meeting that an annual Class Dinner be held, starting this year. The proposal received the unanimous support of the Executive Committee and Vice-President Schreiber is arranging the program, along with Bob Breslin and Frank Sternberg. More details will be available in this column next month.

Fred Kozak was the subject of a feature story in the Brown-Princeton football game program. The article included the anecdote about the Holy Cross graduate who watched Fred grow up in Fall River and tried to get him to go to Worcester for his college education. The Crusader coach, Ox DeGrosa, however, wasn't interested, calling the Durfee High star "too small to play in our league." Brown defeated Holy Cross three times running between 1947 and 1949, with Kozak figuring prominently in all three decisions. The Holy Cross graduate was at each game, sitting on the 50-yard line in the middle of the Crusader rooting section, waving a Brown banner or two, cheering for Kozak, and taking his life in his hands. After Brown's 20-19 victory in 1947 he walked up to DeGrosa and ribbed, "Well, Ox, is Kozak still too small for your league?"

Norris L. O'Neill, Hartford attorney, served as campaign treasurer for William E. Glynn, when the latter ran for City Council this fall. A partner in the law firm of O'Neill & Steinberg, O'Neill is a former Editor of the State *Bar Journal* and a Past President of the Hartford Junior Bar Association.

The Rev. L. Edgar Stone, Jr., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Adams, Mass., for the past six years, has accepted the call of the United Baptist Church of Newport, R. I. He began his pastorate there early in October.

Randy Bliss is President of the Moses Brown Alumni Association. He was a speaker in November during the Homecoming Week End.

Robert D. Hall, Jr., has announced the establishment of a new marketing services organization which works primarily with the small technical-industrial manufacturer. The company, called Tech/Reps, functions much as a manufacturers' or publishers' representative. However, instead of providing a sales force, Tech/Reps offers its clients a marketing-services manager who plans and produces the clients' publicity, literature, space advertising, trade shows, and other marketing activities. In operation since September of this year, the company is located in the Professional Building, 1116 Great Plain Av., Needham, Mass.

Jerry Green has been promoted to Michigan Sports Editor of the Associated Press. He had been Night Editor.

1951

Dr. Donald E. Cunningham has been named to the Faculty at Manhattan College as a lecturer in physics. A James Manning Scholar at Brown, Don holds M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in physics from Case Institute of Technology. He has held positions as test engineer for General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass.; research engineer for Westinghouse Electric Co., Pittsburgh, and as a physics teacher at Case Institute. He is a staff consultant to the American Institute of Physics and is a member of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers.

Harold J. Mortimer, Jr., has opened a new insurance and real estate agency in Danbury, Conn. The agency will handle all lines of personal and commercial insurance, life insurance, and a life insurance company investment program. Real estate activity will be limited to the sale of vacant land and single dwelling units in the $20,000 and up classification.

Don Whiston reports that he finally has a "hockey player" in the family. After four girls, he and his wife had a son, Sept. 6. "Hope to have him on the ice this winter," Don observed.

1952

Woodruff Smith is President of Fire Safety Service Corporation of Holyoke, Mass., a firm he formed in January of this year. The company, exclusive distributor

of Dictograph automatic fire detection equipment for Western Mass., specializes in life-saving, automatic fire safety devices for homes, churches, schools, and industry. The company also supplies fire safety films as a public service for business, civic groups, and schools. Smith is also Vice-President of the 52-year-old Smith Monuments of Westfield, Mass.; Vice-President and Treasurer of Brown, Stevens & Field, Inc., monument firm with offices in Holyoke, Northampton, and Pittsfield; and President and Treasurer of Fire Safety Installation Corporation of Holyoke.

George S. Sunderland has been named New York District Sales Manager, Eastern Sales Division, Cannon Electric Co. He joined the firm in 1958 as a sales engineer and became a sales specialist. He will work out of the Summit, N. J., office.

Al Gubbins is playing for the Melrose Boosters in the Old Colony Hockey League. The seven teams in the Massachusetts league include, in addition to Melrose, Weymouth, Wollaston, Dedham, Braintree, South Weymouth, and Brockton. Al chipped in two assists in the opening game.

Capt. Lawrence R. Ross, Medical Corps, recently completed a two-year fellowship in cardiology at the University of Utah College of Medicine. He is stationed at the 2nd General Hospital (U.S. Army) in Laudstubl, Germany, where he is Assistant Chief of Cardiology.

Richard H. Demers, a member of the Chicopee (Mass.) Board of Assessors for the past two years, has described the State's distribution of tax revenue to cities and towns as antiquated. Through his leadership, the Chicopee board has spearheaded a drive to revise the system. Dick is proprietor of the Glenwood Paint and Hardware Store.

Lester L. Halpern, certified public accountant in Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., is serving on the faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration at Western New England College. He is teaching a course in managerial accounting.

John F. Bell has been promoted to Manager of Quality Control with A. G. Spaulding & Bros., Holyoke, Mass. He started with Spaulding in 1955 as a member of the tennis production staff and two years later joined the department which he now heads.

Arthur L. Collard has taught mathematics at Hackensack (N. J.) High School for the past six years and presently is Chairman of the Mathematics Department there.

1953

Walter L. Molineux, Jr., has been appointed Manager of New Jersey Bell Telephone Company's Humboldt business office in Newark. Prior to his present position, Walt was Manager of the firm's Henderson-Delaware Auxiliary Unit in Jersey City. He joined the telephone company in 1953 as a commercial representative in the New Brunswick sales office.

Dr. Anthony J. Zangara has been awarded a Fellowship by Harvard to study Maternal and Child Health during the current academic year. A graduate of the Tufts University School of Medicine, Dr. Zangara interned at the Jersey City Medical Center. Last year he served as Chief Resident Pediatrician at the Jersey City Medical Center, and Clinical Instructor in Pediatrics at Seton Hall College of Medicine.

Samuel J. Bernstein, Stamford, attorney, has opened a new office at 123 Prospect St., where the firm name is Zone & Bernstein. A graduate of the Yale Law School, Bernstein has practiced law in Connecticut since 1956.

1954

Capt. John N. Streil, Jr., a pilot for Northeast Airlines out of Boston, was on the front pages of many of the papers in the East this fall when he landed his Viscount smoothly on a bed of foam at Friendship Airport, Baltimore, nearly two hours after its landing gear failed. No one was injured as he brought the 44-passenger ship in on its belly. The landing came after a protracted struggle to lower the left landing gear of the turbo-prop plane proved useless over Washington. John then continued his flight to Baltimore because Friendship Airport has longer runways and less traffic. While the plane circled the airport, fire fighting apparatus laid a quarter-mile-long bed of foam on the runways. John has been flying for Northeast since 1950. He took a leave of absence during the fall, winter, and spring between 1950 and 1954 and returned to Brown to complete his education. He is married, has one son, and lives at 37 Douglas Rd., Lynnfield, Mass.

Dr. Shant Markarian, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry, has opened an office at 114 Water St., Milford, Mass. He served as intern in oral surgery at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia for one and as Captain in the dental corps at Fort Meade, Md., for two years.

David F. West has been awarded the Chartered Life Underwriter designation of the American College of Life Underwriters. He is a member of the Carr R. Purser Agency of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., with headquarters located at 355 Lexington Ave., New York City. He joined the firm in 1957.

Serafino J. Fusco has joined the staff of Esso Research and Engineering Co., the major scientific affiliate of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He received his Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from the University of Illinois in October. Dr. Fusco will work in the firm's technical sales service unit.

Robert C. Arruda is teaching French this year at Guiteras Memorial Junior High School, Bristol, R. I. This is the first year that French has been offered at the junior high level. His professional background includes studies at Rhode Island College; the Sorbonne, Paris; Georgetown, and the University of Poitiers, France. Bob is a Bristol native.

Vaughn Fuller is serving as head of the Science Department at Lincoln School, Newcastle, Me., while completing graduate work for his Master's.

1955

Daniel Chu is doing a hitch with Uncle Sam. "Those nice people at the Pentagon have invited everyone in my Army Reserve unit to winter this year at Fort Bragg, N. C. Cowards that we are, we dare not refuse."

John E. Dinneen has decided to make Cape Cod his permanent home, after summering there over the past 20 years. He has entered the practice of law in Hyannis, where he is associated with the office of Jack J. Furman, 255 Main St.

1956

Carl F. Ehman was one of 50 Peace Corps candidates selected for secondary school teaching assignments in the African state of Sierra Leone early this year. This is a new nation, about the size of Maine, located on the west coast of Africa.

George W. Easton was ordained at Faith Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., last September, following five years of religious training. He is a graduate of the Yale Divinity School. He is Assistant Minister at the First Church of Christ, Simsbury, Conn.

Richard A. Gallotta has been hired at half pay to teach 12 hours of Russian and one hour of French a week in the Cranston School System. Recently out of the Navy, Dick is in the Master of Arts Teaching Program at Brown. The emergency opening in Cranston came when the regular Russian teacher was called into the Army in late October.

Michael K. Carney was graduated last June from the Wharton Graduate School of Business, majoring in marketing. At present, he is employed by the Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

1957

Theodore P. Ferguson, Jr., of Danvers, Mass., has been hard at work as Chairman of the Construction Division of the Commerce and Industry Department in the Greater Boston United Fund campaign. Ted is an Assistant District Manager for Raymond International, Inc.

Nathan M. Grace, attorney, has opened his office at 340 Main St., Worcester. He is a graduate of the Boston University Law School.

Edward Mainardi of Fair Lawn, N. J., has joined his father and brother in the law firm of Mainardi & Mainardi. A graduate of the Rutgers Law School in 1960, he was admitted to the New Jersey bar in September.

1958

John B. Willenbecher, who has been studying at New York University's Institute of Fine Arts since graduation, recently returned from an interesting trip to Europe. He was there about six months, traveling in England, Holland, Italy, France, Austria, and Greece. Most of the time, however, he spent in Italy. "In certain Italian cities, I spent considerable time," he noted. "For instance, I was in Venice for three weeks and in Florence for a whole month. I also visited other cities and towns from Milan to Pompeii. I also spent a month in France, and while there managed to see Le Corbusier's

chapel, Notre-Dame du Haut, and other towns. The entire trip was of particular interest to me from the standpoint of art and architecture."

Peter Freyd, Instructor in Mathematics at Columbia, was on the staff of the experiment at Brown last summer in which a group of high-potential high school students were brought together for special classes.

Harry Snyder, a United States Public Health Service Fellow at Johns Hopkins, received his doctorate in June. He is now teaching in Colgate's Psychology Department.

Bob Schwartzman has spent the past two years working as a disc jockey on WNHC, New Haven, using the nom de plume of Bob Lewis on the air. He's also landed two shows every Sunday on WMGM radio in New York City (1050 kc.), from 1 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m.

Walter W. Gale has joined the staff of Esso Research and Engineering Co., the major scientific affiliate of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. He received his Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from the University of Illinois in October. Dr. Gale is in the chemicals research division.

LT(j.g.) Robert Beaton is Supply Officer on the Jallao, a diesel-powered submarine carrying 10 officers and 72 enlisted men. The home port is New London, but the sub docked at the State Pier in October for a week end visit to Providence. Beaton attended Brown for one year and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1959.

One gathers that Uncle Sam has just about had his day with the Class of 1958 and that nearly everyone is busily engaged in a host of varied fields. A few members of the Class such as Martin Bernheimer are beginning to catch the public eye, and Martin's column in the *New York Herald Tribune's* music critic's section is read avidly by yours truly whenever it appears. Martin is also on the Faculty of New York University in the Department of Music. Martin began his work as a critic with the *Brown Daily Herald*. Ed Lee Zotte is a journalist with Genesee Valley Newspapers, Inc. Ed, incidentally, was commended by the Army for his fine contribution to *Stars and Stripes*. John Wright is a reporter for *The Charlotte News*, and Al Uhry is a show and lyrics writer in New York. Ted Poitras is Commercial Manager of Radio Station WSEN in Syracuse, New York. 1958 seems to have produced an actor in Steve McNiff, who is working in California. Sounds a bit like the movies, but he does not elaborate. Other creative noteworthies should include Charlie Taylor who is an artist in Rhode Island.

1958 has not overlooked the Church, and it has three forceful and vigorous men in Hays Rockwell, enjoying his first year as Assistant Chaplain at the St. George's School in Newport; David Jenkins, who has been serving as Deacon in Charge at the St. Paul's Church in Portsmouth, R. I.; and Roy Smith, who is a student at the Iliff School of Theology in Denver.

Our legal contingent is large and has

reached the often frustrating position of trying to pass bar exams. It includes the following: John Shapira and Bob Feldman from Yale; Rick Montgomery from Penn; Dick De Venuto from NYU; Dwight Randall from UCLA; Martin Wolman from the University of California; Anson Keller, Jim Rich, and Buck Summers from the University of Michigan; Pete Hornbostel and Ronnie Offenkrantz from Columbia. Hornbostel, incidentally, was on the *Law Review*.

The process of formal education still goes on for some with Jack Deitch at Tufts Medical School, Joe Page a graduate student and research assistant at the University of Rochester, Satch Corbett a student at Hahnemann Medical College, Warner Poor a graduate student in broadcasting at Emerson College, Marty Moran at Brown (we're recommending this place), Pete Gemski pursuing microbiology at the University of Pittsburgh, Art Root at Harvard Business School, Randy Adell at San Jose State College, and Lloyd Wackerling at the University of Michigan.

In the teaching field are Gerry Dlouhy in the New Bedford School System and Al Chapman at the Maumee Valley Country Day School in Maumee, O.

Politics and diplomacy have a meagre but enthusiastic representation in Don Rettaliata, who is public relations assistant for the Suffolk County Republican Committee; and in Ken Kurze who is with the State Department in the American Embassy in New Delhi.

Joe Miluski, who played football for the 10th Marines last year, now has two children—Mary Kathryn, 2½, and John Peter, 14 months.

DAVE BRADLEY

1959

William Dyckes expected to enter the University of Munich in November. After leaving Madrid in the spring, he has been wandering and studying his German. "Berlin is great," he said. In many ways, he wished he were able to study there.

Mr. and Mrs. Tateos Gorgodian of Lexington, Mass., have presented an Allen organ to St. James Armenian Church of Watertown in memory of their son, George, who lost his life last year in an auto accident. Dedication of the organ was on Sept. 20, when renowned organist Berj Zamkochian presented a program of sacred music.

Ronald B. Harrison, a Navy veteran studying for his Master's degree at Boston University, has been appointed student Editor of the University's internal publication, *Currents*, for the 1961-62 academic year. He is enrolled in the School of Public Relations and Communications' Division of Journalism.

Lew Cady was in the midst of eight weeks of basic training when he sent a card from Lackland AFB in October.

Jay Holland Gordon has been elected permanent Secretary-Treasurer of the Senior Class of the General Theological Seminary, New York City. He is a candidate for the ministry of the Episcopal Church from St. Mark's Church, West Orange, N. J.

Lt. Richard J. Beland has been graduated from the Advanced Navigator-Bombardier school at Mather AFB, Calif. He expected to be assigned as a KC-97 aerial tanker navigator with the 817th Air Division at Pease AFB, New Hampshire.

David L. Morton's bride-to-be was almost left waiting at the altar this fall—by Uncle Sam! Dave and Gail Moran had sent out invitations for a Nov. 4 wedding before the bridegroom-elect was asked to report for service the end of October. The net result was that an updated set of invitations were sent out for an Oct. 21 ceremony.

Dana Willard has accepted a position with the Goodrich High Voltage Astronautic Engineering Company of Burlington, Mass. He holds a Master's degree from Vanderbilt. He reports that he is getting a big charge out of his work.

1960

1st Lt. Karl A. Tunberg is an artillery officer with the 12th Marines in the Far East. He writes: "I have spent considerable time in the Philippines, Japan, Northern Borneo, Vietnam, the South China Sea, and, of course, Okinawa. I've had the pleasure of serving with Lt. C. M. Lyons '60 and have seen on numerous occasions the assistant G-4 of the 3rd Marine Division, Maj. J. H. Lauck, previously Marine Officer Instructor of the NROTC at Brown."

Daniel C. Soriano, Jr., has been elected Associate Editor of the University of Pennsylvania *Law Review*, Volume 110, on the basis of his scholastic standing in the first-year class. He is in his second year in the law school.

Tom Churchill, until recently Supervisor of Programming and Promotion at KXIV Radio, Phoenix, is on his way to Hahn, Germany, with the 197th Fighter Intercepter Squadron of the Arizona National Guard for one year of active duty.

Back from his year of study in Madrid, Rockwell Gray had planned to begin graduate work at Columbia on another fellowship, but a long bout with hepatitis kept him at home in Barrington, R. I. He expects to start in the second semester.

2nd Lt. Kenneth E. Randall, Jr., has the sympathy of his classmates on the death of his wife, Monica, in late October after giving birth to a son, Jon Andre Randall, in Atwater, Calif.

Bureau of Vital Statistics

MARRIAGES

L. Stanley Ward, Brown basketball coach, and Mrs. Elizabeth Adams of Providence, Nov. 10. At home: 14 Meadowbrook Dr., Barrington, R. I.

1946—Charles F. Carter, II, and Miss Dorothea L. Goob, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goob of Wilton, N. H., Sept. 9. James Peirce, Jr., '46 was best man, and F. Sherburne Carter '43 ushered.

1947—Raymond E. Johnson and Miss Gail M. Leap, daughter of Mrs. Rose T. Leap of Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 21.

1950—Milton Levin and Miss Cynthia V. Katz, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harold H. Katz of Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 8. Ushers included David Berger '48, Gerald Olin '48, Irwin Chase '48, and Alfred Silverstein '48.

1953—Frederick L. Fort and Miss Gisela von Scheven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter von Scheven of Jackson Heights, Queens, N. Y., Oct. 21. Alan P. Fort, Jr., '53 ushered. The bridegroom's father is Alan P. Fort '27.

1955—John R. Frazier, Jr., and Miss Mary S. Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Y. Willard of Darlington, Md., Aug. 30.

1955—Robert A. Stoehr, III, and Miss Naomi Tucker, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Luther Tucker of Cincinnati, Oct. 14. The bridegroom's father is Robert A. Stoehr, II, '27. The bridegroom's cousin, James H. Stoehr, Jr., '51, was best man.

1956—Jerome S. Cline and Miss Francesca H. King, daughter of Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Jr., of Old Westbury, L. I., and Mr. Robert S. King, Jr., of Big Horn, Wyo., Oct. 14. Ushers included Thomas B. Fitzgerald '56, Robert L. Funsten '54, Nathaniel D. Green '56, Allen C. Powning '57 and John W. Goemans '56.

1956—Edward B. LaTulippe and Miss Helen Louise Vickroy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Vickroy of Johnstown, Pa., Sept. 16.

1957—John W. Gleeson and Miss Evann Spangler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Spangler of Wellesley Hills, Mass., Sept. 23. Anson W. Clough '59 was an usher.

1957—David M. Kaplan and Miss Nancy Mann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester J. Mann of Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 3. Ushers included Donald Saunders '57, James Harmon '57 and Robert Waldman '57.

1957—Henry L. Thompson, Jr., and Miss Mary E. Willington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas W. Willington of New York City, Oct. 7.

1957—Stanford B. Vincent and Miss Carol A. Dainty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Dainty of Duxbury, Mass., Oct. 5.

1958—Martin Bernheimer and Miss Lucinda Pearson, daughter of Mrs. Eric Twachtman of Essex, Conn., Sept. 30.

1958—James E. Bullock, Jr., and Miss Carol A. Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester N. Richards of Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 9.

1958—Specialist 4/c Domenic E. D'Eramo, USA, and Miss Janet M. Schnieders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Schnieders of Taos, Mo., Oct. 14.

1959—Richard F. Judkins and Miss Laila M.-A. Jonsson, daughter of Mrs. Mary Jonsson of Boston, Aug. 26. Honor attendant was Charles I. Judkins, Jr., '54. A. Robert Bellows '58 ushered.

1959—Francis S. Koslowski, Jr., and Miss Sandra J. Chey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Chey of Norwich, Conn., Aug. 26. At home: 353 Angell St., Providence.

1959—Donald G. Mayhew and Miss Catherine E. T. Merwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garwood M. Merwin of Winstead, Conn., Oct. 7. Albert A. Remington, III, '54 and Herbert S. Travis, Jr., '54 ushered.

1959—David L. Morton and Miss Gail E. Moran, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Moran of Garden City, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 21.

1959—2/Lt. Edward W. Sherman, USAF, and Miss Jane Horsman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Horsman of New York City, Oct. 21.

1959—Henry A. Singer and Miss Amy Alpert, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Myer Alpert of Newton Centre, Mass., Sept. 3.

1959—Thomas J. Sullivan, Jr., and Miss Louise H. Symington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Symington of Grosse Pointe, Mich., Oct. 7. Edwin A. Cowen, Jr., '57, Roland C. Baer, Jr., '59, Kevit R. Cook '58, R. Bruce Brougham '58, Henry C. Cashen '61, and William A. Palumbo '58 ushered.

1959—William P. Suter and Miss Sandra J. Helm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Helm of Upper Montclair, N. J., and Huntington Beach, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 21.

1960—Donald B. Almeida and Miss Deanna Suneson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Suneson of Davis, Calif., Sept. 9.

1960—Alan D. Caldwell and Miss Laurie L. Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Carroll Adams of Tenafly, N. J., Aug. 26. David Wilson '60 was an usher.

1960—Richard P. Hodges and Miss Karin Borei, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hans Borei of Swarthmore, Pa., Sept. 9. Best man was E. Clark Mayo, III, '60. Ralph Wadleigh '61 was an usher. The bride is Pembroke '61. At home: 141 Williams St., Providence 6.

1960—Edward W. Martin, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth L. White, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William C. White of Englewood, Colo., Sept. 9. The bride is Pembroke '63.

1960—William M. Pitt and Miss Sallie E. W. Hughes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alton B. Hughes of South Hadley, Mass., Oct. 1. Thomas Pitt '59 was best man, and LT(j.g.) Frederick Ackley, USN, '59, and Ens. Donald L. Peters, USN, '60 ushered.

1960—Robert E. Stetson and Miss Eleanor J. Bright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton G. Bright of Roslindale, Mass., Aug. 26. At home: 215 Horrick Rd., Newton Centre 59, Mass.

1961—Peter O. Schultz and Miss Harriet N. Baker, daughter of Mrs. Norman D. Baker of Providence and the late Mr. Baker, Oct. 14.

BIRTHS

1937—To Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Cummings of Edgewood, their fifth child and fourth daughter, Jo Anne, Aug. 31.

1940—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Dore, Jr., of Canton, Mass., their third child and second daughter, Sherrill Ann, Aug. 2.

1946—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Davis of Caracas, Venezuela, their second daughter, Helen Miller, Oct. 3.

1950—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Larson of North Scituate, R. I., a daughter, Susan Nancy, Sept. 28.

1950—To Mr. and Mrs. G. Andrew Roth of Bristol, R. I., a daughter, Kathryn Anne, Oct. 11.

1952—To Capt. Lawrence R. Ross, USA, and Mrs. Ross of Landstuhl, Germany, their third child and second son, Peter, Sept. 26.

1954—To the Rev. Donn Brown and Mrs. Brown of Pawtucket, their third son, Christopher John, Sept. 25.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Alan M. Corney of Scotch Plains, N. J., a daughter, Andrea Beth, Aug. 31. Mrs. Corney is the former Judith Robinson, Pembroke '55.

1954—To Dr. and Mrs. Matthew Scharff of Rockville, Md., a son, David Alan, Oct. 8.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. William P. Simon of Naugatuck, Conn., their third child and first son, William Peter, Jr., Oct. 7. Mrs. Simon is the former Marilyn Jane Carlson, Pembroke '54.

1956—To Dr. and Mrs. Norman J. Cowen of Jacksonville, N. C., a son, Benjamin Ring, Aug. 26.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Normand P. Levesque of Devon, Conn., a daughter, Suzanne Claire, Oct. 9.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald G. Lowry of Cambridge, Mass., their third child and second daughter, Kristin Landis, Oct. 15. Mrs. Lowry is the former Lois Hammersberg, Pembroke '58.

1956—To Dr. and Mrs. Albert C. Perrino of Cranston, a son, Philip Michael, Oct. 1.

1956—To Dr. and Mrs. B. Samuel Tanenbaum of Waltham, Mass., their first child, a daughter, Laurie Binder, Oct. 4. Mrs. Tanenbaum is the former Carol Binder, Pembroke '56.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen B. Homer of Inglewood, Calif., their second

son, Peter Kemp, Oct. 2. Grandfathers are Albert E. Lownes '20 and Arthur B. Homer '17.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. McClear of Birmingham, Mich., a son, Kevin Richard, July 27.

1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Blakeley of Mechanicville, N. Y., their second son, David Michael, Oct. 1. Mrs. Blakeley is the former Sylvia Thorley, Pembroke '58.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Impagliazzo of Providence, a daughter, Cheryl Ann, Sept. 18.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Caswell, Jr., of Riverside, R. I., their second child and first daughter, Wendy Elizabeth, June 5.

In Memoriam

THOMAS LEO GORMAN '02 in Providence, Oct. 15. Before his retirement in 1955 he had been employed by the City of Providence. Phi Kappa. His daughter is Mrs. William F. Raymond, 27 Bart Dr., Pawtucket.

FRANCIS HERVEY SMITH '05, Sc.M. '06, in Woodstown, N. J., Sept. 8. A retired chemist, he was a former Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Purdue University and Rhode Island State College before joining DuPont's Jackson Laboratory in New Jersey as a research chemist in organic dyes. In 1943 he celebrated 36 years as teacher and chemist with a perfect record of not having missed one hour's time from work. In 1960 he was guest of honor at a meeting of the South Jersey Division of the American Chemical Society of which he had been a member for 50 years. A former Honorary Vice-President of the local Boy Scouts, he was awarded the Silver Beaver. He was also Past President of the Pilesgrove Library Association and of the Woodstown Fellowship. Sigma Chi. Ann M. Smith, 61 North Main St., Woodstown, is his widow.

WILLIAM WILLETT '06 in Needham, Mass., Oct. 5. He had retired 10 years ago as Executive Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Prior to joining Federal Reserve, he had been a cashier for National Shawmut Bank and State National Bank at Boston which consolidated in 1912 with the Merchants National Bank. He had been President of Boston National Bank Cashiers' Association; President of Bank Officers' Association of Boston; Director of the Boston YMCA; Chairman of the Advisory Council of the American Institute of Banking; member of the Chamber of Commerce; and a member of the Newcomen Society of Boston. His widow is Evelyn D. Willett, 863 Webster St., Needham.

ARTHUR WILLIAM BUSHELL '07 in New Haven, Oct. 8. From 1913 until retirement in 1947 he was with the Connecticut State Highway Department, beginning as a surveyor's rodman and retiring as Deputy State Commissioner. Immediately after graduation he went to the Philippines with classmates George E. Burnham, Henry W. Corp, and George W. Davis to do engineering work for the Government. He came home in 1911, and after a brief period in the States, returned to the Philippines to join the staff of the Manila Railroad. His specialty was bridges. He served as President of the Connecticut Roadbuilders' Association and of the State Society of Civil Engineers. He was Executive Secretary of the Connecticut Roadbuilders' Association and of the Connecticut Bituminous Concrete Projects Association. He was a charter member and Past President of the New Haven Exchange Club, and in earlier years active in Boy Scouts. Phi Gamma Delta. His son is Hugh G. '39 and his widow is Elizabeth MacM. Bushell, 26 Sleeping Giant Dr., Mt. Carmel 18, Conn.

ERNEST SPENCER ABBOTT, A.M. '12, in Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 1. An Ottawa University graduate '03, D.O., American School of Osteopathy '23, he was an Osteopathic Physician in Lincoln.

DR. SAMUEL ISAACSON KENNISON '13, M.D. Harvard Medical School '17, in Providence, Oct. 14. He was a practicing physician. During World War I he served in the U.S. Navy as a LT(j.g.) in the Medical Corps. He had held staff posts at the Newport, Miriam, Charles V. Chapin, and Roger Williams General Hospitals, and was a visiting Pathologist, Psychologist, and Clinical Director at the State Hospital for Mental Diseases. In 1932 he ran unsuccessfully on the Republican slate for councilman in his district. He was a former Commander and National Vice-Commander of the Jewish War Veterans. He was a Fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Providence Medical Society, New England Neurological Association, and American Psychiatric Association. He was also a former President of the Jacobi Medical Club of Providence and President of the Miriam Hospital Staff Association. Bertha S. Kennison, 1043 Broad St., Providence 5, is his widow.

HAROLD R. MOORHOUSE '24

EDWARD ROBERT CASEY '17 in Florida, June 28, according to an unsigned card returned to Class Secretary Earl M. Pearce. Before moving to Ft. Lauderdale, he had been a resident of Brockton for many years. Phi Kappa.

HAROLD ROY MOORHOUSE '24, M.B.A., Harvard Graduate School of Business '26, in Cleveland, Oct. 1. He was Executive Vice-President and Treasurer of Arthur G. McKee & Co., Cleveland, engineering and construction firm. He joined the McKee Company in 1929 following a brief banking career with the Union Trust Co. in Cleveland. In 1947 he was elected Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors, in 1953 he became Secretary and Treasurer, and in 1958 Executive Vice-President. Kappa Sigma. His widow is Cora S. Moorhouse, 2300 Chester Ave., Cleveland 1.

ROBERT CUSHMAN YOUNG, JR., '27 on Oct. 3. Death on his farm in East Greenbush, N. Y., was apparently accidental while he was fox-hunting. He was Manager of the Copake Branch of the National Commercial Bank & Trust Co. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army in the South Pacific as a Finance Officer. He had been a cashier of the National Bank in Argyle, N. Y., and an officer of the Salem, N. Y., Bank. He served as Clerk of the Salem School Board and was active in the Boy Scouts. Sigma Chi. His widow is Marjorie H. Young, New Rd., RD 1, East Greenbush.

GEORGE LEVERETT EDGETT '28 in Bangor, Me., Oct. 18. He received his degree from Colby College in 1928. Until his retirement in 1960 he was a Providence *Journal-Bulletin* advertising department employe handling retail advertising, and had been with the company for 33 years. Zeta Psi. His widow is Olive R. Edgett, 97 Broadway, Bangor.

WILLIAM ANTHONY HENNEBERRY '36 in Ridgewood, N. J., Sept. 11. During World War II he served with the U.S. Navy. His widow is Rita V. Henneberry, 395 So. Maple Ave., Glen Rock, N. J.

CHANGING TIMES AND CONDITIONS AFFECT ESTATE PLANS TOO . . .

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Information concerning Brown University may be obtained from the President, or any other senior officer of the University, either directly or through your own counsel. Upon request, the University will supply the name of its counsel.