



Brown

Alumni Monthly

October, 1968

President Heffner:
A Question of Freedom

Brown

Alumni Monthly

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Carrying the Mail

Response to a lively issue

SIR: A response to Richard E. Andersen's letter entitled "Where Are the Voices" in the July BAM: Three cheers for Mr. Andersen.

Recently I had the misfortune of hearing a high school valedictorian generally chastize me and my unknown contemporaries for being products of the "Eisenhower do-nothing generation." She vowed, presumably in behalf of her classmates, not to be a "do-nothing" and, I suppose, "Never trust anyone over 30" is an overused portion of her lexicon. She vowed to be an activist.

Unfortunately, such activists have done nothing to improve anything and have only stirred the ire of those of us who try to abide by the rules and regulations and social order both when we were back on College Hill and today wherever we are.

The activists at Brown today spread their protest and good works by punching elderly men and, through the administration, denying the right of fellow students to receive their ROTC commissions at commencement exercises. . . . If that minority of students at Brown today who want to make the headlines want to do a better job at this, then I urge them to look south and emulate those students at Columbia who brought shame to that university this spring.

At the same time, I urge the Brown administration to look to Columbia's President Kirk, who feared the example the Columbia uprisings would set for its "sister universities" and also to Brooklyn College, which, benefitting by Columbia's experience, quelled a disturbance before it got started and used the cudgel that should be used—expulsion. We heard no demands of amnesty from Brooklyn and none should have been granted.

Shame has come to Columbia and I'm afraid this will be compounded during the fall. Shame, although of a lesser degree, has also come to Brown because of a small minority of students whose only guideline for action is imitation. And shame has also come to an administration which doesn't know when to use its strength.

Because of an old man who was assaulted by a Brown "activist"; because some Brown students must, by implication, shamefacedly receive their hard-earned commissions apart from the rest; because these events appear to be tolerated by the administration, some of the products of a "do-nothing generation" may find it increasingly harder to look into their pocketbooks in the future.

RONALD B. HARRISON '59
Hartsdale, N. Y.

SIR: This is in response to Richard Andersen '57, who asks: "Where is the Brown that I loved?" Although Mr. Andersen

After long consideration by the staff and the Board of Editors, a decision has been made to discontinue the regular column "Small Talk."

Long one of the best read columns in this magazine, "Small Talk" was a consistent prize-winner in American Alumni Council competitions and widely read by many outside the Brown family.

It was one of many highlights in the distinguished career of a talented and beloved editor, Chet Worthington '23, and the staff and editors decided that as a tribute to him, "Small Talk" should be retired along with the man who for so many years signed the column simply as "Buster."

Not as a replacement for "Small Talk," but to further provide alumni with a forum in which to exchange viewpoints and to discuss issues, we are expanding another regular feature "Carrying the Mail."

Letters should be on subjects of interest to the readers of this magazine, and all points of view are welcome. For variety, space, timeliness and to avoid duplication, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may excerpt from others.

The Editor.

may not find this answer satisfactory, let me at least offer it.

While I was living in Providence last winter my musical interests introduced me to a group of Brown and Pembroke undergraduates. We were a choir of a small church and one of the students, now in Viet Nam, was our director. These same people, with a few changes, made up a madrigal group that gave a concert in Sayles Hall last March, and the director here was a student and a member of the rowing team as well.

Not even half of these students were music majors, and they received little recognition and no "credits" for the three to six hours a week they contributed. But they got and gave and shared a lot of joy.

All this was in addition to sleepless nights and worry over reports, exams, and applications. On top of this, some of them took our national policies seriously enough to agitate, to campaign, and to dissent.

I realize now that there was a generation gap: I was at least 15 years their senior. But if they mistrusted me, they hid it well. And how would I characterize these accidentally-found friends? Enthusiastic, alert, sensitive, questioning, active, independent. They were making immature judgments from time to time, but they were ma-

turely making their own judgments.

Their traits remind me, with nagging embarrassment, how different Brown was in my day when more students did just what they were told—but no more than that—when fewer students troubled themselves to think or question for themselves, and when none dared speak out. Yet these traits also make it clear to me how far Brown has come.

I write of the Brown I love, and I hope Mr. Andersen will forgive me. And let me follow his good example with a check to the Alumni Fund in honor of my Brown.

CALEB T. WOODHOUSE '54
Pontiac, Mich.

SIR: In response to R. E. Anderson's query in the July issue, I would like to identify myself as one Brown man "with a true reverence for both the past memory and the future hope of Brown who is not disgusted and repulsed by the permissive toleration of intolerably irresponsible actions recently cloaked in the deceit and hypocrisy of dissent."

On the contrary, I am humbled and pleased that so many young people refuse comfortably to ignore the deceit and hypocrisy of so much of our national life, even at the cost of approbation—and worse—from their elders. Their persistence may sometimes be wearing and their manner and dress may—to us—be bizarre, but surely this is no reason to brush aside their challenge to us.

This is not the place for an extended discussion of the ideas and ideals of students about society in general, but because I have spent some 18 years as a university faculty member, I think it is appropriate to observe that the dissent of contemporary students about many aspects of their experiences in our institutions of higher education is most justified and long overdue. I am pleased that Brown appears to have given them less cause for dissent than many institutions.

I cannot imagine anything less in the "spirit of Brown" than threatening or attacking her integrity as an educational community. To refuse financial support because one disagrees with the views or actions of some members of the community is not, I am sure, something which either Sam Arnold or Bruce Bigelow would have understood. They knew that when Brown could no longer listen to and tolerate dissent, Brown would cease to be a university.

DWIGHT R. LADD '43
Durham, N. H.

SIR: The July issue is much livelier than usual. This raises my hopes that the *Alumni Monthly* is on its way toward becoming a forum where the special strengths

Carrying The Mail

of higher education can be brought to bear upon the major issues of our time and in this way reflect that greater responsibility which Jerry Hausman, class orator, said university administrators and faculty should exercise.

As one of the orators of the Class of 1944 I urged then a similar need in the making of the peace. I have waited a long while, with increasing impatience and dismay, for Brown leaders to act more boldly in manifesting to the larger community those powers of discernment, wisdom, and disciplined criticism and concern which are the hallmarks of higher education.

But Brown leaders, faculty and administration, have been singularly inconspicuous over these years. They have, with rare exceptions, reflected uncritically the consensus of the larger society to which they looked for financial support, rather than risk the unpleasantness that is one of the prices for being vigorous, mentally and spiritually, for speaking truth to the power establishments, as their disciplines and commitments require. Now, Prof. Peter Magrath warns that bitter students and stodgy trustees, deans and faculties may convert the university into a battlefield and thus destroy it as a force for learning. And Richard Andersen, '57, explains that he does not care to contribute to the Brown Fund as long as a noisy, intolerant minority of dissenters chants: "Hell no, I won't go . . ." and protests the commissions of NROTC and AFROTC on campus.

Prof. Magrath is strong on prognosis—we can all agree that force and violence will destroy a university—but is weak on diagnosis. What factors lead to the present disgraceful impasse? Why have a few students fallen prey to "shoddy syllogisms"? Why have some of the ablest students become *enragés*?

It will not do to blame Dr. Spock, or to suspect infiltration of "Maoist" agitators, or to curse Bakunin for the new "nihilists". If some students have lost respect for faculty and administration, is it not because the latter have played double entry book-keeping, have taught one set of values but acted by its opposite? It is an ancient maxim: if youth's teeth are set on edge, look to the diet of the fathers!

Let us ask: What place does ROTC have on the campus of a serious, private university? As a World War II measure it may have been legitimate. But I find it hard to understand why Brown continued it in peacetime. I do not see that military training has any place in free and higher education, and especially in an institution which claims to be private. Can it be that it is Brown's failure to examine this issue with the same exacting standards which it demands of its students in classes that has led to the present generation's alienation? And the failure to criticize federally funded research into hideous weapons, granted in the name of science and the pursuit of truth? Where have you been, Brown faculty? And the failure to examine a foreign policy whose tenets were dubious enough in 1950

but shamefully bankrupt by 1960? Where have all the political scientists gone? And the historians? And the failure to say anything about American white racism or the cancer of the central cities until the radicals spat it out in direct action? Where was the Brown faculty during this long gestating period? What does all this say about the calibre of higher learning at Brown?

What it says, among many other unhappy things, is that Brown, like most institutions of higher learning, was not with it. It was all too successful in presenting to this generation of youth the great ideals of the Western Tradition, but deficient in taking them seriously in direct, daily life, as guides to responsible action. All too many students have learned the acrid truth that it is all right to hang your clothes on a hickory limb . . . but a fatal solecism to plunge in for real swimming, for baptism. Instead, these great "truths", these ideals are something one hears about in certain classes, writes a few papers on, spins out a few ebullient bull sessions over, and then "realistically" forgets when one enters the business world, or politics. These traditions are not "shoddy syllogisms" but are palimpsests of the good community. "Ideals," Wilson wrote, "are like stars: we do not reach them, but we set our courses by them." Brown has done well in presenting the great compass points, but little in offering examples of how to steer toward them, the true ports of our collective endeavor.

The loss of respect for the university—which, although correctly seen as sinister, is also a cry for help by those who care—is, I submit, due far more to the failure of those in responsibility these many years than to anything particularly vicious in today's youth. Their real "crime" is to have taken seriously all the great commandments. Their next greatest failing is impatience, since from a study of history they should have learned about the institutionalized hypocrisies. But their merit is to have taken these ideals seriously. They thought the universities meant what they were offering . . . that they really were the moral and intellectual yardsticks of American society and not just its sophisticated resonators. If the universities had not failed in their duties for a generation the present student population would not now be up in arms, beyond the proper boundaries of dissent.

If Brown wishes to be at the height of the times, as I believe it vaguely does, then it must not only raise the great issues in its classes but dare to suggest the new and radical answers in its research and posture toward the larger community. Then it will command the respect of the students with a "year's tuition and a radical idea. . . ." And it will also command the eager donations of those who, like myself, have never been willing to give to a university which has so grievously coped-out on its true role.

DAVID P. LEONARD '44
Associate Professor of History
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida.

SIR: As a member of the class of 1968, I have been looking forward with interest to the *Monthly's* graduation issue. My re-

action upon seeing it, however, was disappointment and dismay. The treatment of Commencement demonstrations can only be described as patently biased and ill-informed.

I can only speak for myself, but I am certain my views would be supported by many of my classmates. We resent being classified as extremists or labelled immature; our position has been arrived at after much thoughtful soul-searching and discussion.

I, personally, am not a radical or a hippie, nor was I active in campus protest movements. My views are the standard liberal doctrine, scarcely extreme in nature. I was active in several activities and graduated a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Like a majority of my class, I wore a white armband at Commencement to show my concern for the state of affairs at the University and in the larger world. Like perhaps 75 of my classmates, I walked out of Commencement to indicate my displeasure over the University's handling of the "Chafee affair." It is this I would like to explain, for its aim has been particularly misunderstood or misrepresented.

It is indeed regrettable that Mr. Chafee, a distinguished and justly honored alumnus, was the occasion for the incident. But the entire point of the protest is missed unless it is realized that the walkout was aimed at the University's handling of the affair not at Mr. Chafee himself.

Briefly, we were protesting the University's double standard on demonstrations. Where students break the normal rules of discipline, such as the General Wheeler or Dow incidents, they are swiftly rebuked by the University in a flurry of public apologies and pronouncements on the inappropriateness of violence in the University community. Compare this to the deafening silence when Mr. Chafee assaults a student—the University refused to condemn his actions, and even declined to restate its opposition to violence! This, and not Mr. Chafee, his honorary degree, or his long and fine civil rights record, was the issue we were protesting.

Mr. Chafee's actions must be considered by any unbiased viewer as deplorable. Contrary to the *Monthly's* account of the proceedings, Mr. Chafee clearly provoked the incident by deliberately moving his seat behind a peaceful demonstrator who had already moved once on Mr. Chafee's request. When he refused to move a second time, his sign was seized and he was jostled. This account is verified by several professors and even the ROTC usher, as anyone who reads the *Providence Journal* will acknowledge. The University's shocking failure to condemn his actions are evidence of a double standard. To protest this inaction, we peacefully walked out of Commencement, not intending to affront anyone but merely to display our concern.

Instead of ridiculing the protestors and seeking to use the actions of a few extremists to condemn all who demonstrated, why didn't the *Monthly* seek out the real issues? Why was there no mention that a majority of the Senior Class voted ap-

Continued on page 29

Under the Elms of Brown

The old days are gone

ONCE UPON A TIME each entering freshman class used to bear the tag, "The best class ever." That was once upon a time. Charles H. Doebler '48, director of admissions, wants none of that.

"Frankly, we don't know yet how good a class this will be," he said not long after '72 began classes. "We have high hopes, but we just don't know. And we probably won't know for 25 years. We now know that '24 is a good class, and '37. By my definition a class is rated on the type of people who emerge from it. As far as '72 is concerned, it's much too early to tell."

Doebler said that by today's standards the Class of '72 figures to be a strong one. Its 747 members were selected from a record number of 5,217 applicants. Included are four 1968 Presidential scholars and four Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Scholars. The first-year men represent 41 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and seven foreign nations.

"But classes are people," Doebler pointed out. "There are some people you think are going to be spectacular and they disappoint you. There are others whose names you have trouble recalling and they suddenly blossom as leaders of their class."

Over the past decade, Brown has been on a westward trek in an effort to find the best possible students at the same time it broadens its enrollment. Members of the admissions staff have visited schools up and down the West Coast and have spent time in Hawaii. Doebler feels Brown now has become a national university in terms of enrollment. The swing to the West has stabilized.

"We can go West because people out there are willing to come East," Doebler said. "Many of our campus leaders come from the Coast, a fact that isn't surprising. People who are willing to cross the continent to go to college are likely to be leaders."

Doebler also feels there has been a leveling off academically. "The quality of our entering classes is so good that it can't get much better," he says. "Virtually no one flunks out of Brown anymore."

All of this is not by way of saying that the myriad of problems facing the admissions office at Brown have been solved. Doebler believes that there are still two or three things that need attention.

"I think we have to find a different criteria for selecting our classes. We shouldn't be satisfied with the guides we now use. College Board scores, for example, seem to be falling into disrepute as a prime means of selecting students. The Ford Foundation Study—its so-called Tom Sawyer project—bears close watching.



CHARLES DOEBLER

'Our biggest job is to educate alumni to understand what we are looking for'

"Also, we must somehow make an effort to improve our socio-economic background, as difficult as this may be at high-cost private colleges such as Brown. The alumni can help in this area and we've got to get more of them involved in the initial screening process. We must persuade them that it is worthwhile to present a candidate who, statistically, has a small chance of being accepted. And we must prepare the alumni for the disappointment of seeing many of these candidates rejected.

"Perhaps our biggest job is to educate the alumni to understand what we are looking for. We're looking for good people. But, then, how do you define good people? And the frustrating part of this entire picture is that as the efforts of the alumni increase, the percentage of turn-downs also will increase."

About 33 per cent of the entering class is receiving some form of financial aid from the University, according to Lloyd W. Cornell, Jr., '44, director of financial aid. During 1967-68 Brown spent \$950,000 on scholarship help. The projected budget for this academic year is \$1,100,000. Approximately 800 undergraduate men will receive \$384,000 in scholarship help, \$360,000 in loans, and \$253,000 from campus employment.

When Cornell talks aid, he is generally referring to what is known as "the package," a combination of scholarship, loan, and job. Most students who qualify for aid receive the package. Few receive outright scholarship help.

"The total amount of scholarship help available has increased substantially in the



LLOYD CORNELL

last 10 years," Cornell says. "Aid from the federal government and from state scholarship programs have become big factors in today's picture."

Cornell, too, is concerned about broadening the socio-economic diversity of Brown's student body. However, his slide rule (he admits he bought it as a junior in high school) tells him that this is a problem that only money can solve. He frankly feels that this is a fiscal decision that is made at the administration level, a matter of priorities.

Oblivious, for the most part, to the problems facing the Doeblers and Cornells, the men of '72 arrived Sept. 8, donned their Brownies, and prepared for a lively four years. And, for a lively freshman class there was a busy Freshman Week program. Speakers brought to campus included Governor John H. Chafee, Senator Claiborne Pell, James Cannon, chief political correspondent for *Newsweek*, and Hal Bruno, news editor of the same magazine. Colloquiums for the week were on such topics as "Black Power," "Risk-Taking Behavior on the College Campus," "Conflict or Harmony," and "Can We Out-think the Thinking Machines?"

The Fund is up

In 1967 when Joel Davis '56 was completing his second year as national chairman of the Brown University Fund, it was a year to talk about.

Under Davis' leadership, fund receipts had doubled and alumni had increased

Under The Elms

their participation by 20 percent. The wise thing to do was to ask Davis to serve for still a third year, and the wisdom of that choice became evident again in August.

As Davis turned over the national chairmanship to Joseph F. Lockett, Jr., '42, he did so with the knowledge that alumni participation was up to 43 percent—there had been a 13 percent increase during 1967-68—and alumni giving showed a jump of \$400,000 over the previous year. Great progress had been made in unrestricted giving and 59 classes were ahead of what they gave during the 1966-67 fund year. Said Davis:

"It has been a truly gratifying three years of dramatic growth for the Brown University Fund leading up to 1967-68 when we topped anything we have done before."

Overall, the fund showed a total of \$1,810,483, and development officers were most encouraged by the trend of more alumni not to restrict their giving. Unrestricted giving in 1967-68 increased to over \$380,000.

While alumni giving was on the rise, the development office showed increases in general gifts to the University from bequests, alumnae, parents, friends, corporations, foundations, and grants. The grand total was \$8.9 million, an increase over 1966-67's \$7.4 million made even more significant by the comparison of funds raised from nongovernmental sources.

Bolstered by higher giving totals from alumni and in receipts from bequests, money raised from non-governmental sources was \$6.5 million. The figure was a slight gain of \$100,000 despite the phasing out of the Ford Foundation Challenge program. In 1966-67, Ford gifts amounted to \$2.2 million compared to \$554,000 in 1967-68. Receipts from bequests showed an increase from \$738,000 in 1966-67 to \$2.7 million in 1967-68.

Full details will be published in the Development Council Report, but recognition should be accorded the Class of 1913, which was the overall class winner in giving to the University Fund. Headed again by George T. Metcalf, '13 showed a percentage of participation at 94.8, an impressive gain over the year before when it was the overall winner at 85.7. The Class of 1913 gave \$2,015.

Other group winners were: 1902, 1915, 1924, 1928, 1934, 1943, 1948, 1952, 1956, and 1967.

Homecoming on Nov. 2

Homecoming this fall will have a black and orange flavor, with Princeton scheduled to supply the opposition on the soccer and football fields on Saturday, Nov. 2. For the old grads who can get back early, festivities will start Friday afternoon with the judging of the fraternity displays in the Wriston Quad.

Co-Chairman Joseph C. Johnston, Jr., '53 reports that the action will start at Aldrich-Dexter Field at 10:30 Saturday

morning. A tent will be set up near the soccer field, with sandwiches and a variety of beverages available for the young and old. As usual, there will be facilities available for those who wish to bring their own lunches. Picnics have become very popular at the soccer games in recent years, and tailgate parties will be in vogue both at Aldrich-Dexter and Brown Stadium.

The highlight of the morning will be the varsity soccer game between coach Cliff Stevenson's five-time Ivy League champions and Princeton. Starting time is 10:45. Following the game, alumni will have the opportunity to lock their cars and take advantage of the round-trip shuttle bus service from Aldrich-Dexter to the Stadium and back. Some of the younger "old grads" may wish to march behind the band as it moves briskly from A-D down to Elmgrove Avenue and out to the football field.

Still another feature of the Saturday morning program will be a series of campus tours, starting at 9 a.m. from room 313 in University Hall. For those who haven't been to the Hill recently, these tours are an ideal opportunity to see the results of the building program.

Following the game, there will be a reception at Alumnae Hall, Pembroke, with refreshments available. Alexander A. DiMartino '29, president of the Associated Alumni; Richard J. Tracy '46, president-elect, and Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32 will be on hand to greet the alumni and their families. The 16th annual Homecoming buffet, always a sell-out, will be served at Sharpe Refectory from 5:00 to 7:30. A harvest dinner will be served, with the price \$1.50 per person.

Working with Johnston as co-chairman of the committee is Lawrence R. Delhagen '58. Other members are Joseph Brian '47, Thomas E. Hazlehurst '56, Roderick A. McGarry, 2nd, '61, and John E. Orton, 3rd, '54.

The JCB and its public

James T. Babb, the distinguished librarian at Yale, once described his profession as one in which he was paid for the fun amateur collectors have to pay for.

"Almost daily we make exciting purchases, every now and then we make a wonderful and exciting discovery, or get a marvelous gift. There is a satisfaction in knowing that our work is 100 percent dedicated to the future good and benefit of mankind."

By then retired but still associated with Yale's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Mr. Babb concluded:

"For us, this makes up for inadequate salaries and is much more permanently satisfying than driving around in a pink Cadillac with a mink-coated companion. Anyway, Cadillacs wear out."

For Jim Babb, this was a rare flight into fantasy, but his appreciation for what others in the field of rare books were doing was not so rare. Only a few weeks before



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When there are only two or three

he died this summer, Mr. Babb, in a letter to this magazine, commented:

"I have always thought of the John Carter Brown Library as probably one of the richest, if not the richest library in this country in American books, and this includes south of the border up to 1800. Its great richness is due to the fact that it stuck with that period in American history and did not extend to later days."

Not long after Mr. Babb's testimonial to the JCB came another, this from the *Saturday Review* in an article entitled "The Treasure House Libraries." *SR* said it was John Carter Brown who made Americana a distinct and respectable field of collecting in competition with the older, prestigious fields of English literature, classical letters, and early printing. Writing for the magazine, Howard H. Peckham, director of the University of Michigan's William L. Clements Library, traced the background of the JCB and commented:

"The classical stone structure opened in 1904. For almost 65 years it has enriched scholarly research in several fields of knowledge. It has enjoyed an able succession of discerning librarians in George Parker Winship, Lawrence C. Wroth, and Thomas R. Adams. The Library now contains 30,000 select volumes and numerous maps. . . . Other librarians have learned to their despair that of books which are known in but one, two or three copies, one is most likely to be found in the JCB."

Incidentally, two new publications about the JCB were published recently. *Opportunities for Research in the John Carter Brown Library* explains the purpose of the library as a collection of printed primary source material supplemented by appropriate manuscripts. The 88-page handbook covers the areas of emphasis in the JCB and offers to scholars a listing of academic disciplines in which the library's collections provide opportunity for research.

A Collection's Progress is published by

the Associates of the John Carter Brown Library and 250 copies have been set aside for general sale at \$5 a copy. The book tells the growth of the library in terms of those who were responsible for it. The book also lists a selection of additions made by the Associates since 1944 and shown on the occasion of their twenty-fifth meeting.

Key appointments made

Key faculty appointments in the areas of engineering, physics, and applied mathematics were announced at the beginning of the academic year.

Dr. William Prager, an internationally recognized engineer and applied mathematician, will rejoin the Brown faculty in December. He is named as University Professor with the Divisions of Engineering and Applied Mathematics.

Distinguished engineer and scientist Jerome H. Weiner was appointed L. Herbert Ballou University Professor and is associated with the Division of Engineering and the Department of Physics.

Dr. Prager has had a long association with Brown as chairman of the Division of Applied Mathematics (1946-1953), chairman of the Physical Sciences Council (1953-1959), and Ballou University Professor (1959-1965). He returns to Brown from the University of California at San Diego, where he was a professor of applied math.

As one of the creators of the mathematical theory of plasticity, Dr. Prager helped revolutionize design procedures in many mechanical engineering processes. In the early part of his career he worked with the famous German mathematician Ludwig Prandtl.

Dr. Weiner was formerly at Columbia University where he taught since 1952. He has held Fulbright Research Scholarships in Rome and Israel and was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1965-1966.

Dr. Weiner's present interests are in the mechanical behavior of metals from a microstructural standpoint. He has published widely in technical literature and has co-authored a text in thermal stresses.

Hope was not critical

Last spring's much-discussed issue of a University decision to end the custom of awarding ROTC commissions at commencement exercises led to at least one unfortunate inaccuracy involving comedian Bob Hope, who was on campus at the time to receive an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree.

Said the *Navy Times*, alluding to the separate ceremony for ROTC commissions:

"That separate ceremony, we are informed, was attended by Bob Hope, who . . . made it a point to attend the commissioning ceremony and to criticize the university's action."

As might be expected from the same Bob Hope who has spent a lifetime entertaining U.S. troops throughout the world, the entertainer did make a point to attend the commissioning ceremony. He did not,

however, criticize the University for its action unless his statement that U.S. troops are fighting "for this wonderful privilege that we have over here and the right for these other kids to protest" can be considered as criticism.

When a curiously similar editorial appeared later in another military publication, the allusion to Bob Hope's criticism of the University that was honoring him was conspicuously missing.

Under the stumps

Although the title of this monthly column is "Under the Elms," a change to "Under the Stumps" may be in order if some cure isn't found for the elm bark beetle, carrier of the deadly Dutch elm disease. This summer, six more stately elms were lost on the Brown and Pembroke campuses, including the lone remaining tree in front of Hope College.

"We've been losing an average of five elms a year," says Thomas F. Sneddon '43, superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. "Two of those that went down this summer were large elms, and one that we're very much afraid of losing is the big tree that stands in front of Rogers Hall, an elm estimated at better than 150 years old."

Dutch elm disease, since its discovery in Ohio in the early 1930's, has progressed into nearly every state, killing around a third of the country's native elms. If left unchecked, the disease threatens to destroy all of the native elms, long regarded as America's most beautiful tree.

Sneddon has great affection for the elm and is fully aware of the place it has

played in Brown's history. He is making every effort to keep the elm on the Brown campus, despite the very high cost. His program for preservation includes two sprays a year, trimming when possible, and quick action to take down the elms when it is obvious that the disease has killed the tree.

Efforts have been made to replace lost elms with new elms, planted in nearly the same location. However, recent research has shown that when this procedure is followed, fungus still in the soil frequently spreads the disease to the new tree. And when the roots of a new tree reach those of a diseased elm, the disease is transferred.

"Our cost to remove an elm is about \$200," Sneddon says. "And to buy a new one, an elm with a trunk four to six inches thick, we have to pay between \$500 and \$1,000. Of course, we're still spending money to try and save the elms. Last year we brought in a tree company to insert liquid fertilizer into the ground around each elm. We have already seen a spurt in the growth of the trees and we hope that a stronger tree will be better able to resist the Dutch elm beetle."

What happens if the elm can't be saved? Sneddon is partial to the honey locust as a replacement. It has a high-arching crown and its leaves let light through to permit grass to grow. Meanwhile, the light to save the elm goes on.

Glamour and student power

Like most of the mass media, *Glamour* magazine has jumped on the student power bandwagon. Its August "College" issue carried a series of pictures and quotes from



THE COLLEGE GREEN IN 1949
A great but losing effort to save the campus elms

Under The Elms

student leaders representing many of the nation's colleges and universities in what was a mixture of back-to-college fashions and the latest word on campus crisis.

In one of its vignettes *Glamour* depicted Brown's Ira Magaziner as president of his class for four years and a student concerned with what the magazine said he termed "a stagnant educational system. Ira worked out a whole new one for Brown. He studied the problem in depth and then wrote a 500-page document setting forth his ideas for the administration's consideration."

His picture adjacent to that of Pembroke's Sharon Wilkinson, one of *Glamour's* ten best-dressed college girls, Ira offered some philosophy on how to get things done on the campus these days.

"If you want to get something improved at a university, a dining room, for example, the thing to do is not just scream for better food. Do all the homework, get all the facts and figures on paper along with your suggestions. With all of this weight behind you, you're just not going to be ignored."

Glamour said in an editorial that this was as serious as it ever gets, but it just wasn't the year to put young women in beautiful clothing and ignore the big issues of college life. Said the editors:

"We've asked real questions and gotten real answers from some of the student power leaders who are dealing realistically with their power—not just with the process of change in the universities and communities with programs of their own to make the change a reality now and in the future—to make it last. *Glamour* says: That's real student power!"

Whether that's what the kids have in mind remains to be seen, but somehow the message lost a sense of urgency between well-clothed young ladies and an advertisement for fingernail polish.

French scholar named

The appointment of a well known scholar of the medieval period of France will strengthen the University's program of medieval studies, according to Professor Reinhard Kuhn, chairman of the French Department.

Jean Misrahi, formerly chairman of the department of romance languages at Fordham University, joined the Brown faculty in July. He was visiting professor in French at the University of Illinois at the time he was named to the Brown faculty.

Professor Kuhn said the addition of Misrahi to the French Department will bolster the graduate program immediately and within two years probably will lead to the establishment of a comparable undergraduate program.

Professor Misrahi has been honored with a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Fulbright Advanced Research award, and recognition by the French government for his contributions as a French language and literature

scholar. His undergraduate work was at Columbia University, which also awarded him his doctorate in 1933.

Professor Misrahi was department chairman in romance languages at Fordham from 1939 to 1949 and again from 1966 until his appointment at Brown.

History chair awarded

Dr. A. Hunter Dupree, professor of history at the Berkeley campus of the University of California, became George L. Littlefield Professor of American History at Brown this summer. In this position, he will fill the chair established under the will of the late George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket. The chair has been vacant since the late Prof. James B. Hedges' retirement in 1962.

Professor Dupree has served as a consultant to the Library of Congress, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Academy of Sciences. He has been project director for two National Science Foundation-sponsored studies of science in the federal government and has been active in scientific and historical professional societies.

A native of Texas, Professor Dupree was graduated from Oberlin College with highest honors in 1942, served in the Navy during World War II and, after the war, received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard.

'Dum-dum' at work

When students enumerate some of the things that upset them, one point certain to emerge is that in a technological age, young people feel they are treated as "punched cards controlled by a computer."

Proving, perhaps, that computers can't be all bad, Brown offered for the first time this fall computer instruction to all incoming freshmen. The purpose, says Robert G. Munck '67, director of the BRUTUS Project, is to show freshmen how they may learn to control, instead of being controlled by, the University's IBM 360 computer.

The BRUTUS Project is designed as a time-sharing program through which wider use is made of the computer within the University community. The 360 is a large "third generation" computer with four million bits of core memory and two million bits of disk memory. Affectionately known as "dum-dum," the IBM 360 may be used simultaneously through a number of type-writer terminals scattered around the campus. More terminals are to be added later.

Conversation with the computer is in a language called BRUIN (Brown University Interpreter) which all new students had a chance to learn during freshman week. A first course assumed that the student had no knowledge of computers and required only basic arithmetic and algebra. A second course was for the ever-increasing number of students who enter college with experience in high school courses such as those employing FORTRAN.

When the decision was made to offer use of the computer to all incoming freshmen,

Munck hoped that as many as 300 might sign up, but on a conservative basis he arranged for classroom space seating 250. When all the cards had come back, a whopping 700 freshmen signed up for the course including 95 percent of the incoming class at Pembroke. Munck solved the problem of classroom space by offering the course in shifts, and then accepted philosophically the problem of what he was going to do with 700 eager computer students.

"I don't blame them—it's something I'd sign up for."

"We intend BRUIN to be used by freshmen to do the tedious arithmetic usually done on a slide rule or paper for lab experiments, math problems, balancing bank accounts, or figuring hockey percentages. Those who take the first course should be competent enough to use the computer as a sophisticated desk calculator to compute lab experiments and long columns of figures (like the first month's expenses).

"Those who take the second course may have the computer draw graphs for lab reports, solve equations, and predict soccer scores."

Shares \$4,000 prize

A Brown University physics professor has been named co-winner of the \$4,000 Comstock Prize for research in electricity.

Dr. Leon N. Cooper, a member of the Brown faculty since 1957, shared the 1968 Comstock award with Dr. J. Robert Schrieffer, of the University of Pennsylvania. The two men were among five scientists honored by the National Academy of Sciences.

The Comstock Prize is given every five years for the most important discovery or investigation in electricity, magnetism, or radiant energy.

Drs. Cooper and Schrieffer, along with Dr. John Bardeen of the University of Illinois, developed in 1957 the prevailing theory of superconductivity—the phenomenon by which certain metals, alloys, and chemical compounds lose almost all resistance to conductivity at temperatures approaching absolute zero. Their theory was the first to explain the spectacular properties of superconductors, and the Comstock award was made for Dr. Cooper's development of the prevailing theory.

4 scholars enroll

Brown and Pembroke are among the top five colleges and universities in the nation in the number of Presidential Scholars enrolling this fall.

Four 1968 Presidential Scholars out of a total of 121 selected enrolled at Brown and Pembroke. The total includes a boy and a girl from each state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Americans living abroad, and 15 selected at large. All visited at the White House and received a medal from President Johnson.

The four attending Brown and Pembroke are: Lois I. Abromitis, Middletown, R. I.; Raymond T. Moriyasu, Honolulu; Margaret A. Power, Somerville, Mass.; and Stephanie Ranaghan, Portland, Me.

A Question Of Freedom

When universities are attacked from all sides, freedom needs definition and defense. At the start of an uncertain year, the President talks clearly on both

by Ray L. Heffner

WE BEGIN A NEW academic year in a time of great uncertainty and considerable fear. For years many of us have lived in the conviction that the massive freeze of the Cold War was thawing, that societies which were Communist but in which individual liberty and democratic values could exist were evolving in different ways in different countries, and that with such a Communist world real negotiations leading to limitation of arms and reduction of the pervasive fear of nuclear disaster could take place.

The action of the Soviet Union in occupying Czechoslovakia and in insisting that the popular leaders of that country severely curtail the liberties recently reestablished for the people has caused a sober reappraisal of the *detente* both in America and in Europe. In Biafra thousands of children are starving while peace negotiations are bogged down, and the complete annihilation of the energetic and valiant Ibo people is discussed daily in our papers as a real



PRESIDENT HEFFNER and Senior Fellow and Secretary of the Corporation John Nicholas Brown joined others in the opening convocation procession.

President Heffner's speech, reprinted on these pages, received an unusually warm response at its conclusion from faculty, students, and guests.

possibility if not an absolute certainty. Along the Suez Canal the guns have spoken again, and the real problems of the Middle East seem no nearer solution than they were two years ago.

And while the peace talks get nowhere at Paris, in Viet Nam there continues a tragic war which nobody wants,

which few think that anybody can win, but for which nobody seems to be able to devise a rapid and honorable end. Across the world, then, positions are hardening, or rehardening, or remaining hard, despite the anguish of the victims of war, of ideological dogmatism, and of stubborn national pride.

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In this country as well the battle lines are being drawn—between the radicals and the reactionaries, between the black militants and the die-hard segregationists, between the partisans of Tom Hayden and Jerry Rubin and those of Mayor Daley's police. In the battle of Chicago's streets and parks, it is clear that the major winners were the radical leaders, who succeeded in their objective of causing Chicago officials to rush around like mad dogs, and of provoking unnecessarily brutal and foolish response. Perhaps the Chicago officials also won a little, for they have received some rather frightening emotional support for their actions from ordinary citizens in many parts of the country.

But the clear losers in the Battle of Chicago are the American people as a whole, and especially those of us who believe most strongly that the only hope for justice and for social progress is in a firm commitment to the rule of law—not the catch phrase “law and order” but organic and evolving law which is the servant and the superior of all—of the kids as well as the cops, of the accused criminals as well as the prosecuting attorney, of the bewildered consumer as well as the finance company, of the conscientious objector as well as the draft board.

What an ironic commentary on our times that one cannot even use the word “law” without dissociating himself from the misuse of the term by demagogues! And what a travesty that those who cry out for “law and order” are also attacking the Attorney General of the United States, the Supreme Court, and the able Justice Abe Fortas.

There is danger in this country that polarization into groups of extremists will produce chaos, out of which will come a real dictatorship. The glue that holds our society together seems to be melting, and when this happens many, if not most, of the people will choose a strong man who can restore order, even at the expense of individual liberty and due process. It is time for the believers in an evolving process and system of law to become passionate in its defense—no, in its advocacy as the basis of all civil rights and social change.

But I wish to speak not generally about the closely related matters of law and civil liberty in our society but more specifically about the University. The American university is in a paradoxical situation in 1968. Never have so many well qualified applicants demanded admission; never

has the international prestige of its scholarship been higher; never has the general public so recognized its national importance as an institution. And yet it is under increasing attack, from the right and the left and the center.

It is accused from the left of being part of an interlocking conspiratorial Establishment, along with Big Business and Big Government, united in efforts to perpetuate oligarchical control and frustrate the true needs of students and of the general society.

It is attacked from the right for its tolerance of student protests, but mainly for its basic commitment to freedom of inquiry. There is more than suspicion among the Wallace supporters that the “pointed-heads,” with their excessive belief in liberty, are the source of most of the country's ills.

And then there are many students and members of the general public who believe in the university and want to trust it, but who are vaguely troubled about such matters as professors spending too much time on research and not enough on teaching, or about the relaxation of disciplinary codes, or about the decline of the collegiate institutions they knew or thought they knew 30 years ago.

I do not wish to be defensive about the University, but rather to speak passionately for it, as a dynamic and evolving institution based firmly on fundamental principles, and an institution which is vital for society. The central principle of the university is expressed in the motto of Phi Beta Kappa, *philosophia biou Kubernetes*—“the love of learning is the pilot of life.” Its heart and soul, therefore, is contained in a faculty who are a collection of scholars, of learners and lovers of learning, to whom the youth may freely resort for liberal education and for professional preparation which is informed by the spirit of scholarly inquiry.

For scholarship and for the education which derives from it, freedom is essential—freedom for the scholar to pursue the truth in accord with his own conscience and with the self-imposed restrictions of his own academic discipline, freedom to teach and to publish his findings; for the student, freedom to learn, to express his ideas, and to make mistakes. The Brown charter thus wisely guarantees to all members of the University community “full, free, absolute and uninterrupted liberty of conscience.”

iversity community

nterrupted liberty of conscience.’

Now these truths may seem self-evident, but they are not self-evident to society as a whole and we should remember that the University, insofar as it is an institution with a history and relationships with other institutions and not a Platonic abstraction, exists in society, not apart from it. It exists by a compact with organized society which establishes its independent governance, guarantees its freedom, affirms its general value, and provides in some meas-

ure for its support. The University must thus constantly persuade society that free inquiry and liberal education are so valuable that the essential freedom and independence must be preserved and the essential support provided.

The University must thus constantly sell itself to society. But I think it is a mistake to sell anything other than its essential self. Thus we must persuade society that an institution devoted to the advancement of learning is valu-



*'Brown will tolerate no seizing of University building,
no holding of prisoner of members of t*

able because learning is good in and of itself, and good for the young who come to learn, and good for society. But we should not argue that education is valuable because the holder of a college degree earns more money or adds more to the gross national product, or that pure science is valuable because its derivative technology produces more wealth, or that universities can perform direct services for society other than those closely associated with teaching and learning.

These arguments have little more validity than one based on the entertainment value of athletics. No—we must constantly assay the more difficult task of arguing for the importance of learning itself, not its by-products. Let me return, then, to the question of freedom in the university—absolutely essential to its central purpose but fragile and always requiring definition and defense. The essential freedom is academic freedom—freedom to think and to speak and to write and to publish, freedom to learn and to teach. But there are also certain general freedoms of the citizen which are quite properly cherished in a university—freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, freedom to petition for redress of grievances, freedom to conduct orderly protests even against the university itself.

Increasingly, we are recognizing that students need and deserve certain additional protections and responsibilities—guarantees of due process in proceedings leading to potential suspension or dismissal, involvement in the development of rules concerning their lives.

In this connection I have urged all new students to familiarize themselves with the history of the University Council on Student Affairs, and with the work of the Advisory Committee on Student Conduct, which led to the Council's formation. Especially I urge all to read or re-read my letter of Sept. 18, 1967, which is incorporated in the Guide for Undergraduate Men. This letter was based on the report of a student and faculty committee, which report was wholeheartedly endorsed by the faculty, by student government organizations, and by the Corporation.

The first point in the letter is as follows: "The rights of peaceful assembly, free exchange of ideas, and orderly protest are among the basic rights of all members of a university community. Forms of protest which involve physi-

cal force or physical obstruction, however, have no rightful place in Brown University."

This principle was reaffirmed later in the year by the University Council in its findings in connection with the sit-in at the placement office: "We affirm the policy that there is no place in the University—dedicated as it is and must be to free discussion of ideas and differences of opinion no matter how passionately held—for dissent by physical confrontation."

These statements, representing the will of the entire University community, make it abundantly clear, if anyone had any doubt, that Brown will tolerate no seizing of University buildings, no holding prisoner of members of the University community or guests, no interference with the rights of faculty members to teach or other students to learn. And, lest there be any misunderstanding of my role in such an event, if anyone or any group tries to shut this University down, I must and will do all in my power to see that it remains open.

These principles and their general application are reasonably clear to all. Nevertheless, there remain some possible confusions. Last May I asked the University Council "to examine the question of the possible conflict of personal freedoms when protests occur where University functions are being carried out." The Council has agreed to consider this matter as urgent business this fall. I await their recommendations.

I think, then, that we can begin the academic year with considerable confidence so far as Brown University is concerned, despite our uncertainties about the country and the world. We are a changing, not a static, University community, but one united in our commitment to certain fundamental values which must shape our lives as scholars and govern our interactions. Above all, perhaps, we are an open community; we can speak freely to each other, and debate our differing interpretations of our common purpose.

As the University Council also said last spring, the university is not necessarily the best institution in society, but it is different. "Its uniqueness lies in its function as a center of independent thought. The Council is concerned to protect this function."

So am I. So, I hope, are we all.

*iversity community or guests,
interference with the rights of faculty members
to teach or other students to learn.'*

they don't sing songs anymore



SOCIOLOGY professor Robert von der Lippe urged students to relate their education to today's problems, not to overthrow the system.

COLUMBIA, SORBONNE, Berlin, Brown—sources and directions of new political and religious styles—what does it mean to be a religious man in 1968? A hard and critical look at what's going on in society and the University."

In an era when it has become almost fashionable to take hard looks at every part of society, the above statement describes a conference held early in September for a small number of incoming Brown and Pembroke freshmen.

As an event to help introduce new students to college life, the conference was nothing unique on a full freshman-week schedule. New students attended meetings and colloquiums dealing with the 1968 election, the freshman year in general, risk-taking behavior on the college campus, whether or not society can live without computers, the contemporary novel, the question of whether or not grades are necessary, and others.

Yet this particular conference, labelled "What's Going On?" by the sponsoring University Christian Movement, was different from the usual freshman fare if only because it demonstrated how far campus church-related organizations have departed from the old-time religion days when kids sat around singing songs in the evening after an afternoon recreation period of fun and games. Issues distinguish effective, modern religious organizations from those of the past, said University Christian Movement President Peter Laarman '70, "and we want to provoke freshmen into thinking about those issues now. They will have to face them later."

To accomplish this goal, the UCM, operating under the aegis of the Chap-



STUDENTS listened intently to the dialogue on a variety of problems but failed to speak out until the group of 55 freshmen moved into smaller sessions.

lain's Office, introduced 55 freshmen—a third of them Pembroke—to an interesting, and occasionally bizarre, panel of speakers and group leaders. Issues were at stake, and UCM set out to get students most closely identified with questions of race relations, poverty and other urban problems, the university as a center for change, the Vietnam war, and draft resistance to take part in the discussions.

UCM also asked and got faculty members, representatives of the dean's office, alumni, and upperclassmen representing such campus student groups as the Afro-American Society, the Brown-Providence Summer Project, the Cammarian Club, Brown Youth Guidance, and others to take part.

If the conference was not an artistic success in terms of audience response—Assistant Chaplain Richard Dannenfelser said this was not to be expected for freshmen so soon removed from a high school frame of reference—it did identify most of the issues facing Brown and other universities. The dialogue developed mostly between panelists and incidentally among students during small group sessions, but an overview of the conference had to be that it mirrored much of the student unrest on today's campuses.

At Portsmouth Priory School, where the UCM conference was held on the weekend preceding freshman week, the subjects most passionately debated were the university as a center for change, relations between the races, and the crisis in the cities and what students should do about it. Though mentioned obliquely, the war in Vietnam remained only a specter beneath the surface dialogue. Never stated, though occupying a central role in the discussions, remained the old question: how could the United States get on with solving its critical problems so long as so much of American thinking is occupied with Southeast Asia?

Of all of the subjects discussed over the two days, the most vigorous exchange of ideas between students and faculty members came on the topic of the proper role of the university as an agent for change. There was a division of opinion between some faculty members over whether progress is best accomplished when the university demonstrates effective neutrality or whether it should take firm and public stands on issues. Students who spoke on the subject represented the consistent view that

change is necessary now and that the university, as an entity, cannot be a bystander.

Associate Professor Newell Stultz, recently named assistant to the dean at Pembroke, said he thought the university clearly is a center of change in many ways. He said it is the hope of the university that something happens to students in four years, which, in itself, produces change in society.

"But the interesting issue," he added, "is how the university acts as an agency for change. Does it, as a corporate entity, take positions or does it withdraw as a corporate agency to become an arena in which people are free to seek truth as they see it?"

Professor Stultz said the university, and Brown in particular, does affect society and drew attention to the Brown-Tougaloo program as an example of how the institution consciously brings about change in society. He added that certain university actions have social consequences which the institution sometimes fails to recognize.

"There was an issue on campus two years ago over University investments with Chase Manhattan Bank and Chase Manhattan's involvement with South Africa. It was alleged by some—and I do not agree with that position—that Brown unconsciously has an indirect role in the perpetration of apartheid in South Africa."

Professor Stultz acknowledged that even when the university does nothing, it is frequently charged with supporting the *status quo*, and so the argument is negated that the university plays no role as a center of progress and change in society. But the acting chairman of

the Political Science Department said he had other fears based on the history of American universities.

"It has been a tradition for American universities to minimize their role as an organized institution in favor of effective neutrality so that members of its community—faculty and students—may feel absolutely free to explore and act upon truth as they see it.

"My own fear is that when the university is politicized and pressure placed upon its faculty, students, and administration to take positions on such issues as race relations, the war, and poverty in South Providence, there is a clear danger that this is translated into reduced opportunities for dissident groups individually to pursue freedom of expression for which American universities have traditionally stood. . . . We must be fearful of any rush down the road to commitment for the university as a whole for the threat that poses to basic individual freedoms traditionally supported by American universities."

Philosophy Professor John W. Lenz took another view and said he saw the university clearly as an agency that can and should criticize current society and government as well as their values and priorities in society. He added the modern university is a beacon to society, not a mirror that simply reflects it, and he gave race relations as an example to support his viewpoints.

"Some of us raised the question of bringing to Brown a fairly substantial number of disadvantaged students—black and white—and the answer was: 'We do not want to lower our standards.' This seems to be a negative answer, for I believe the University should

Students felt Brown should not play adult on campus

provide whatever compensatory education is needed to break the chain of discrimination in this country."

Professor Lenz also restated opposition of some students and faculty to the role of ROTC in today's universities and Brown in particular. He said he opposed it because ROTC represented a "restriction and a brake" on the inherent freedom of an institution to move forward, a view shared by Stefan Ostrach '69, chairman of the education committee of the Campus Action Council, who said that both ROTC and the Chase Manhattan questions were examples of how Brown simply mirrored society. Ostrach echoed a complaint voiced by dissident student groups across the nation that American universities are controlled by business executives and that university decisions universally reflect that relationship.

Another student panelist, Brian Blaesser '69, chairman of the Dean's committee on convocations, was more optimistic and said that if nothing else, the American university would bring about change "if only by attrition." He drew attention to another student issue, parietal rules, and said the University should abandon its concept of *in loco parentis* in which it accepts full responsibility for student conduct in living situations.

"This is where the University must take a stand and must be ready to experiment. Living situations are areas where experiments can be conducted in responsibility."

Blaesser agreed that there are problems when the University abandons its role as "the adult on campus" but that the university can deal with these because, even though it abandons some of its function to set rules, it still works in a control situation.

Where the conference drew some brisk exchange from the audience was on the subject of who's in charge when it comes to making decisions on such topics as ROTC, parietals, and the Chase Manhattan controversy. Ostrach



took aim on the ROTC issue specifically and said that the University had bucked the question from committee to committee until it was too late to alter the decision for this year. The rebuttal came from Professor Stultz and from Dean of the College Donald F. Eckelmann, who was an invited observer. Said Stultz:

"It's pretty clear that you have made up your mind on this issue but there are other people in the University who have some responsibility who have not made up their minds and who want more information and time to consider this information. How are we to do business here? Are we to suddenly act on recommendations without investigation in due course?"

Ostrach made it clear that he and other students felt sufficient time had passed and the University's failure to eliminate ROTC simply reflected its "corporate" interests, a statement which brought Dean Eckelmann into the discussion. Said he:

"The basic thing to remember is that any time it wants to, the faculty can kick out a program like ROTC. There are certain legal steps and procedures that must be followed, but you can be

darn sure that if the faculty regarded this kind of thing [as undesirable] things would happen rather quickly.

"The American Association of University Professors looked into this on its own and did not come back, at least at the stage we were in last year, with that kind of recommendation. They felt certain other approaches ought to be pursued now. The point is that this can be changed if the faculty wants to."

Dean Eckelmann's statement led Ostrach to observe that he did not mean that the Brown Corporation was responsible for the ills of society but that there was "corporate" thinking going on which "many university professors share." He added that society has come to the point where it is so complex that it is reduced to the managers and the managed, and that universities are being called upon to produce the managers. Again it was Dean Eckelmann who replied:

"The problem," he said, "is not that the universities are turning out managers, but turning out managers who will have certain value systems that will cause them to use their managerial skills, influence, and position to accomplish certain things. The University over the years is concerned with turning out people who will provoke change and who will give it guidance and direction."

Occupying a great deal of attention from students, faculty, and invited guests was the matter of race relations, an area in which most of the participants felt universities had no choice about neutrality. Here, the panelists, several of them black people, debated the proper ways to achieve better relations between the races and arrived at no clear conclusions except that time and the failure to act decisively worked against the easing of tension.

In the opening session, the UCM offered a film *Nothing But A Man* and set up a reactor panel to discuss it. Chaired by one of five participating clergymen, the Rev. Philip McKean, a Congregational minister currently doing graduate work at Brown, the panel had among its members Assistant Professor Robert von der Lippe, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Mrs. Ann Souza, former director of the Rhode Island Chapter of CORE, John Reynolds, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and William Brown, who has been working in the Providence community with young high school drop-outs.



GRADUATE STUDENT the Rev. Herbert Edwards said he was upset by "nostalgia over a day that never was when there was law and order, and cooperation between the races. When you ask them what era that was, they are hard-pressed to tell you."

While the panel disagreed about many aspects of the problem of race relations, virtually all of its members agreed—as did those who followed the next day—that the poverty program was not achieving the goals set for it by governmental leaders. Mrs. Souza said the poverty program "is a beauty on paper" but that "while 10 people fight over one job, someone else walks off with the gravy." She encouraged students to work in the Providence community and said that the most beneficial work had to be done within the white—not the black—community.

"People don't riot," she said, "simply to raise hell; people are rebelling and they will continue to do so because black people aren't turning their cheek anymore. If you want to work to correct this, work in the white community and convince them that the black kids on the streets are not their enemies."

Professor von der Lippe added that education relates "to what is going on, which does not mean you go out and overthrow the system. It does mean that you don't forget the problem and that you work within the system to cor-

rect it." He drew examples, which brought the first response from freshmen in the audience, that show where efforts to correct race relations and the poverty program have worked. And Chaplain Dannenfelser said he felt the conference was an example of how work within the system could be successful "if only because three black people have come here tonight and taken a great deal of time to explain their position."

One freshman offered that he had gone through a series of changes in thinking in recent years. He said he first reacted to the problem by feeling guilty

because he was white "until I came to the realization that it was not a black-white problem but a human problem."

Another student who had supported Senator Eugene McCarthy's candidacy for president said that if black people can't seem to get things accomplished "remember that white people can't either." He added that what he feared had now happened was the development of a polarized society in which "everyone thinks they are right instead of accepting people as they are and begin to solve the problem by working from there. I even understand Governor Wallace, am willing to accept him for what he is and to get on with trying to correct the problem."

The range of these and other topics, and the broadly based views of those who participated in the UCM's third conference, made it clear that this event was a far cry from a Sunday School picnic. And there will be questions in the minds of some whether, at this early stage in their college career, it is good to expose freshmen to student activists and the like who speak in the current cliché of "restructuring society." The UCM defense, if one is needed, is Peter Laarman's statement that these are issues which freshmen will face regardless of which campus they are on.

In small group sessions, in some cases chaired by campus activists, freshmen listened intently and took part in the discussions more freely than they did during panel discussions. It was clear that some would adopt the activist philosophy and others would not. It was as one freshman from New York state said in reply to an ardent activist:

"Why should I listen to you when you seem bent on destruction?"

Another activist said that he had the idea of going to Canada to begin a new community, not to evade the draft but to begin a new society—that is if he could get someone else to go with him. The reply this time came from another upperclassman, who asked acidly: "This is confrontation?"

*Public schools and the
disadvantaged:*

Breakdown, USA

by Rodger L. Hurley '61

ONLY THOSE who are emotionally barren and intellectually vapid are unaware of the present American crisis. Fathers are pitted against sons in a generational clash; the lower middle class despises the other classes; the peace-niks fight the warmongers; schisms divide conservative and liberal, traditional and progressive; and whites and blacks kill one another. The blurred, psychedelic view we have of this grotesque scene is largely unintelligible. So few relevant traditions and values guide us. Events take place quickly and savagely. We have no answer to the question: *Why?* As a community of people, we do not know where we are going.

There is an issue area—the juxtaposition of enormous American resources against the stupidity of their use—which is intertwined with almost all the strands of the current dilemma and which can provide us with partial understanding and a partial prescription for averting total breakdown. I do not offer a panacea; my perspective will stir up antagonism.

There is not a human-like correlation between the resources of America and its use of these resources, especially with regard to the impoverished, black and white. It is not human that we are crazed with a desire for more and more unnecessary material goods, that the very rich are almost totally free of paying taxes, that we are obsessed with putting missiles on the moon and having more over-kill than the Reds at the same time we have a minimal interest in eradicating hunger and degradation and misery in our homeland. The disparity between what we could do to make America livable for all of us and what we in fact do—and the knowledge of this distortion—is at the heart of the American crisis.

The exemplification of the American disinterest in poverty is represented in the institutions designed to serve the poor but which do not. Indeed these institutions frequently augment the suffering. This failure to provide service is not limited to one institution but is true for them all—health, housing, welfare, transportation, food assistance programs, employment training, and education. The scope of institutional failure is so extensive and profound that it is repressed and compartmentalized by the uninitiated. It has been said that “American institutions cannot be that inadequate; it must be the people.”



RODGER L. HURLEY, with two other Brown graduates, recently published a book relating poverty and mental retardation. Further biographical information and a review of the book appears on Page 19.

But the failure can be documented in each case, and I use as an example the public school system.

The Answer Rests with the Larger Society

It is beyond contention that disadvantaged children are failing massively in the public school system. Often a graduate from a ghetto high school is unable to read a daily newspaper or compute well enough to understand interest charges on credit buying. A major study in Chicago, which has implications for any huge U.S. city, indicates that almost half the welfare recipients tested are functionally illiterate although they have finished grammar school or higher. Many other studies indicate the same conclusions. The statistics on drop-outs from the underclass are staggering, often reaching 20 and 30 per cent of the student body. And many of these are children with good minds and normal IQ's; the system is not drawing to it and educating the very children that it evaluates as good educational material.

A more graphic insight into the failure of the public school was provided by Horace Mann Bond, who noted that it takes 12,672 fathers who are professional, technical workers and the like to produce one National Merit Scholar; a child whose father is a laborer, excluding farmers or miners, has one chance out of 3,581,370. Unless one can attribute these rather startling statistics to inferior intellectual abilities of the lower class, the explanation must lie beyond the student and in the school and the larger society. This interpretation is reinforced by an estimate made in the *Harvard Educational Review* that a worker's child in the U.S.S.R. has twice as good a chance of going to college as his counterpart in the U.S. Educational advancement is a question of national priorities.

The manner in which disadvantaged students fail in the public schools is an indictment of the system. The longer the child stays in school the greater the disparity becomes between his reading and arithmetic levels and those of children who are of

a higher socio-economic class. The gap is minor or non-existent in the first, second and third grades but often is two, three and even four years by junior high. And this process of academic retrogression is not a phenomenon limited to a particular state or region of the country. Statistics document its existence in just about every large American city.

The school is inhospitable to the impoverished child because his parents frequently have no control over its policies. The organization and composition of the school board and the school guarantee that this is so. As Goodwin Watson has noted, the public school system is a curious creature: A school board composed largely of upper class and upper middle class people directs it, a staff of middle class teachers teach in it, and at least in the urban areas, lower class children attend it.

In Education, the Poor Are Powerless

In a macroscopic view, power is an essential element in the world of education. Power in these circumstances can be defined as social importance, financial resources, and knowledge of the political and educational machinery—all of which the poor do not have. There are always pronouncements from educators that all parents are invited to express their points of view and their grievances, yet it is no quirk of fate that the lower class parent receives less consideration than others. Social manner, style of dress, and sense of authority are signals that the educator can interpret at a glance and use to his advantage. The poor lack the weapons with which to fight back.

In general, professional educators have felt that the control of the educational apparatus was in the proper hands—namely, their own or those of similar philosophical disposition. It is my observation that the members of school boards represent the “pillars of the community,” are conservative, and through cooperation with professional educators subtly and sometimes not so subtly insure that membership is “moderate and circumspect.” This kind of atmosphere, protected by broad socio-economic influence, is threatening to people of all classes; it is especially threatening to the poor. For this and other reasons the poor have no place on school boards or in the class room.

Unless the voice of the impoverished gains some authority it is highly questionable that there can ever be real equality of opportunity in education. Educational conflicts inevitably arise, and the low socio-economic status parent must have the power to counterbalance the interests of others. There are limited resources available for education and there are always hard choices to be made: Should more money be spent on remedial programs for the retarded and for Head Start, or for enriched programs for the advanced student? It is utopian to believe that an upper class board of education will consistently insure that the disadvantaged child will have the same chance to succeed as his more affluent peers. Board members, with all the prejudices and idiosyncrasies of other human beings, will probably always believe that some children are more equal than others.

The public education system is filled with educational practices that defeat the disadvantaged child; one such practice is the grouping or tracking of students on the basis of their supposed “learning abilities.” Because of the paucity of middle class educational experience with the disadvantaged child prior to entering first grade, it is he who is placed in the lowest, slow learning grades. Low tracking and poverty are almost synonymous. Over a period of a grammar school education not more than 10 to 15 per cent of the children are able to break out of their track and move up. Tracking does not take

cognizance of the psychological damage that can result from being considered intellectually inferior—it mires the child in failure. A tracked child best expresses the anguish that results:

“It really don't have to be the tests, but after the tests, there shouldn't be no separation for the classes. Because, as I say again, I felt good when I was with my class, but when they went and separated us—that changed us. That changed our ideas, our thinking, the way we thought about each other, and turned us to enemies toward each other—because they said I was dumb and they were smart.”

Curricula materials, especially books, used in depressed area schools introduce another variable that inhibits the intellectual growth of disadvantaged students. Books are important educational tools: if they are appealing to the child they serve as a stimulus to explore other ideas written by other people. If the content of the books is uninteresting or, even worse, psychologically disturbing, it may markedly and permanently impair the child's natural desire to read and to learn. It is a severe indictment of educators across the country that they have not dealt with this problem as it affects the impoverished child.

It should be mentioned that as recently as the 1930's and 1940's, some of the readers and texts used in public schools are blatantly bigoted. One can only imagine the discomfort suffered by a black child reading of the black man depicted as a “Sambo,” or “an ugly black person with thick lips, broad nose, and sloping forehead, with a ring in his nose—a savage.” Although this kind of racist material probably has not been completely eliminated, it is certainly true that the percentage of texts that are openly racist has diminished greatly.

New Texts Offer New Problems

The replacements for such texts, however, are almost to the same degree “silent destroyers” of the intellectual potential of disadvantaged students, both black and white. The more modern readers simply avoid dealing with any subject that is related to the impoverished background or experience of the student receiving the education. By omission, these texts suggest that poverty and slum life in America do not exist. This creates frustration and anxiety for the reader. Does everybody but us live in a beautiful, white house with a picket fence and a manicured lawn? Is there no one else who is poor and lives in a tenement as we do? And not only is life depicted as a smiling, fair-skinned, suburban utopia but when reference is made to a person of another culture or skin color, he is often pictured as a subordinate, inferior individual.

More important in education than the content of the texts or any other single variable is the quality of the teacher. As Plato said, “I maintain that everyone of us should seek out the best teacher he can find, first for ourselves, and then for the youth, regardless of expense or anything.” But despite the fact that because of cultural deprivation the children of the poor need competent teachers more than anyone else, a commitment on the part of teachers to educate the poor is largely non-existent. Many certified teachers simply will not go to ghetto areas such as Harlem, the Central Ward in Newark, or the rural areas in West Virginia. If they do go, they leave for a more prosperous school district as soon as possible.

No one can ignore the extra demands that are made of a teacher in a slum school. There is a most serious problem of discipline in the class room; there is a question of personal safety when the school day is over, and these two factors only introduce the general turmoil with which the teacher must cope. But the question asked of the school and the society re-



High turnover of teachers deepens problems of discipline and motivation; for the impoverished child, it is a chapter in the passing parade of faces

mains the same. Have we not the human resources to educate the disadvantaged children of America when we send Peace Corps volunteers to nations on the other side of the world and at the same time orbit astronauts in the heavens? Yet the problem of finding trained, professional teachers for the depressed area schools is getting worse. For example, teacher vacancies in New Jersey have increased 10 per cent in the last year.

High Turnover Hampers Learning

If the depressed area school systems cannot attract and hold certified teachers, then who does cover the class room? To insure that there are enough teachers present at least to maintain order, substitutes are hired. Depressed area schools always have more than their share of uncertified and substitute teachers. And a school with a high percentage of substitute teachers is almost sure to be one in which there are grave problems. Provisional teachers frequently are paid low salaries, have no tenure, no pay credit for time served, no insurance or retirement benefits, very little professional status and, perhaps most importantly, they have little obligation to remain. Because of inexperience, lack of training, irresolution, and for a number of other unfortunate reasons, they quit almost as soon as they arrive. There are reports of between 10 and 20 teachers coming and going in poverty area class rooms in one year.

High teacher turnover heightens the problems of disciplining the child and motivating him to learn. It is impossible for a teacher to develop teacher-student rapport in a short period of time; each changing face indicates to the impoverished child that no one is really interested in him. The disadvantaged student expressly requires a stable, meaning-giving relationship with the same teacher to counter the instability of home life. One teacher in Harlem emphasizes this point in a general analysis of the student-teacher crisis in the slums:

"Some classes are taught regularly by substitutes, thus duplicating rather than countering the instability of homes where

aunts and grandmothers appear seriatim to take on the care of younger children; at the end of the day the teachers charge for the exits, some to moonlight jobs, others to the safety of a better neighborhood, and at the end of each term several always announce that they've had it, and off they go to the suburbs. To function at all, such a system requires subterfuge; the pretense that the sick are well, that the rebellious are docile, and that massive stagnation is progress."

There are other dimensions to the student-teacher breakdown in the ghetto. The inability of teachers to alter their methods of teaching to the needs, interests and learning styles of their students is another contributory factor in the ghetto student's failure. The teacher should always meet the student, regardless of his socio-economic background, and on his intellectual and emotional level and somewhat on his terms. Teachers often lack this ability because they have not been trained properly. It is reasonable to assume that children of the ghetto have to be taught differently from middle class children, but as confusing as it may appear, teacher training programs at most universities suggest that all children are the same. Kids are kids.

Teachers Often Lack Background

Another deficiency that stems from inadequate education of teachers is their ignorance of the cultural and ethnic background of their students. There are very few middle class Americans who know much about blacks and Puerto Ricans; however, the ignorance of teachers is far more damaging, at least to the students. It is accurate to say that the vast majority of depressed area teachers have never taken even a single course about the contributions of the black man in American history, for example. We should not be surprised by the lack of communication between ghetto teacher and pupil.

Teacher discrimination against disadvantaged children is another variable that contributes to the stunting of intellectual growth of students in depressed area schools. To quantify the frequency of this phenomenon is impossible, but it is prevalent. Teacher education is second-rate and does little to dull bigotry. Moreover, teachers generally come from the lower middle class which is considered to be the most prejudiced strata of a rather stridently biased and racist society. Finally, current educational literature is full of instances of teacher prejudice in depressed area schools.

Bias against students takes a number of different forms. It is sad to note that there are many examples of teachers who are not free of blatant, ethnic bigotry, but in many instances teacher discrimination is not centered on race or ethnicity but rather on the socio-economic class distinction between teacher and student. Many teachers are anxious and insecure about their recently earned status. They find relief from this uneasiness in a rather arid, civil service type mentality which seems to pervade public teacher philosophy. "If you do what you're told and lead a quiet respectable life you can enjoy a relatively prosperous, secure existence."

In the classroom this philosophy is transformed into discrimination against children who do not conform to a middle class model. These children threaten the teacher's security and her value orientation. Naturally the disadvantaged child, coming to the school from an entirely different set of circumstances, fights the teacher's approach. An illustration of class prejudice is the demand of the teacher that the student conform to her idea of proper hair style or dress, both of which are irrelevant to the process of education. Again the child ex-

presses his feelings most aptly:

"The teachers would start on the hair and go on down on the dress. 'Cause I was getting this scene a lot of times. Telling me to get a haircut . . .

" 'No I'm sorry. I don't need one.'

'Why don't you get a haircut?'

' . . . I wear my hair the way I want!'"

The most insidious form of discrimination, which infects perhaps the majority of depressed area teachers, is the belief, often unexpressed, sometimes unconscious, that while the impoverished black or Mexican American child may be equal in

potential to others, the cultural deprivation he has endured cannot be overcome. There are numerous ways this discrimination is communicated to the child, such as through patronization or condescension, but the central idea is that the child is incapable of learning at the pace of more fortunate children. The teacher resigns himself to the child's failure.

When a young child is told either directly or through the general attitude of the teacher that he is not intelligent, the child will often internalize the denigration and begin behaving as if he were, in fact, stupid. A common term for this phenomenon is the "self-fulfilling prophecy." Until recently the evidence that the teacher's estimate of the child's ability could

A review: *This is more than a book for professionals*

Poverty and Mental Retardation: A Causal Relationship, by Rodger L. Hurley, '61; published by the State of New Jersey, Department of Institutions and Agencies, Division of Mental Retardation, Planning and Implementation Project, Trenton.

THIS small paperbound volume was received from Rodger Hurley with the following explanatory notes which I feel are of considerable interest to Brown alumni. Rodger first notes that credit is due to Norman Loewenthal, '66, for the chapters which he wrote on welfare, health, and the migrants contained in this volume, and to the author's wife, Anne Hollinshead Hurley, M.A. '66, for her essay on Newark.

In addition, however, Hurley comments that "It is crucially important that the well-to-do who graduate from schools such as Brown are aware of the conditions that others have to endure in our society. It is especially important that Brown men understand that the conditions of poverty are so intense that human growth is stunted . . . that intellectual development in the way we usually think of it . . . never takes place."

These are strong words, but ones with which this reviewer is in hearty agreement. We have been involved in similar endeavors here in the state of Rhode Island and our findings confirm and support those which Rodger Hurley presents in this timely, well-written and well-documented volume.

For two reasons, however, the general public is unlikely to read *Poverty and Mental Retardation*. The first because the volume is free of charge and as a consequence will not appear in the corner paperback bookshop. (Mr. Hurley tells us that copies can be obtained by writing to the N. J. Division of Mental Retardation, 135 Hanover St., Trenton.) The second reason is stated in the foreword to the effect that "it is addressed chiefly to professional workers" in mental retardation. This reviewer feels that it is most unfortunate that these two factors will militate against its



THE HURLEYS

Brunonians at work in Jersey

broad circulation.

Mr. Hurley begins by stating that the book's "fundamental premise is that a causal relationship between poverty and inferior performance exists: it is a relationship so insidious and so strong as to constitute a major source of damage to human potential in this country." The focus throughout the book is on the state of New Jersey. This in no way limits the applicability of the findings presented in this small volume to New Jersey, however. The kinds of deprivation created by poverty in American society will result in similar mental retardation regardless of whether that poverty takes place in Newark, Chicago, or Seattle.

The first two chapters of the book are primarily concerned with reviewing what is known of the relationship between poverty and mental retardation. The third and fourth chapters are the heart of the book where Hurley documents convincingly and thoroughly the effects of poverty on social and psycho-

logical structures in poor societies . . . and thus on the individuals who are forced to live under these conditions in America. The work in this section adds another strong chapter to the growing literature on the destructive effects of poverty on family stability and, as a consequence, on the environments in which succeeding generations of Americans are reared.

In the fourth chapter in particular the relationship between public education and retardation is emphasized. Here the facts of poverty become manifest in the "life styles" of children from poor neighborhoods. These styles of dress and speech and mannerism become symbols for denigrating reactions and strongly biased attitudes by many in authority in the education systems. The result is a downward spiral of achievement by children who come from poor neighborhoods. They look poor, they speak poor, they act poor, and lo and behold, because they seem to fit in this category so well, they behave poorly on academic tasks. This "self-fulfilling prophecy" is one of the most costly social phenomena currently occurring in American society. The remainder of the book is concerned with demonstrating the failure of various social institutions to deal adequately, if at all, with the problem of poverty and its pervasive effect upon the minds and spirits of the young.

This is a very fine book and *not* just for professionals. It is important reading for responsible Americans and for parents who live and participate in American communities.

ROBERT VON DER LIPPE

Professor von der Lippe is a member of Brown's Department of Sociology and Anthropology; he is also a Resident Fellow at Pembroke. Rodger Hurley was familiarly known as "Reeb" when he was covering the backboards for Stan Ward's teams a few years back. He has done graduate work at Rutgers and is now on the staff of the Twentieth Century Fund, New York City.

affect learning was garnered through personal observation and sociometric tests. Indirect evidence was also available from experiments that indicated that rats performed better when their handlers were erroneously told that they were bred for intelligence. This was, of course, inconclusive.

Harvard psychologist Robert A. Rosenthal, however, has dramatically documented the fact that children do well when the teacher believes the child to be bright. He purposely led teachers in a San Francisco elementary school to believe that certain students had been evaluated by I.Q. tests and were found to be on the verge of an academic "spurt ahead." In fact, the children were chosen at random and were in no way different from other children in the school. After one year of experiencing the self-fulfilling prophecy, the so-called "spurters" showed higher I.Q. gains than the student body control group; I.Q. gain of 12.22 points as compared with 8.42.

Even more noticeable gains were registered later. The I.Q. of the spurters increased 27.4 points in the first grade and 16.6 in the second, as contrasted with control group advancement of 12 points and seven points respectively. It is most significant to note further that of the Mexican-American children who were cited as spurters, those who had no striking Mexican features showed higher gains than other spurters who did.

Clearly, if teachers believe children are intelligent they will transmit this to them, and it will inspire intelligence. Conversely, on the basis of past socio-metric research and the fact that children are so sensitive to teacher expectations, if a teacher acts toward children as if they are dolts, many will begin to act that way.

Facilities Contribute to the Problem

The inequality of educational opportunity goes far beyond the variables already mentioned. The educational plant and educational facilities of the disadvantaged are also inferior and unsatisfactory. The Coleman Report of 1966 for the Northeast region of the United States, at the elementary school level, indicates, for example, that the black students is disadvantaged in terms of the age of the main school building, average number of pupils per class room, number of schools with a gym or cafeteria, whether or not the school has a sufficient number of text books or a central school library. This pattern of inequality continues in high school and includes, beyond almost all the factors already mentioned, less access to physics, biology and language laboratories, absence of an infirmary and a full-time librarian, texts over four years of age, and fewer library books per pupil. Although this data was stated in terms of the disadvantaged position of black children, the inequality of educational facilities is a problem that transcends racial demarcations.

The Newark, N. J. schools are a good example of the inadequate facilities the impoverished endure. The school buildings in Newark are obsolete. Thirty-one of the 75 schools were built prior to 1900. The oldest building still being used was built in 1851, and the bulk of the remaining buildings were built between 1900 and 1930. Beyond the fact that the buildings are old, unhealthy, and unsafe, there is an appalling lack of space per pupil; many children have to study in auditoriums, cellars and other rooms not designed as class rooms. At present, despite intensive crowding, the elementary schools lack space for 9,000 children. The only alternative is to put children on part-time sessions. The Newark situation is duplicated in Chicago, New York and elsewhere.

This description of the crustacean-like nature of the public education system and how it assists in imprisoning the impoverished in the American underclass is a very limited one. Certainly it is not the whole story of academic stultification of the poor and, despite the fact that education is the key to upward mobility, this institution alone is not responsible for the permanent cycle of poverty that exists. All the American institutions serving the impoverished need massive structural change. Technically, we have the talent and the financial resources to eradicate poverty overnight. What we lack is an understanding of the causes of poverty in America and a will to do something about it.

There Is Security in Traditions

Our institutions are, to a major degree, a reflection of the sterile thinking characteristic of the dialogue over the whole range of crises that were noted earlier. We have allowed the institutions to develop and function in the particular way they have because we have known no better. As a people we have been sucked into a materialistic vortex with such force that we have forgotten what material things can do for those who have nothing, and what they do for those who have everything.

Simultaneous with the national race for the buck has been a halt in our intellectual maturation. We have become hung up on the necessity of glorifying a consensus, middle-class American image of ourselves and we have turned inward to find security in traditions, values and a life style that are timid and uninspiring. The length of the hair of our youth and the style of their dress evoke considerably more passion than do children starving to death in Biafra. The "insolence" and the "radicalism" of Malcolm X makes anathema a man who was a great leader and a gentle, rational human being. As our capacities to serve and to create have increased a thousand fold, our will to do so has shrunk.

We have become nationally impotent because our thinking is controlled by the prejudices and half-truths of the past. They have become ingrained in the American character. We are so hooked on the Puritan, Protestant ethic that we perceive financial success as a function of spiritual goodness and personal motivation.

Conversely we believe that lack of capitalistic success is a function of the inferiority of the individual. We get psychic gratification from the belief that those of lower status deserve their lot because they are inferior. In our relations with people of other nations, we envision hordes of envious, surreptitious foreigners waiting to pounce on us at the slightest sign of weakness. Devoid of a sense of adventure with what we have accomplished and learned and what we can do in the future, we are engulfed by the fear that we will lose what we have. Our thinking is arid, and the perimeters of the thinking process are rigid and circumscribed.

America is not convulsed solely by an aberration of the intellect; rather, too many of us have become emotionally stunted. As our control over the environment has grown we have not renewed our understanding of the relationship that we have to all other men on the earth. Too many of us no longer feel the hunger and the pain of others. Too few of us cry out in anguish at the horrors that are perpetrated every day. Why starvation in Mississippi? Why the slums of Watts and South Side Chicago and Boston? Why 30 or 40 million wasted Americans in the midst of plenty?

This is the most ominous sign. Where does a nation go when a majority of its people do not care about the human things?

Up Tight, Up Top



AS IF IN SEARCH of divine guidance, an air controller at New York's Kennedy Airport glances at sophisticated equipment that helps him keep track of planes in the air. Yet in spite of new equipment, airports like JFK

are what one pilot described as: "two-gallon airports with three gallons of airplanes." Improvements are on the way, and the author talks about some of them in the article below.

By A. F. Gonzalez, Jr. '52

THINGS ARE UP TIGHT, up top. The nation's airlines are tangled in a Gordian knot. "I've been around airports for 23 years and this is the worst I've ever seen," groans one airline official at J.F.K.

The problem's nationwide but particularly concentrated in the so-called Golden Triangle between Washington, Chicago and New York City. It reaches crisis proportions in the "Bird Cage"—that plane-packed chunk of sky over metropolitan New York's Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark airports. Even in an airplane today, life is just the same as it is with the nation's highways, beaches and supermarket checkout counters—one long, waiting-in-line traffic jam.

The problem peaked catastrophically this summer as thousands of planes were delayed, stacked up, prevented from taking off and landing due to a giant traffic jam in the skies. Passengers fumed as the planes circled endlessly in landing patterns. Terminals were packed with passengers and expressways leading to the airports clogged with cars. Airports resembled giant jet-liner graveyards, scores of idling airplanes standing alongside runways stretching for miles, waiting, in elephant-like procession, to take off.

One frustrated passenger decided to drive from Chicago to Detroit and almost beat the plane he was to have taken. A Soviet airliner, making a historic first Moscow-to-New York flight, circled aimlessly over New York for 90 minutes before finding room in the landing pattern in which to set down. Pilots, talking to passengers from cockpits, described a typical three-hour flight plan as "two to get there and one to circle."

Perhaps the most frustrated passengers of all were those coming to Kennedy from Europe. A number of planes circled for hours and then ran low on gas. They were diverted to

Newark, landed and refueled. But passengers were not allowed off because Newark has inadequate customs facilities. So they were kept aboard until the planes were refueled and then took off to circle for several more hours before finally landing at J.F.K. Groaned one passenger, "It's a little ridiculous to spend five hours going from Newark to Kennedy by jet." Another victim complained "It's not too bad when you're diverted to Boston or Montreal because you're still a long way from New York. But when you know you could get out and take a taxi and be home in 30 minutes, it's aggravating."

The problem is acute. Says Frank Puglisi, the Federal Aviation Authority spokesman for the Manhattan region, "Air traffic in the New York area has definitely reached the crisis stage both on the ground and in the air." Total single day air movements at Kennedy have reached a 5,900 plane record—and the climb seems destined to continue. Nationwide, the number of plane movements has jumped an average of 12.6 per cent annually for the past three years. Looking at all this traffic on the radar screens of the tower controller, the streams of airplanes resemble cars on two parkways heading for a single exit. Traffic is heavy and appears as if the two lanes of bumper-to-bumper expressway traffic were trying to squeeze into a single-lane exit—the airport runway.

And if the runway is jam-packed now, it promises to get even more crowded in the weeks and months to come. Every 10 days, 13 new commercial jets take off to join 2,600

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already in the air over U.S. soil. Chicago, which put 8.7 million passengers on planes in 1965, will process an estimated 16 million by 1970. Los Angeles, which had six million air passengers three years ago, will have 11 million two years hence.

Explains Secretary of Transportation Boyd in Washington, the problem of aviation congestion is like the "physical law of the queueing principle. Take a piece of pipe and assume the capacity of one marble a second. Drop one marble every two seconds, and it goes through like greased lightning. Drop one marble a second and it goes through like greased lightning. Drop them through at 99/100 of a second though and you've got your hands full of marbles and nothing will move."

When they get their hands full of marbles, the nation's airlines find themselves losing money hand over fist. Delays cost them \$50 million in 1967. In the Golden Triangle this year, losses are running as high as \$1 million a day. Eastern Airlines says circling adds as much as \$450,000 a month to its gasoline bill. In a single day, Mohawk Airlines lost 77 hours in takeoff and landing delays, at a cost of \$150 an hour for fuel, salaries and meals for passengers.

The leading airline spokesman striving to bring sanity and a little light into this complex aerial traffic jam has been Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr., '32, president of TWA and Chancellor of Brown University. "Not only is the quality of service to the public seriously impaired," he says, "but the increase in costs to the airlines attributable to this congestion is staggering. Most carriers are currently being subjected to excessive costs totaling many thousands of dollars a day."

Tillinghast has led the fight to have all the nation's airlines attempt to solve the problem in unison. "The airlines, the government and the public face a crisis in air transportation, unequaled save for strikes, in our nation's history," he says. "In our opinion, no airline acting alone can hope to solve a small fraction of this problem."

Tillinghast has suggested shifting rush-hour flights to outlying terminals and, drastically, to end rush hours by changing schedules. He also suggests that fares be differentiated, passengers flying at the peak hours having to pay more than those who fly at non-traffic jam times.

He agrees with many experts that a major solution to the New York area problem is a new airport. But he insists that this solution is remote and cannot be relied on to solve today's problems.

"All of us in the industry are agreed on the vital need for a new airport to serve the New York metropolitan area and on the fact that action must be taken as soon as possible to select the site and an authorized construction company," he says. "We all recognize that it would be at least seven years before such an airport could be put into operation. It is obvious that an airport which cannot be available before 1975 at the earliest, cannot solve the problems of 1968."

Besides pilots and passengers, the men who are taking the brunt of responsibility for sorting out this giant aerial traffic jam are the nation's air-traffic controllers. These more than 13,000 air-traffic specialists, backed up by some 7,000 electronic maintenance technicians, operate a system which keeps planes from colliding with one another, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, operating in 340 terminals and 27 air traffic control centers scattered across the U.S.A.

These men, sitting around ghostly green radar scopes in semi-dark rooms, keep an eye on every jet transport in the sky. They give planes priorities for taking off and landing,



THIS IS the watch-supervisor and flow-controller positions at the New York Center, which coordinates with all terminals in the New York Flight Center Advisory Area and with adjacent domestic and oceanic control centers.

setting up what they call a "string of beads," planes following one another out onto the runway, up through the skies and finally down into a landing pattern. When the planes get too close together and begin to bunch up, they are sent into holding patterns—"spinning" the aircraft, as some controllers call the circling of planes. Over New York alone, there are 11 basic holding patterns used to stack up air traffic trying to get into the area's three airports.

A pilot can get out of circling and "jump" the line by coming on the radio to report an emergency—low fuel or something similar. He'll get immediate priority to land—but an FAA official will be waiting on the ramp to check the nature of the difficulty. "Pilots used to play games but not anymore," says one controller.

The controllers are on radio constantly, talking 300 words a minute into the earphones of a dozen or more pilots taking instructions from them overhead. As the planes fly from area to area, they are passed electronically from controller to controller with a crisp "Good day, sir" to each pilot as he leaves. "We never say goodbye. It's such a final expression," deadpans a controller.

The work is hairy and hectic. Shudders one mid-West controller, "It can be pure torture; sometimes after all these planes come at you, you just sit there and shake."

The nation's air-traffic controllers are over-worked, under-paid and under-staffed, and this contributes mightily to the traffic jam in the skies. Most are working 10 hours a day, a compulsory six-day week, with life and death responsibilities on their shoulders all the time.



occurred in 1958 when three radar controllers in Washington saw two planes collide on their radar scope, with 11 people dying in the wreckage. The control supervisor went home and suffered a complete mental breakdown, needing 11 months of psychiatric treatment to restore him to normalcy. He left controlling and now has a desk job. The second controller also left the profession. The third man, Charles Floyd, never again watched a radar screen and brooded about the disaster for five long years. Eventually, his two little girls, aged three and four, found him in his bedroom with three empty barbiturate bottles beside him, dead of suicide.

Says one controller, "These days, the first thing I do when I get home is to drink two beers so fast that they don't even know they've been in a glass."

Says a controller union organizer, "The government has limited airline pilots' flying time to 80 hours a month to avoid undue risk which might arise from fatigue. Yet the controller, who faces fatigue problems similar to, and sometimes greater than the pilot's, usually works a six-day, 48-hour week, and sometimes, here in New York, has neither scheduled lunch or rest period."

In many respects, a controller's job is similar to an airline captain's. He has to pass a similar physical and keep away from alcohol for eight hours before duty. Yet while the captain pulls down close to \$40,000 a year for 85 flying hours a month, the controller works 48 hours a week plus poorly paid overtime for a basic \$12,000 salary.

The long hours and low pay don't make the controller's personal routine very happy. "It is hard on the social life,"

Recently, organized into a new union, the controllers have been slowing down takeoffs and landings, attempting to space planes out more safely than in the past. Whether it's a semi-strike, or slowdown, or a reversion to safer flying is a matter of debate. Say the controllers through John F. Maher, a coordinator, "We can't go back to the situation we had. It was quite unsafe." He adds, however, that the controllers are "quite willing to break our backs for the next year or two—we'll have to—if there is some indication that there is some relief on the horizon."

Interestingly enough, the pilots are on the controller's side. Said one United Airlines captain, "Any time they talk safety, they talk right. This is not a public-be-damned thing; you have to educate people somehow." Speaking of J.F.K. he adds, "This is a two-gallon airport with three gallons of airplanes. You have to spread the traffic around the clock and not concentrate it."

Hunched over their radar scopes, most controllers smoke incessantly. Says Kenneth T. Lyons, president of the National Association of Government Employees, "Air traffic controllers are flunking physicals at an alarming rate. Heart problems and failing eyesight are two of the chief causes. These are young men, about 31 on the average. There is also a high incidence of ulcer cases and the number of divorces is fantastic."

Not long ago, a 32-year-old controller in Kansas City keeled over with a fatal heart attack while on the job. "Considering he had to have a stringent physical before being hired, you have to think it was the job and not a problem he had previously," says George Kriske, an official of the controller's organization.

A dramatic example of the strain these men labor under



A MESSAGE on the display panel tells controllers that Flight 087, estimated at 1936 hours at 900 feet, is now over JFK. This is an inbound position, busiest of all control sectors.

one controller explained recently, "and you don't see the kids very often when you're working nights. I worked 25 hours overtime last week because we're so short of men."

"One of the bad social effects is that a controller talks all day," comments a government official. "When he gets home, he doesn't feel like talking for a while and a wife has to understand that."

Adding to the controllers' woes is that fact that some of the equipment they are forced to use is obsolete. Men in the New York area are anxious to get rid of two bad radar units at Palermo, N. J. and Benton, Pa., which malfunction frequently and are not due to be replaced until next summer. "We live in constant fear that these things will go out," says one controller. To add to the confusion, recently, a shears-wielding workman accidentally sliced through a radar cable at J.F.K., isolating the control tower and stopping all takeoffs and landings for 17 minutes.

Up above the controllers there is another problem—private aircraft. The controllers refer to them as "garbage planes." Says one controller of the light planes, "They're on their own, flying under visual flight rules and responsible for avoiding collisions. We can only tell our airlines that there are numerous targets 10 miles ahead of him and say 'Good luck, Captain.'" The controllers complain of the insanity of amateur pilots joy-riding with their girlfriends and flying aimlessly through the traffic patterns of three of the world's busiest airports. They contribute mightily to the 554 near-miss reports filed by U.S. fliers during the first two and one-half months of 1968.

Mid-air collision is the nightmare that keeps many a controller awake and close to the screaming point late at night. They all dread being the man responsible for putting 300 victims into body bags on the concrete floor of some airport hangar some day after a fatal collision.

Finally, thanks in part to this summer's giant traffic jam,

help seems to be on the way. The Senate has authorized \$115,000,000 extra to be added to the FAA budget request—the increase earmarked to train fresh air-traffic control personnel and to manufacture up-to-date equipment. 3,627 new air controllers are being hired at a cost of \$145 million, but they will take two years to train completely.

The FAA admits that it erred badly when it stopped hiring air controllers in 1963. "We did halt recruitment," says Walter Kies of the FAA, "and I think that everybody realizes now that this was a mistake. We're trying desperately to catch up at this particular moment."

In November, the FAA is reopening a basic-training course for air traffic controllers at its academy in Oklahoma City. Up to 600 students will be trained in the first year, in courses 12 to 15 weeks long. Such courses were closed down in 1962 and since then controllers have been trained on the job.

Other bright spots in the air traffic jam situation are the spotting of computers around the country to handle air traffic. A new Common Instrument Flight Rules Room began service recently at Kennedy, using computers and radar to guide all planes approaching the metropolitan area. The electronic device can handle 250 aircraft simultaneously. Jacksonville, Fla., is also automated and more electronic devices are currently being installed.

In the meantime, the government has acted to cut the use of five airports, limiting the total of flights that can be made in any hour, also sharply curbing private flying at these fields and requiring all flights, both commercial and private, to reserve the use of runways in advance. More controllers, new control towers, better radars, collision-avoidance systems for planes, rescheduling of peak-time arrivals, bigger and better airports, diversion of light planes away from the major metropolitan airports—all these are the measures which must be taken now or things are going to continue to be up tight, up top for a good many more years to come.

VIDEO MAPPING feature of a bright display system permits controllers to superimpose electronically an area map showing reference points for exact location of aircraft. Editor's arrows denote targets, and the small "trails" are made possible by a storage tube. Bright display converts the radar images to television-like presentations. It also stores momentary radar blips to show the history of a plane's flight. If the controller desires longer or shorter histories of the planes' flight paths, he can turn a switch on his console that will store more or fewer blips that make up the historical "trails." For additional references, controllers can use another switch to generate electronically on his scope range rings of five, 25 or 50 miles.



For a Brown Man's Bookshelf

EDITED BY ELMER M. BLISTEIN '42

Vexed and Troubled Englishmen, 1590-1642, by Carl Bridenbaugh. [Volume 1 of the *Beginnings of the American People*.] 476 pages. Oxford University Press. \$10.

This is a rich and rewarding book; readable fare for the literate layman and a new resource for the scholar. It is social history of classic proportions, of consummate skill, and about a critical period. Mr. Bridenbaugh here begins a multivolume study of early American history from the background of a lifetime spent in developing the needed understanding and techniques of research. His beginning is so good that one wonders how succeeding volumes can maintain this quality—and yet, the initial installment relates to an age and a region that have not been at the center of the author's previous interests.

This is a social history of England in that remarkable half century which ended with the end of the Great Migration to America. It is something other than English history, however, and it is something more than an examination of the Great Migration. It has a strong sense of direction and purpose which derives from the author's familiarity with colonial America and his ability to look behind and beneath the acknowledged complexities of that enduring historiographical battle over the causes and meaning of the Great Migration.

Social history of the sort Mr. Bridenbaugh writes is difficult to research and still more difficult to interpret in the full and rounded fashion he achieves. It is harder than chronicling the political and economic events which are clearly documented in their gross outlines, and it is harder than that sort of social history earlier writers have applied to this period. Other treatments of this epoch of history, especially the one with which this is most directly comparable, have tarried long in description of kings, nobles, parliaments, local political and social leaders, and great merchants and great landholders. These are the people we know best because the record is most obvious and most clear for them. Historians who have sought more general results have often focused their attention on "forces" and "movements" which tend to exclude individuals from direct contact.

Mr. Bridenbaugh is not primarily concerned with those men and women with whom one can gain a direct acquaintance by an extended visit to the National Portrait Gallery in London, nor is he prepared to accept abstracted "social forces" as actors. He is concerned with "chaps." He is concerned with the nobles, the merchants,

VEXED AND TROUBLED Englishmen

1590-1642

Carl Bridenbaugh



The Beginnings of the American People A

FIRST OF A SERIES
A social history of classic proportion

and the leaders, but he is more concerned with the "middling and inferior sorts." The English fabric was a tapestry of people—of men and women of high and low estate who gave the nation a character different from that of Tudor England and different from Cromwell's England or Charles II's—yet admirable in its own right. The drive and vitality of this England may have been subordinated in our understanding by the rather unhappy image cast over it in the performance of the first two Stuarts.

The kings, however, might be removed from the tapestry—and on occasion were—but the people of England were England. Moreover, the special direction of this book is toward America and it was not the kings—nor yet was it the nobles or the great leaders of the nation—who settled America. The people who crossed the Atlantic brought England with them—their England—and the England they planted here gave America its first great, and still prevailing, sense of energy, purpose, and high destiny.

Yet, the need to know the people does not in itself solve the problem of how those who did not have their portraits painted or occupy high office can be known. They cannot be known very reliably on a statistical base because the available data is so limited. Mr. Bridenbaugh does use such data as exists very effectively, especially in compiling population figures. However much of the numeration that is needed has simply not been recorded or preserved. It might seem still more difficult to gain any personal impres-



AUTHOR BRIDENBAUGH
Beside the emigrant with feeling

sion of the great, anonymous mass of individuals—to dredge up living men and women from what another historian has called the "black sludge of history."

This is, indeed, Mr. Bridenbaugh's great achievement. With ingenuity, he uses available direct evidence, such as diaries and records, but depends much upon the use of plays, literature, promotion tracts, music, architecture, and even upon a personal examination of the sites of towns and cities of the past. He quotes much, without diluting the draft by modernized spelling, and succeeds in painting a picture which carries conviction in its color and movement.

He offers a great collection of social information, nearly all of it pertinent to the American scene. Paying much attention to the family, the author identifies a revolution in the role of women occurring just before his period, which translated her from medieval subordination to a central role in life. This altered role of woman is sometimes suggested as a wholly American innovation.

Similarly, the emergence of isolated, individual farms in the English scene is demonstrated as a development which predated the move to America. Again, mobility, both social and geographical, is revealed as relatively great in the England of this age—an achievement, like the others, later improved upon in America but not begun here. In contrast, English deficiencies, such as the lack of fuel, are equally important in relationship to America where fuel was found in great plenty.

Many aspects of English life are developed, including a vibrant and realistic view of country life, but Mr. Bridenbaugh fulfills the tendency of his earlier writing in revealing most clearly the great importance of city and town life. He studies education and literary life with special care and points out that those who left for America were more favored in education than the English average.

Mr. Bridenbaugh brings his multifaceted examination of the English to a climax in his examination of the process of emigration. Here, he notes the great importance of the family as well as of the "spirits," those paid to inveigle the unwary into departure. Ultimately, two percent of England's population picked up and left—a remarkable movement. Mr. Bridenbaugh stands beside the English emigrants with a great warmth of feeling. He examines the ferments of England and her strengths and he comes to no single or easy explanation of the exodus. Indeed, he recognizes that each emigrant left unaware of the exact combination of forces which impelled him. The movement, however, becomes believable. More important, the emigrant's ability to plant here "a new nation where none before had stood" with the peculiar combination of faiths and drives they gave it, becomes believable.

Brown men will understand that Mr. Bridenbaugh subscribes to no one of the schools of historiography but gives voice to a deeper understanding when he heads his final chapter "In Deo Speramus."

BROOKE HINDLE '40

Carl Bridenbaugh is University Professor of History at Brown. This year he is a Guggenheim Fellow. Brooke Hindle is a distinguished historian and dean of the University College of Arts and Science at New York University.

The Nature of Physics. By Robert Bruce Lindsay '20. Brown University Press. 212 pp. \$7.50.

Several generations of budding physicists have cut their academic teeth on the many works of Robert Bruce Lindsay, and some of these books (e.g. *Foundations of Physics*, written in collaboration with Henry Margenau) have become classics in the field. One of the elements always found in Lindsay's writings, and one of the elements which make them so worthwhile, is his attempt to get beneath the surface material and to scrutinize the philosophical underpinnings. Such is the case with his latest effort, *The Nature of Physics*, which was written for a more general audience in the belief that a comprehension, if not an appreciation, of what science is all about should be part of the equipment of every educated person.

The book reviews the basic methodology of physics, the meaning of physical laws, and the structure of physical theories, and then moves on to a consideration of a few of the more fascinating philosophical problems involved. To illustrate how scientists go about their trade, the author has also included a selection of excursions into the history of physics.

The meaning of space and time and the effects of relativistic considerations, causality and determinism, idealism versus realism, operationalism and the old problem of whether measurement establishes reality—all are given a thorough treatment. Perhaps the causality-determinism discussion is the most important in that it comes at a time when the issue is a source of debate among theoretical physicists themselves. Whereas most quantum mechanicians have held that indeterminacy is built into the very essence of atomic physics, in recent years others have raised the question as to whether it might be just a fiction created by the quantum mechanical formalism itself. The adherents of this view suggest the possible existence of "hidden variables" which, if properly understood, might accomplish both a return to determinism and a severe restructuring of quantum mechanics as presently understood. The ultimate resolution of this question will have extremely important implications in both physics and philosophy.

At a time when we are faced with two cultures, intellectual gulfs, and other annoying by-products of our failure to communicate what science really is, this book should be of great value to the whole intellectual community. *The Nature of Physics* is not designed for casual reading at the beach or on the subway. It requires quite some effort on the part of the serious reader and considerable attention to the many references which are given. To those willing to make such an effort, the rewards can be great. Like all of Lindsay's books, it is both authoritative and well written, and is highly recommended.

JOHN A. DILLON, JR.

The author is Hazard Professor of Physics at Brown. The reviewer received Sc.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Brown, and is now dean of the Graduate School at the University of Louisville.

Teenage Drinking. By Margaret Keller Bacon, A.M. '33; Ph.D. '40 and Mary Brush Jones, Crowell. 228 pages. \$5.95.

If you believe that the average teenager's first drink is usually taken on the sly, outside the home, and without the parents' knowledge, or if you believe that teenage drinking usually results in destructive or promiscuous behavior, or if you believe that the average teenager drinks as an act of rebellion against parents, you are not acquainted with the facts as presented by Margaret K. Bacon and Mary B. Jones in their book *Teenage Drinking*.

The two authors are wives of staff members of the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, a fact which certainly plays a role in their interest and knowledge in the area of alcohol problems. Margaret Keller Bacon received her A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Brown and has been a research and clinical psychologist at both Yale and Rutgers. The authors wrote this book for intelligent parents who are uninformed but anxious about their adolescent offspring, and who want to know how to cope with teenage drinking if and when it occurs—

Teen-Age Drinking

Margaret Bacon
and Mary Brush Jones

Why teens drink:
when, where,
how much...
Dating-Driving-
Parties-Parents-
Status-Sex

and, according to the writers, it is likely to occur. One is impressed by the calm tone, the carefully documented statistics, and the wide and objective coverage of an emotionally charged subject.

Drinking customs are examined through time and space, from primitive societies through sophisticated groups, particularly as these customs relate to and influence the drinking behavior of teenagers. "Drinking" has many meanings; teenage drinking must be clearly defined before it can be properly evaluated.

The difficult process of growing up is discussed against a background of confusion common to both parents and adolescents regarding this whole matter of drinking. Consider the inconsistencies in the legal restrictions which vary from state to state, the incorrect information so frequently provided to both adults and young people, the emotionality surrounding drinking or abstinence, and the varying attitudes and social customs involved. If parents are ambivalent about beverage alcohol, why should not their children also be ambivalent? If parents drink with friends but hide their liquor from relatives, if parents publicly favor legal restrictions but serve liquor to minors within their own homes, if parents who are the models for their children have cocktail parties, why should not their teenagers imitate them? These topics are all discussed by Bacon and Jones.

The book simplifies without minimizing the dangers which may be involved in drinking, especially in relation to sex and delinquency, and bases its findings on carefully done research studies. The writers are hopeful that more uniform drinking customs may develop when anxious parents learn to create an atmosphere in which their children may develop healthy attitudes regarding appropriate and inappropriate drinking habits. The relationship between abstinence or drinking in parents and like behavior in the offspring is pointed out. Why teenagers drink, how much they drink, how often they drink and what they drink are among the topics considered and here the reader may be in for some surprises. The problem of drunkenness is not ignored but careful research shows that

most teenagers are quite temperate, and on the basis of scientific research studies it would appear that parents are more alarmed than the facts warrant.

The adult world with its understandable concern for the safety of young people may, through ignorance and misinformation, be actually encouraging them to resort to unacceptable drinking behavior. Alcohol education programs and legal restrictions do not appear to be accomplishing what parents want for their children. Parental example, stress on drinking as a shared social experience, and disapproval from their peer groups for inappropriate drinking should prove more effective and result in the development of attitudes toward the use of alcohol which will serve as a "shield and safeguard" for the remainder of their lives.

HILENA HOGAN SHEA '30

Mrs. Shea also received an A.M. degree in 1935. At present she is acting educational director of the Rhode Island Division of Alcoholism. She is first vice-president of the Pembroke Alumnae Association.

Always On Sunday: Ed Sullivan: An Inside View. By Michael David Harris '54. 215 pages with illustrations. Meredith Press. \$4.95.

When Ed Sullivan's "Toast of the Town," as the program was first called, came on the air June 20, 1948 from the Maxine Elliott Theater in New York City (Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis were guests) his biographer was 15 years old. This longtime entertainment reviewer was still working as a foreign correspondent in Europe and had not seen so much as a flicker on a television tube. Without doubt many of Sullivan's first fans caught the show on the 12-inch screen at their favorite tavern.

That was way back when Sullivan was known primarily as a columnist for the *New York Daily News*, although he had already demonstrated some ability as a stage performer. Nearly everybody, particularly the reviewers—recently nudged across the living room from their radio listening posts—gave the program little chance of success.

From that day, more than 20 years ago, to this, many of the same people have been trying to explain Sullivan's success. If the late Fred Allen offered an irresistible quote: "What does Ed Sullivan do? He points at people. Rub meat on actors and dogs will do the same," it was Allen, too, who later said:

"He's here to stay because he does a nice simple job of running his show. Hit-you-over-the-head performers aren't going to wind up making money on television. . . ."

But, as Author Harris allows his subject to point out in one of 16 different explanations of his own success, Sullivan comes closest to removing the veil which, to some eyes at least, has obscured the basis of his success:

"What has saved me and the show is something apparently I was born with: the

ability to pick acts and material for acts that a national audience will enjoy. It's an instinct you have or haven't got." Sullivan, obviously, has it.

With remarkable frankness, and what appears to be a genuine "inside" knowledge nicely leavened by a most uncommon lack of prejudice—considering his position as CBS press representative for the show since 1959—Harris details the "Tempest in a TV Pot" feud with Jack Paar. He is equally fair in dealing with the press commentary which has greeted Sullivan, from charges of ruthlessness, to begrudging admiration, to honest bewilderment as he has gone into his third decade as a TV host.

Nowhere is Harris' reporting more effective, and informative, than in the area of Sullivan's private life. From the days as a cub sports writer for the Port Chester (N. Y.) *Daily Item* through his engagement and marriage to Sylvia Weinstein—who met Ed when he was sports editor of the old New York *Graphic* and who told her Jewish ("not too religious") family that she was going with an Ed Solomon, a white lie which was quickly forgiven—Harris obtains and effectively conveys a feeling of intimacy with his subject.

Between perceptive snapshots of his home life—in a combination residence-office suite at New York's Delmonico's Hotel—Sullivan's biographer manages to include most of the answers to many of the questions viewers have been asking for years.

Harris devotes a chapter to Sullivan's trying relationships with such show biz luminaries as Frank Sinatra, the late Nat King Cole and Hedda Hopper, Arthur Godfrey, Ingrid Bergman (a sad controversy, for which Sullivan later publicly apologized), Steve Allen, Walter Winchell, Jackie Mason and, as Harris notes, others. Most have since been amicably resolved.

Perhaps, in addition to the more sensational elements which make good reading, Harris has served his subject best in conveying the dedication Sullivan feels toward the show and the audience, which is always uppermost in his mind. It is clearly a devotion which is as unique as its consequences have been successful.

In the field of popular show business biographies Harris has secured himself a niche on a shelf reserved for the very best.

WINTHROP C. FANNING '41

Winthrop C. Fanning is entertainment editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. In addition to those duties he writes a regular column of TV and radio criticism.

New Hieroglyphic Tales: Prose Poems by Edouard Roditi, with four drawings by Modeste Roldán, Kayak Books. Price \$1.50.

Strange to say, I liked this book even before I read it. With its covers of mauve and magenta, rich typography, and tinted pages, it was already an aesthetic object, some stray from the lost and lavish world of Wilde or Swinburne.

Modeste Roldán's calligraphic figures, done in a kind of abrasive Beardsleysque style, seemed to confirm the essence. But

the "Myths and Marvels" which exfoliated within harked back not only to the curious *Hieroglyphic Tales* of Horace Walpole, which Mr. Roditi mentions in his foreword, but to a great and persistent "underground" tradition, springing from the apocalyptic visions related by Daniel and John, which are themselves ultimately rooted in the world of primeval dream.

Reading Mr. Roditi's prose poems, we may occasionally be reminded of the torchbearers of this tradition: the medieval romancers; the alchemists and occultists of the eighteenth century; Beaudelaire, Mal-

New Hieroglyphic Tales

PROSE POEMS BY

Edouard Roditi



with four drawings by

modesto roldán

KAYAK

larmé, and Rimbaud; Edgar Allen Poe and a fellow American prose poet of our own century, the little-known Clark Ashton Smith. For the prose poem can justly be called "the poetry of the future" as well as the scripture of the past, since, to descendant Mr. Roditi's own words, it in truth describes "a past that is no longer at all accessible to [us], a present that already hovers, in [our] memory, on the brink of oblivion." Dealing as it does with "fragments of mist-obsured dreams," with a vision of beginnings as well as of endings, this form permits the utmost expansion of the imagination, though often at the price of a journey into the darkest labyrinths of the self.

Mr. Roditi does consummate justice to the requirements of the form, which promises success only if the practitioner remains within the magic circle of his gift, and prevents the mental pyrotechnics from becoming a side-show of flash and preciosity. In this respect, Roditi emerges not merely as a voice, but as a master. When he writes in "Hand," for example, that "No wind stirs, sleepily coiled around the towers that are transparent stems bearing the white flowers of clouds which float, vehicles for our pure thoughts, like water-lilies on the surface of a stream until they fade into the blue depth of space," he has done with words what Odilon Redon did with pigment and pastel.

But wandering through Mr. Roditi's ruined and crumbling cities of the plain, one is equally struck by his original prophetic power, which adds an ebony lustre

to the whole. It is not simply that in the third of his "Mirages" he predicts a dehumanizing environment which now actually threatens us, but that in a piece such as "Description of the Last Woman," the central vision of the book, he transmutes the prophetic into the purest mold of art, weaving and lacing his cryptic symbols in a pattern as delicately complex as his own "flies caught in an opaque black amber," or "immoveable veins in an eternal slab of black marble." This dreamscape of a metallic Day of Doom alone makes the *New Hieroglyphic Tales* a rare and unique addition to the canon of the prose poem, proving its "underground" vitality, like the sacred river of Coleridge, pouring forever into a sunless sea. Thus there are no easy glosses to Roditi's hieroglyphs, for his aim is depth, not surface. Our reward in reading them must be that, luminiscently and mysteriously, "Through a crack in reality's tortoise-dome, we can witness Indian pastorals and, in the distance, the sudden flowering of astonishing civilizations."

BARTON LEVI ST. ARMAND '65

Barton Levi St. Armand, '65; A.M., '66; Ph.D., '68; is in Brown's English Department. Edouard Roditi was visiting professor of English during the second semester of the academic year 1967-1968.

The Theatre of Mixed Means. By Richard Kostelanetz. '62. The Dial Press. 311 pages. \$6.50.

The Theatre of Mixed Means (subtitled "An Introduction to Happenings, Kinetic Environments and Other Mixed Means Performances") is the fourth book assembled and packaged by Richard Kostelanetz on his specialty, the contemporary arts. As described by Mr. Kostelanetz, "the new theatre generally eschews the language of words and includes the means (or media) of music and dance, light and odor (both natural and chemical), sculpture and painting, as well as the new technologies of film, recorded tape, amplification systems, radio and closed-circuit television."

In his foreword, Mr. Kostelanetz offers as a *raison d'être* for the present book his own dismissal in an earlier volume (*The New American Arts*, 1965) of the Happening as "an expired corpse." He explains his earlier judgment as a product of "inadequate research, some unfortunate experience, and a bias toward the theatre of literature I had learned about in college." The present book, then, is to be taken as a corrective and "a token of remission" by anyone who has been following his career.

In *The Theatre of Mixed Means* it is clear that Mr. Kostelanetz is trying to do for the non-literary, anti-Gutenberg theatre what Martin Esslin did for the "theatre of the absurd." The book is composed of three sections. Four introductory essays, totalling about 40 pages, trace the artistic ancestry (Dadaism, Surrealism, Futurism, Artaud *et al.*) and describe the aims and cultural significance of the theatre of mixed media. The central section of the book, about 200 pages, consists of tran-

scriptions of edited taped-recorded conversations between Mr. Kostelanetz and some of the founders and leading practitioners of the new theatre. Those interviewed are John Cage, Ann Halprin, Robert Rauschenberg, Allan Kaprow, Claes Oldenburg, Ken Dewey, La Monte Young, Robert Whitman, and three representatives of USCO (the Us Co., a group which lives in an abandoned church in Garnerville, N. Y., believes that "We Are All One" and, therefore, in communal anonymous art, and follows the gospels of Marshall McLuhan, "Bucky" Fuller and Meher Baba, "who is the avatar in the world at the present time").

The final section of the book, about 15 pages, grapples honestly, if not thoroughly, with the problem of positing criteria for the judgment of these eclectic forms of theatrical entertainment which often make little or no distinction between life and art.

Mr. Kostelanetz's interlocutors have in common a great respect for Marshall McLuhan's voluble slandering of the effectiveness of literature as a vehicle of expression in our time, and the aim of their experimentation with mixed media seems to be the so-called "expansion of consciousness." Neither expansion nor consciousness is adequately explained by anyone interviewed in the book or by the numerous quotations from artists and aestheticians with which the book is strewn. And, in his introductory chapters, Mr. Kostelanetz himself uses the heavily loaded term "consciousness" as a synonym for, among other things, perception, attention, sensibility, response, and awareness. Furthermore, nowhere in the book is there any explanation of the assumption that the multi-media assaulting of an audience must result in the expansion of its consciousness, perception, attention, etc., and not, rather, merely in the contraction of its threshold of pain.

While Mr. Kostelanetz buys the notion of the expansion of whathis, he seems both in his commentary and interview questions to be somewhat dubious about the aesthetic function of the elements of chance and improvisation that figure so prominently in the compositions of his interlocutors, particularly in the works of John Cage and Allan Kaprow. For Cage, life with all its haphazard sights and sounds is itself a continuous theatrical event and when people will be made to realize—and, he assumes, enjoy—this there would be no further need for artists. This concept of life as an eternal movie grindhouse would, of course, make not only professional artists but also cultural critics, Mr. Kostelanetz included, superfluous.

Allan Kaprow, the coiner of the term, "Happening" and the progenitor of love-ins, be-ins and yip-ins seems to consider any activity in any place—shopping at the supermarket included—a Happening. Kaprow does admit, though, that activities designed and planned by someone like himself for an invited audience of participants work better than total faith in the serendipity of life's adventures. Anyone who has hosted a BYOB party can sympathize with his viewpoint.

As a compendium of the theories and intentions of divers experimenters, *The The-*

atre of Mixed Means is a valuable work. As critical judgment, the book leaves much important work undone. Too often, Mr. Kostelanetz does not distinguish between intention and accomplishment, between theatrical rendering of experience and amusement park sensation mongering. Also, the belligerence toward dramatic literature displayed by Mr. Kostelanetz and the people he interviews does no one any credit. While one may welcome a mixing of media for the more vivid presentation of a dramatic experience, one is left to wonder why technology and the other arts can advance in the theatre only at the expense of written plays.

Literature, it appears, is the "expired corpse" of this book. Yet not entirely so. In his last pages, Mr. Kostelanetz can find no higher praise for a mixed media event of which he approves than to compare its effectiveness to that achieved by Shakespeare and Harold Pinter (whom he lumps as word men) at their best. One wonders if this forecasts another book burying multi-media and resurrecting dramatic literature. In a few years Mr. Kostelanetz will be over 30 and as he himself notes, "In the discrepancy of response to the new theatre lies a symptom of the widening gap of generational difference."

LEONARD QUIRINO, PH.D. '64

Leonard Quirino is associate professor of English at Western Connecticut State College. Richard Kostelanetz, '62, is an avid observer of the contemporary cultural scene.

Everyman His Own Poet: Romantic Gospels in American Literature. By A. D. Van Nostrand. McGraw-Hill Book Company. Pp. xvi + 272. \$7.50.

At the outset of *Nature*, his famous essay of 1836, Ralph Waldo Emerson proclaimed that his purpose was no less than to establish an original relation between the self and the universe. That purpose, at once naive and noble, was given voice again and again in the romantic manifestoes that the American Renaissance engendered in surprising abundance. From widely differing points of view, Poe's *Eureka* (1848), Thoreau's *Walden* (1854), Whitman's Preface to his *Leaves of Grass* (1855), and Emerson's own later essays and addresses took up the task of constructing and preaching a new gospel, one that embraced the romantic vision of a universe in which God, man, and nature were not discrete entities co-existing in a geometric arrangement but organic parts of a single whole, each containing and contained by total reality.

The study of the composition, content, and mode of these romantic cosmologies, their relation to one another, and their reverberations in American literature of the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries is the concern of Professor Van Nostrand's new book. In the course of his study he finds that the cosmologies share certain salient characteristics. In assuming the organic nature of reality, they stress the vital interaction of the self and its environment.

All of them are intensely egoistic and subjective, dramatizing the struggle of the consciousness to apprehend the facts of the external world and absorb them into the primary reality of its individual vision. All of them, explicitly or implicitly, embody a theory of poetry derived from that struggle and enacted in the form and process of the work itself. And all are markedly evangelical, charged with a rhetorical urgency that pushes the work beyond the realm of aesthetic response into the world of action and belief.

Using these common characteristics as his landmarks, Professor Van Nostrand embarks on an exploration of a number of major works of American literature that less overtly reflect the Emersonian interest in the interplay of the Me and the Not Me. Melville's *Moby-Dick*, the fiction of James, Wolfe, and Faulkner, Hart Crane's *The Bridge*, and William Carlos Williams' *Paterson* are inspected as manifestations of the persistent influence of romantic idealism on the national culture and its literature. The result is a coherent, provocative, and often illuminating survey of an important segment of American writing.

The approach necessarily has its limitations. As Professor Van Nostrand points out, a good many significant American writers, among them Cooper, Hawthorne, Dreiser, and Fitzgerald, held little faith in the assertions and values of the romantic cosmology and hence lie outside the tradition he seeks to identify. The approach is particularly revealing and persuasive in its application to the lyrics of Whitman, Crane, and Williams, but its relevance is narrow and sometimes questionable when it is applied to the complexly distanced fictions of Melville, James, and Faulkner. The specialist may object that little new light is shed on the manifestoes of Emerson, Thoreau, and Poe and that so slight attention is paid to earlier workers in the scholarly vineyard that the book at times gives the impression that such well-harrowed fields as the symbolic modes of Melville and Thoreau are being plowed for the first time.

But clearly Professor Van Nostrand has a wider audience in mind, and he meets its needs with the energy and resourcefulness of an effective teacher. Without condescension but with a steady respect for the needs and interests of that audience, he defines the basic terms of literary discussion and describes the strategies of reading and thematic analysis. Most impressively, the structure and style of his book sustain in the reader a vivid sense of involvement in the literary quest it undertakes and arouse a deep interest in the works it discusses. Altogether, it is an engaged and engaging book.

THOMAS PHILBRICK '50

The reviewer has written on James Fenimore Cooper and other figures of American literature. He is professor of English at the University of Pittsburgh. Professor Van Nostrand, of Brown's English Department, is the author of The Denatured Novel and other works of literary criticism and history.

Briefer Mention

PROFESSOR Edward A. Bloom of the English Department has edited and written an introduction to Frances Burney's *Evelina, or the History of a Young Lady's Entrance into the World*. His text is based primarily on that of the first edition, printed in 1778; he has included illustrations from the fourth edition, 1779. *Evelina*, "the first and best of Fanny Burney's novels," was popular on the continent as well as in England.

The present edition, published by Oxford University Press, is one of a series entitled "Oxford English Novels." The series already includes some 15 titles, and many others are in preparation. The intention of the series is summed up by the prospectus: "The texts of the Oxford English Novels are based on the earliest authoritative edition, incorporating later revisions and corrections made by the authors. Each volume is edited by an authority in the field, and contains a short critical introduction, a note on the text used, a chronological table, and in the majority of cases, a select bibliography and short explanatory notes." *Evelina* sells in the United States for \$4.80.

The *Johnsonian News Letter* for Spring of 1968 has several laudatory comments on the edition. Among them are these: "There has never before been a really first-rate edition of Fanny Burney's *Evelina*. Now we have one, and we should all rejoice. Edward A. Bloom's (Brown) new volume in the Oxford English Novels series does everything, bibliographically and critically, that a modern version of a classic should. . . . In short, this is a model of editing which we know will be widely admired and hope will be imitated."

Ronald I. Rubin, who received his A.M. in political science at Brown in 1963, has written *The Objectives of the U. S. Information Agency, Controversies and Analysis*. It has a foreword by Edward W. Barrett. Published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, the volume sells for \$12.50.

Among recent publications of the Brown University Press is *Frankish Institutions under Charlemagne*, by François Louis Ganshof (xii + 191 pages; \$7.50). This work, described as "magisterial" by the *American Historical Review*, has been translated by Bryce and Mary Lyon. Bryce Lyon, Barnaby Conrad and Mary Critchfield Keeney professor of history at Brown, has also written a brief foreword. Professor Ganshof has seen to it that a very gracious and graceful acknowledgment is prefixed to the handsomely printed and bound volume: "The publication of this book is due to the initiative of Professor Bryce Lyon. It was he who had the idea of translating my work on Charlemagne from French into English and who, with the collaboration of his wife, has produced a most accurate translation that involved on several occasions toilsome research. They more than once suggested alterations that improved both the form of the work and also its substance. I wish to express here my warmest gratitude to both of them."

Prof. George W. Kidder of Amherst, once a member of Brown's Biology Department, has edited the first volume of *Chemical Zoology* for the Academic Press of New York and London, with additional studies in the series planned. The initial book, on protozoa, is intended for graduate students, teachers, and researchers.

Carrying The Mail

(Continued from page 2)

proval of the statement on armbands? Why didn't the *Monthly* report that a majority of Senior Cammarian Club members, the President of the Class, the BDH editor, both Senior valedictorians, many club presidents, and captains of several athletic teams wore armbands? Why was there no comment from responsible leaders who supported either the armbands or the walk out, but instead ridicule of a hastily organized movement which did not have time to distribute nicely organized statements of intent?

In short, why did the *Monthly* act on a preconceived bias rather than seek out and report the easily discernible truth: a majority of the Class of 1968 is not content with what it regards as a world badly in need of overhaul, and a significant number felt strongly enough about the University's mishandling of a specific incident to peacefully walk out of Commencement.

JEFF SCHOMP '68
Livingston, N. J.

(President Heffner this summer accepted a report from the Board of Review for Academic Freedom and considered the matter closed. Mr. Heffner requested the University Council on Student Affairs to "examine the question of possible conflict of personal freedoms where protests occur when University functions are being carried out." The Council has agreed to do so early this fall. In view of the references to John S. Chafee '18, we asked Mr. Chafee if he wished to comment. He said no, with appreciation, and added that his statements published in the May 11 *Providence Journal* seem to apply even more appropriately four months later. Those comments were: "I have no objections to the demonstrations, but I think it's too bad when they stick up their signs when they're asked not to. This is a tempest in a teapot; life's moving on." Ed.)

Was It "Exorbitant"?

SIR: In your April issue you compared expenses encountered by different college generations. You might be interested in something I found in delving into the early history of what was originally a Baptist Society in Providence and eventually became St. James Church, Fruit Hill. The excerpt is from the 1819 records:

"Mr. Z. Tobey (the first minister) will serve the Society for one year for \$250, to be paid quarterly, but added that he did not wish to be exorbitant." The first sexton submitted a bill for his duties for one year. It amounted to all of \$10.87.

ROBERT LEWIS WEIS '19
Providence

IN 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt offered college football a choice—open the game or close up shop. Football chose the first alternative, using as the main means a new offensive weapon—the forward pass.

Ask the average football fan which college first used the pass and the odds are good he'll tell you Notre Dame. This is because an otherwise good 1940 film, *Rockne of Notre Dame*, presented a highly fictionalized account of Knute Rockne and Gus Dorais accidentally "discovering" the pass while working out at a beach in the summer of 1913. The film further suggests that when the Fighting Irish came East that fall and defeated Army, 35-13, mainly on passes from Dorais to Rockne, the Cadets were shocked into confusion because they had never seen the ball put in the air before.

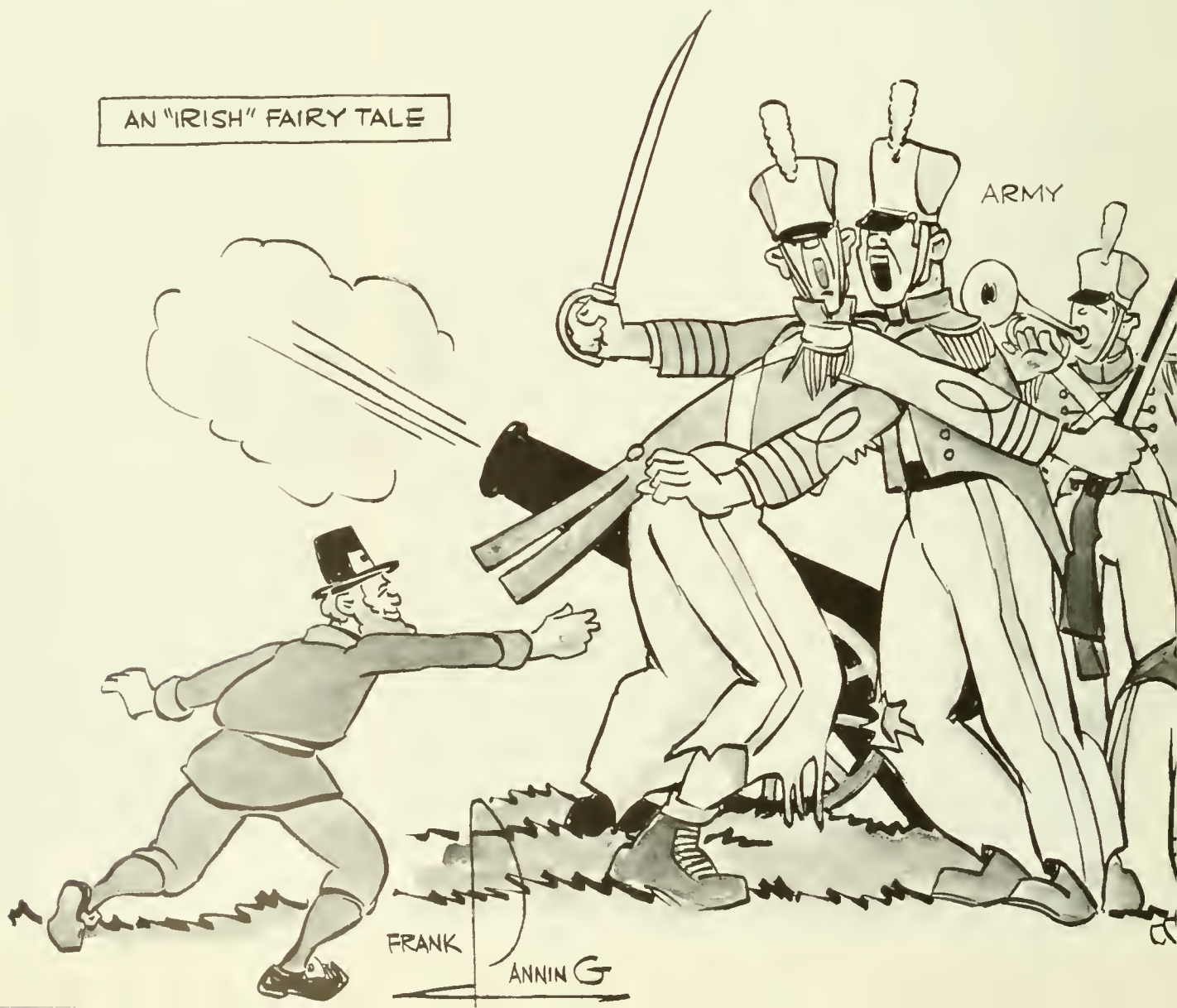
This might be as good a time as any to set the record straight. Notre Dame has made a major contribution to foot-

ball down through the years—thanks to the Four Horsemen, the Gipper, Bertelli, and so many more—but it should be understood that the then little college from South Bend played no part in the long struggle to bring the forward pass into football.

As a matter of fact, Brown alumni have about as much right as anyone to take a bow when this chapter of the American football story is written. For, it was a prominent Brunonian who played the leading role in the introduction of the pass and another, a three-time Walter Camp All-American, who helped perfect it. In a somewhat oblique fashion, another member of the Ancient Eight, Harvard, also is in line for a bow or two, while Yale's Walter Camp, called by many the father of American football, is the villain in this particular drama.

Let's go back a bit. Football prior to 1906 was mainly a

AN "IRISH" FAIRY TALE



the forward pass: Irish Green or Brown?

push and pull game. Mass play dominated, with strategy completely neglected in favor of brute force, physical condition, and endurance. Teams were allowed three downs to make five yards, and the best way to achieve that objective was by means of a straight power or line-plunging offense. By the turn of the century, the game had become both dangerous to the players and dull to the spectators.

A classic example of gridiron mayhem was the savage personal battle in 1902 between two great linemen of the period, Glass of Yale and DeWitt of Princeton. Both men had to be helped off the field at the final whistle, "looking more fit for the infirmary than the classroom," as one reporter observed.

The 1905 season brought matters to a head. There were 18 football deaths, 11 in high school and seven at the college level. In addition, there were 159 serious injuries. One fatality attracted nationwide attention—that of Cadet Byrne, left

tackle for Army, who died as the result of injuries received in the Harvard game.

This tragedy helped provoke a crisis in football, one that for a while threatened the very existence of the game. Columbia, Northwestern, and Union gave up the sport. Harvard seriously considered the same move. California and Stanford switched to rugby. The nation's press called for rule reforms, and the public took up the clamor. Yale, Princeton, and other schools favored doing away with mass play, but Harvard and Penn, featuring their famous guards-back formation and the flying wedge, were strongly opposed to any change in the rules.

Harvard makes two contributions to this story on the forward pass. The first came in 1905 when one of her sons, Teddy Roosevelt '80, invited representatives of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to have tea with him at the White House. The President told his visitors that it was up to them to save the sport by opening up the game and reducing all hazards.

"Brutality and foul play should receive the same punishment given to a man who cheats at cards," the President said. He also was frank in stating that if some favorable action was not taken, he would seek to have football abolished.

Action was taken. Chancellor Henry M. McCracken of New York University called a conference of 13 Eastern schools on Dec. 9, 1905. Their task was to consider whether football should be abolished or reformed. Sentiment was strongly in favor of reform, and a second meeting was held in which 62 colleges participated.

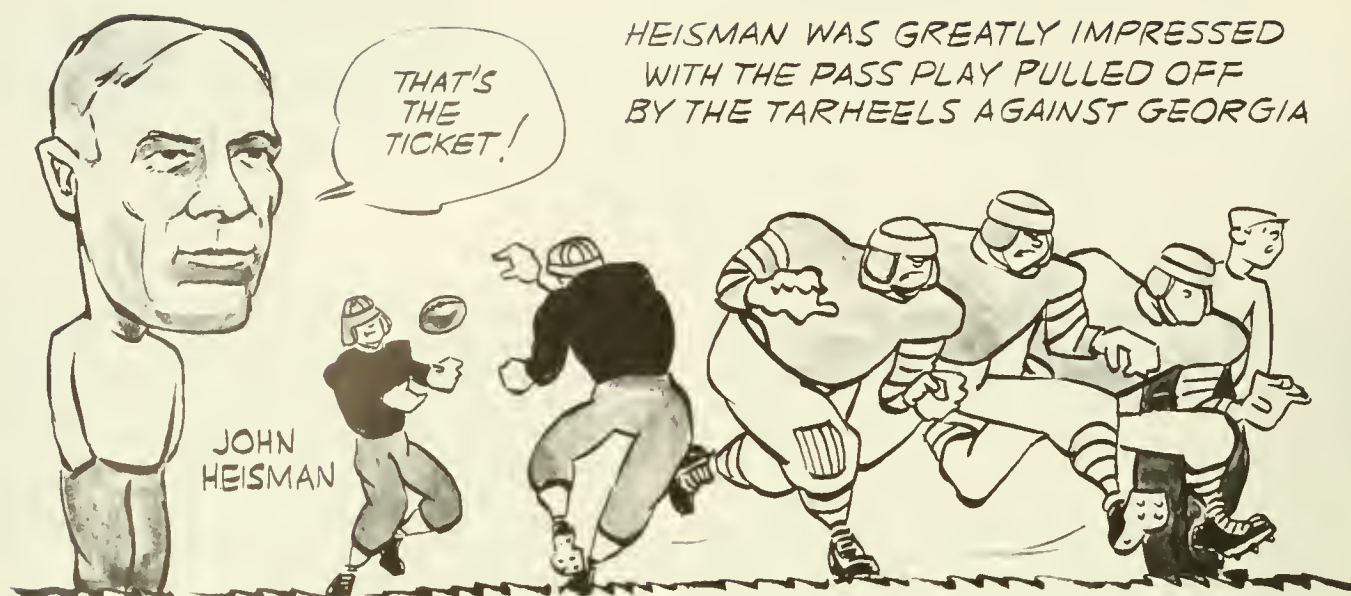
A Football Rules Committee of seven members was appointed and the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States was formed. Five years later it changed its name to the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Capt. Palmer E. Pierce of West Point was named president and it was recommended that the new rules group join with Walter Camp's American Football Rules Committee.

The now famous meeting of these two bodies was held in New York City on Jan. 12, 1906. The groups merged as the American Football Rules Committee and immediately put through the reforms needed to save the game. Altogether, 10 major changes were adopted, the most important of which was the legalization of the forward pass. This change was perhaps the major turning point in the history of the game as a rejection of the dull, unimaginative attack in favor of the open, quick-striking offense.

Who was most responsible for getting the forward pass on the books? That's where Brown makes a major contribution. Allison Danzig, in his *The History of American Football*, has this to say: "A number of people are credited with leading the fight that put the forward pass in football in 1906. But it appears that the man who first had the idea and took it to the rules committee was John Heisman."

Heisman was a member of the Class of 1891 at Brown. He played three years of football as a tackle and then transferred





to Penn, where he alternated between tackle and end in 1890 and 1891. Heisman went on to become one of the nation's finest coaches and is credited with many of the innovations in the game. The Heisman Trophy, presented annually to America's top collegiate star, is named in honor of this former Bruin.

Football Facts and Figures, by Dr. L. H. Baker, recalls how Heisman first became enthused with the possibility of the pass. "The most important pass incident occurred during one of the two Georgia-North Carolina games of 1895," Baker says. "John W. Heisman was at the game, standing only a few feet from the North Carolina fullback when the latter, after having received the ball, was undecided as to what to do with it. Carolina was in a jam and the fullback had instructions to get the ball as far down field as possible. The Georgians were expecting a punt and the players rushed forward to block the kick. Instead, the fullback took a few steps to one side, then threw the ball a short distance forward to one of his teammates, who continued on for 70 yards and a touchdown. The pass was illegal, and Georgia's coach, Glenn 'Pop' Warner, protested to the official who said that he had not seen the pass thrown. The touchdown was allowed to stand, with Carolina the winner."

Heisman had been greatly impressed with the pass, seeing it as an opportunity to open up the game. In 1903, with the country becoming alarmed at the increasing number of injuries caused by the mass play, Heisman first wrote to Walter

HEISMAN WAS GREATLY IMPRESSED
WITH THE PASS PLAY PULLED OFF
BY THE TARHEELS AGAINST GEORGIA

Camp suggesting the pass as a possible cure for football's ills. Camp was cool to the idea. Heisman followed with a stronger letter, but Camp refused to bring the matter to the attention of the rules committee.

Undaunted, Heisman next contacted two members of the rules committee—John C. Bell, former Penn star, and Paul Dashiell, the Navy coach. Impressed with Heisman's argument, these two men brought to the famous meeting of Jan. 12, 1906 the thought that the forward pass might be just what was needed to save the game. Largely on their efforts, the pass was legalized.

Camp still was reluctant to see the pass rule adopted. When President Roosevelt demanded that the game be opened up, Camp's plan was to modify the rules to make the sport resemble English rugby. This meant that the playing field would have to be widened considerably to make laterals more effective.

Here's where Harvard comes into the picture once again. Camp ran into a major snag before he could get his rugby plan off the ground. Harvard Stadium, built two years earlier in 1903, was designed to hug tightly the boundary of the playing field. Harvard had sunk a great deal of money into this new stadium, considered one of the finest in the nation, and her officials were not disposed to support Camp's idea.

In those days, no one in football could move without Harvard's approval, not even Camp. He was forced to forget his rugby dream and to go along, reluctantly, with Heisman and the others who wished to legalize the pass. Camp was considered "Mr. Football" in 1905, and it is highly possible that he might have been able to corral sufficient votes to push through his proposal if it hadn't been for Harvard's shiny new stadium. The game of football, at least as we know it today, may well have survived at that crucial moment because of this particular piece of real estate in Cambridge.

So, the pass was on the books for the 1906 season—seven years before Notre Dame came out of South Bend to defeat Army with its "secret" weapon. Granted, the pass was slow to catch on, largely due to extensive restrictions on its use and also because the large, oval-shaped ball of that period was designed for kicking rather than passing. Most players palmed



Grantland Rice wrote about three players who helped popularize the forward pass, and one of them was Brown's Bill Sprackling

the ball or curled it against the forearm, throwing it with a shot-put or hand grenade motion.

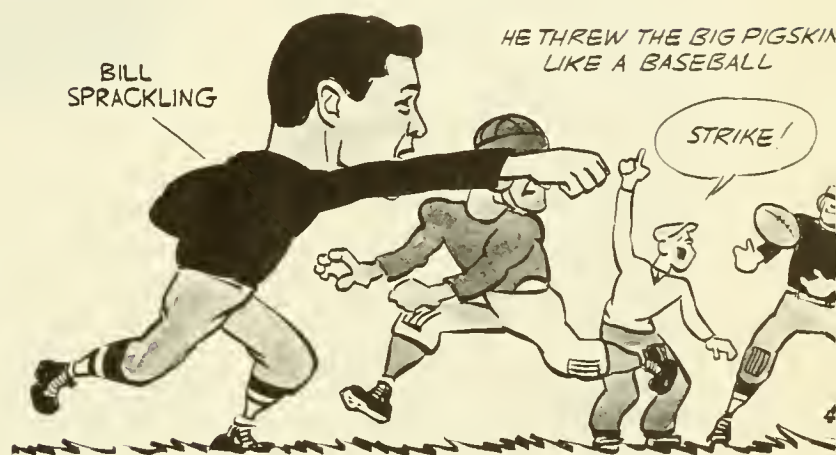
With the exception of Carlisle and Springfield, the East was particularly slow to exploit the pass those first few years. There was the factor of Eastern conservatism, the fear that the game would be opened up too much and that it wouldn't be football. The old fashioned line-plunging and kicking game still dominated this section, with the pass used only as a threat to open up the defense.

Around the rest of the country, things were different. Coach Edward P. Cochems of St. Louis University had his players throwing overhand spirals right from the opening whistle in 1906. Pop Warner at Carlisle and Amos Alonzo Stagg at Chicago were quick to blend the pass into their offense. As Warner once said, "It may be basketball, but it's in the rules so let's give it a try."

In an article on the forward pass written some years ago, Grantland Rice mentioned some of the individual players who helped popularize the pass—Bradbury Robinson of St. Louis and Walter Eckersall of Chicago. In the East he mentioned three men—Frank Mt. Pleasant of Carlisle, Larry Voorhis of Penn, and Bill Sprackling of Brown.

Sprackling arrived at Brown in the fall of 1908 from Cleveland, where the pass was being used extensively, even at the high school level. According to former Athletic Director Wally Snell '13, Sprackling in his day had no peer as a passer. "Sprack threw the big pigskin like a baseball," Wally says, "and his receivers found it easy to catch. He was a fine passer his first two years on the varsity, but when many of the restrictions on the use of the pass were removed for the 1910 season he blossomed as perhaps the best thrower in the country."

In 1910, Yale allowed only 18 points against nine opponents. Yet, with Sprackling mixing his running and passing plays beautifully, Brown won at New Haven, 21-0. Sprack completed five passes for 180 yards and one touchdown—and in the process opened the eyes of the Eastern sportswriters to what a well-integrated passing attack could do, even against such a powerhouse as Yale. Camp was among those who was



impressed with Sprack's performance. That fall, he placed the lithe Bruin on his first All-American team. And all this was three years before Rockne and Dorais showed up on the plains of West Point.

So the next time some friend sits before the fireplace, lifts a glass, and starts to expound on how the story of the forward pass belongs to Notre Dame, cut him short. Grant him the fact that the Fighting Irish definitely helped to popularize the pass that day at the Point, but be sure to mention the contributions made much earlier by two Brown gridiron immortals—Heisman and Sprackling.

Sophomores to play major role—Jardine

TWO WEEKS of double drills confirmed for Coach Len Jardine the thought he had lived with over the summer—that this Brown squad simply lacks the quality and quantity to make much of a dent in the tough nine-game schedule. And on the eve of the season opener, it was also quite evident that sophomores will play a major role in this year's campaign.

Gone from last fall's 2-6-1 team are 19 lettermen, including 12 starters, five on offense and seven on defense. Of the 73 men who reported back Sept. 1, 33 are sophomores, and it looks as though five of them will start on offense and three on defense. At this reading, two or three games will have been played, providing a better picture of this year's team than was possible writing in mid September.

"No doubt about it, the key to the team will be the ability of our sophomores to be ready to do the job early in the season," Jardine says. "In addition to the seven or eight sophomores who will be starting, we will have second-year men at almost every backup position. The baptism of fire will come early for these kids. We'll see how they respond as the season progresses."

Making Jardine's job tougher this fall was the unexpected loss of three starters within the first week of practice. Senior Bruce Pierstorff, offensive tackle, was forced to give up the game because of a recurring neck injury from last season; defensive tackle, Mike Murray, a junior, was lost for most of the season with a case of mononucleosis, and Bob Potrzeba, senior middle guard, gave up the game for personal reasons. In addition, sophomore linebacker Steve Batty was sidelined with a hairline fracture of the collar bone.

The situation could change, but early evidence pointed to the fact that Brown should be able to move the ball this season and score more often than last. Unfortunately, Brown's nine opponents also will move the ball well against a defense that is both thin and inexperienced.

Because Jardine is an optimist—and a positive thinker as well—he is convinced that the total picture this fall will be slightly better than it was a year ago, despite the obvious deficiencies. He puts it this way:

"Last year we were putting in a new system, and that took time. We had a communications problem, too. Different coaches use different phraseology. We didn't know the people, their strengths and weaknesses. To do the job, you have to know the players. It's not going to take us five games to become a football team. We'll be further advanced technically when the season opens. And I'm sure our



BOB FLANDERS

Hopes by mid-season rest on sophomores like these



BRYAN MARINI

attitude will be better. Last year the boys were hesitant. They were not convinced they could win."

In some respects, Jardine and his staff are better off than they were a year ago. The big search in September of 1967 was for a quarterback. This fall, the coaches started with three. The group includes the incumbent, Hal Phillips, a senior who ran the club most of last year; senior John McMahon, who hasn't played since he suffered a compound fracture of the right arm against Columbia in November, 1966; and sophomore Bryan Marini.

All three signal callers have good credentials. Phillips completed 58 passes for 714 yards and four touchdowns and ran for one score. McMahon is a shifty runner and an effective roll-out passer. In an abbreviated sophomore season he completed 35 passes for 420 yards and two touchdowns, gained 110 yards rushing, and scored twice. Marini, a strong thrower and good all-round athlete, completed 46 of 103 passes for the Cubs.

On experience, Phillips is expected to start the season. However, there is some feeling that by mid-season Marini might be in the number one spot. Of the three, he's the only one who will be returning next fall and the experience he gets this year will stand him in good stead a year from now. McMahon, an exciting, take-charge player, may also be used as a flanker back.

One of the big surprises this fall is the tight sophomore Bob Flanders is giving senior Tom Lemire for the running back

spot. A 5-11, 200-pounder from North Massapequa, N. Y., Flanders has good speed to go with his size and is an able passer. Lemire was the team's second leading rusher last season with 312 yards.

Jardine feels senior Steve Wormith is one of the finest fullbacks in the East. From Sarnia, Ont., Wormith gained 521 yards in 140 attempts last year. Backing him up will be Gerry Hart, a 5-11, 185-pounder from Bayonne, N. J. He led the Cubs in rushing last fall with 383 yards in 105 carries.

Senior John Buxton, playing despite a bad knee injured during the wrestling season, was slated to start the season at the flanker position. Behind him are junior Eric Johnson, a 6-2, 215-pounder from Shrewsbury, Mass., and McMahon.

These men give Brown a respectable backfield. On the occasions when Flanders is at the running back spot and McMahon at flanker, there will be three passers on the field at the same time. This should put some pressure on the defense.

The offensive line has senior Grek Kontos at split end, junior Jim Lukens at tight end, sophomores Tim Leslie and Mark Wade at the tackles, senior Jim Culbreth and junior Dick Murphy at the guard spots, and All-Ivy Gerry Murphy at center. Leslie is a 6-0, 215-pounder from Mendel Catholic in Chicago and Wade, the other starting sophomore, is a 6-0, 190-pounder from Carrick High in Pittsburgh.

The front five in the defensive unit include All-Ivy Dan Stewart and junior

John Stone at end, senior Sandy Stoddard and sophomore Tom Price at tackle, and sophomore Pat McCarthy at middle guard. Stoddard, a 6-2, 225-pounder from Port Washington, N. Y., is a candidate for All-Ivy honors this fall. He was named to the NCAA team of the week last fall for his play against Cornell. Price, who hails from Decatur, Ga., stands 6-5 and tips the scales at 220 pounds. McCarthy is 5-10 and 195 pounds. He comes from Skokie, Ill., and has the toughness to play a great deal of football for Brown.

Backing up the line will be a pair of juniors, Tony Renzi and Dave Chenault. These men replace two of Brown's outstanding linebackers of recent years, Tom Whidden and Gerry Batty. Both are quick, alert, and hard-hitting.

Only Capt. John Rallis remains from last year's starting secondary, but he's a good one. Jardine says there is no better inside safetyman in the league. He's a well-coordinated athlete with the speed and savvy needed for the vital position. Playing opposite Rallis at the other inside will be junior Pat Foley, who logged only 36 minutes as a sophomore.

The two deep backs at the start of the season were junior Greg Kuhn and sophomore Bill O'Donnell, with a pair of sophomores right behind them in Spencer Crew and Steve Hopping. O'Donnell is one of the most exciting players to come to Brown in some time. A quarterback in high school, the native of Wilmette, Ill., switched to flanker back last season and caught 23 passes for 452 yards. Coach Jardine feels that this agile athlete is needed in the defensive backfield and that's where he was slated to play, at least early in the season.

Bob Warren, still another sophomore, will be Brown's main threat on the return of punts and kickoff, along with O'Donnell. A native of Wilmington, Del., Warren is a shifty runner with good speed and a deceptive change of pace. With the Cubs, he returned 11 kickoffs for 458 yards and three touchdowns and ran back six punts for 111 yards and one TD.

The offense will remain the same, a combination of the Pro and Power-I, while the defense remains a basic Oklahoma. "Realistically, we may be in for a long season," Jardine says. "But some-

where along the way we just may surprise some people who are supposed to be better than we are. Next year at this time the prospects may be more encouraging."

The Cubs: A step on the road back?

THE OLD GRADS turned out at Aldrich-Dexter Field on Monday, Sept. 16. That was the opening day of practice for the freshman football team. Early indications are that Brown will be represented this fall by one of the finest Cub groups in recent history.

Of course, everything is relative, and Dartmouth's Bob Blackman said last summer that he expected Dartmouth to have its best freshman group since he arrived on the scene 14 years ago. Harvard and Yale are also reported to be well supplied with football talent in the incoming classes.

So, the Cubs may not set the world on fire this fall, and they may not turn the varsity into an Ivy contender next year. But Jardine and company, in their first full year of recruiting, think they may have attracted the type of student-athlete necessary to enable Brown to start the long road back in football.

Sixty-two freshmen reported to Coach Bill Gourley on opening day, with home towns ranging from Palo Alto, Calif., to Little Rock, Ark. Ohio leads with nine representatives, six of them from Cincinnati. There are eight New York boys, six from New Jersey, five from Massachusetts, and four each from Indiana and Michigan. The squad includes two Rhode Island boys.

Much attention that first day of practice was focused on Tom Spotts, a 6-0, 200-pound offense back from Park Ridge, Ill., where he was named Prep All-American and Prep Player of the Year. Captain of his team, he also was an All-State, All-League selection. A versatile athlete, Spotts is an outstanding track man and played basketball and wrestled for Main South High School. He is a member of the National Honor Society and received the Governor's Trophy as the "Outstanding Teen of America."

The team will feature several other running backs of promise. Gary Bonner, a native of Ohio, starred at Deerfield Academy last fall and set a new school record for rushing. He was named to the *Boston Traveler's* All-Prep team for Massachusetts. Tom Moser, a 6-4, 230-pounder, was an All-State fullback at Cardinal Newman High in West Palm Beach, Fla. An outstanding trackman, he holds the school record for the shot put.

The varsity's greatest need the past few years has been for linemen, and Coach Gourley feels that the Cubs will be especially strong along the forward wall. A more detailed picture of the prospects up front will appear in the next issue.

Coach Gourley will be working with a

Bears after 6th soccer title

THE SOCCER DYNASTY that has been built on College Hill over the past five years will be severely tested this season as Coach Cliff Stevenson and his men go after an unprecedented sixth straight Ivy League title and a fourth straight New England crown. The loss of nine seniors who had the distinction of playing in only one losing game in four years will make the job more difficult.

Last fall, Stevenson's champions ended with a 13-0-1 record, the most soccer victories ever in a single season at Brown. Not since the opener of the 1966 campaign, 26 games back, has a Brown team tasted defeat. The Bruins also have played 25 consecutive Ivy games without a loss, the last setback within the league coming at Dartmouth in October of 1964.

Over the last five years, the Bears have a composite record of 52-5-5, with all five defeats by one goal. Over the same period, Brown has outscored the opposition, 211-53. Only the NCAA's controversial 1.6 ruling prevented Brown from competing in the national championships in both 1966 and 1967. The team's chances of success in this tournament were considered good by a number of leading eastern coaches, men highly impressed with the Stevenson brand of soccer.

Among the seniors lost from last year's team through graduation are Vic DeJong and Pat Migliore, two of Brown's all-time greats. Goalie Bob Bernius also graduated in June, as did Mark DeTora, Randy Cooper, Jerry Zimmerman, Ned Zaglio, Lance Brunner, and Jesse Jupiter.

"It is very difficult to predict what the team will do this fall," says Stevenson. "There is no doubt we will miss the nine

seniors, but the players are a dedicated bunch, many of whom worked hard on their own during the spring and summer to improve. We will have some shuffling to do early in the season, but with Co-Captains Ben Brewster and George Gerds leading the way we may be better than people think."

Brewster led the team in scoring last fall with 16 points on 12 goals and four assists. Other veterans returning this year include Herman Zzebazza, Bob Young, George King, and Rick Biehl on the front line; Larry Morin, Don Smith, and Chuck Partington at the wing halves; Dennis Colacicco, back from a year in Italy, at center half, where he will try to fill the shoes of Migliore; Fred Armenti and Walter Scott Craig at fullback, and Bill Hager in the goal. Coming up from the freshman team with promise are Ricky Horton, Tom Morrissey, Alan Peck, John Sanzo, Joe Savarese, Dave Thurston, Doug Williams, and Dave Nolan.

Stevenson feels that he has sufficient talent to produce a good soccer team. But he stresses that balance will be the key; there is no room for prima donnas. He thinks that the team will score more than it did a year ago. In an exhibition game played against Fairleigh-Dickinson University, the Bruins did show a good attack while winning, 7-2. The game was played as part of the annual Long Island Soccer Coaches Association clinic.

Within the league, Coach Stevenson expects Harvard to make a strong run for the title, along with Penn and Columbia. DeJong is staying on at Brown to do graduate work and coach the freshman team. Alan Young '64 has left to do graduate work in law at Boston University.

large freshman staff. It includes Tom Whidden, the Bruins' 1967 co-captain; Phil Coen, long-time line coach; Bernie Pina, former URI star halfback; Jim Boynewicz, and Jim Brumbaugh. Bruce Pierstorff '69, lost to the varsity this season because of a neck injury, also will assist Gourley.

Stan Ward Gets New Assistant

WILLIAM LIVESAY, a native of Orleans, Mass., and a former baseball star at the University of Maine, has joined Brown's athletic staff as assistant basketball and baseball coach. The 29-year-old Cape Codder will work directly under Coach Stan Ward in both sports.

Livesay earned 12 letters and captained the baseball, basketball, and soccer teams at Orleans High before moving on to the University of Maine, where he was selected on the All-Yankee Conference baseball team for two years and captained his freshman and varsity squads. He also was a letterman on the basketball team.

After being graduated from Maine in 1962, Livesay served as history instructor, assistant athletic director, varsity soccer coach, and assistant basketball and baseball coach at Worcester Academy for four years. He was coach of the first American Student-Ambassador Program basketball team which toured the British Isles in 1966.

Livesay returned to Maine that fall as varsity soccer coach and assistant baseball coach. He has coached the Falmouth team in the Cape Cod League the last four years, winning two divisional championships and one league title. He is married to the former Louise E. Chase of East Brewster, Mass., and is the father of two children.

Young cross country team rebuilds with sophomores

THIRTEEN YEARS have gone by since Coach Ivan Fuqua has had a losing season in cross country. During this stretch his Brown teams have won 66, lost 20, and tied one. According to the Bruin mentor, this may be the year when the bubble bursts.

"This definitely is a rebuilding year," says Fuqua, whose team capped a 4-1-1 season last year by winning the New England championship. "We have a young team, paced by senior Don Humphrey, junior Chris Banus, and a flock of sophomores up from a 2-4 Cub team. Banus, who was ill most of last season, is the key. If he's back physically sound he could help take the pressure off the sophomores, especially in the early going."

Among the sophomores are Joe Pluta, Tim Cosgrove, Ev Schenk, Henry Thomas, Bill Lawson, Mark Moreau, and John Jentzer. Pluta, from Ewing High in Trenton, N. J., paced the Cubs with a first, three seconds, and a third during last fall's campaign. He was ninth in the New

Englands, in which the Cubs finished seventh as a team, and fourth in the Columbia Invitational, where the Cubs placed fourth behind Penn, Yale, and Cornell.

Coach Fuqua is somewhat more hopeful about the success of his freshman group. Among the runners of promise are Tom Brenneman of Natick, Mass.; David Crimmin of Bedford, Mass., and Mt. Hermon School; Max Heckard of Molalla, Ore.; Chris Craig, a 4:23 miler from Cranbrook School; Jeff Mausner, a 9:54 two-miler from Denver; Steve Vanness of Camp Springs, Md., and Joe Holtz of Brooklyn. Crimmin is the son of Royce B. Crimmin, Jr., '48, one of the fine runners during Coach Fuqua's early years on the Hill.

Sports Shorts

ONCE AGAIN, the *Sports Newsletter* is available to the alumni and friends of Brown who want a special inside look at the athletic program on College Hill. Published approximately 30 times a year by Pete McCarthy, director of sports information, the newsletter will include a brief review of the action of the previous week, the outlook for the coming contests, and some comments from the coaches.

The package also includes the handsome 60-page football brochure and the winter brochure. The total price to alumni is \$8 for the entire package. Checks should be made payable to Brown University and mailed to Director of Sports Information, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 02912. Also available for \$4 are copies of the five home football programs.

For the eighth straight season, Providence radio station WJAR (920 on the dial) will broadcast all Brown football games, home and away. Jack Comley will handle the play-by-play, with Pete McCarthy on hand for the color. WBRU-FM (95.5 FM) also plans to cover the full nine-game slate. In addition, the campus station will air all home soccer games, plus a few of the road contests.

New Sports Assistant

The Office of Sports Information, handled over the past 10 years by Pete McCarthy, will have an assistant this fall. He is Joseph E. White and he becomes the first full-time assistant in this position, according to Athletic Director Jack Hefernan '28. A 1963 graduate of Worcester Junior College, the 26-year-old White also attended Southern Connecticut College. For the last two years he has been a member of the *Worcester Telegram-Gazette* sports staff, while also serving as publicity director of the Worcester Arena.

Incidentally, McCarthy is the new second vice-president of the College Sports Information Directors. His election took place during the annual workshop sessions at Chicago in August. McCarthy moderated the blue-ribbon panel of the three-day workshop, one that included John Pont, Coach of the Year and the man who led Indiana to the Rose Bowl; Marcus Plant, President of the NCAA, and C. Robert Paul of the U. S. Olympic Committee.

Four Brown players were listed on the 45-man All-American squad which was listed in *Scrumdown*, rugby's national magazine in August. Bill Mullin, Mike Dillily, and John Adamiak, all members of '68, were named to the Eastern squad, while Dave Olson '67, attending UCLA law school, was selected as a representative of the West.

Dillily, a wing-forward from Yonkers, N. Y., holds the single-season Eastern Rugby Union scoring record for a forward with 17 tries. Adamiak, from Berkeley Heights, N. J., who was also a starting defensive end on the football team, was widely acclaimed for his aggressive play, both on offense and defense.

Mullin, a fast, versatile back from Sewickley, Pa., led the team in scoring last year with 40 points and played brilliantly in International matches, scoring four tries and setting up four more against some of England's finest opposition. Olson is a former Bruin captain, one who led the team on its trip to the West Coast in the spring of 1967.



THE "LITTLE PROFESSOR" AT BROWN: Dam DiMaggio, one-time great center fielder for the Boston Red Sox, helps his son, Paul, get established as a member of this year's freshman class.

The Brown Clubs Report

ONE OF THE LEAST PUBLICIZED and yet most successful ventures of the Brown Club of Rhode Island is its Alumni Secondary Schools Program, initiated five years ago by James R. Gorham '54, then associate alumni secretary at Brown and a member of the club's board of directors. The program has prospered over the years, thanks to the efforts of the men who succeeded Gorham as chairman, Richard J. Tracy '46 and Rolland H. Jones '49.

This summer, Jack Schreiber '50 assumed the chairmanship of this key committee and wasted little time in mapping plans for the year ahead. Among other things, he spent a great deal of time lining up alumni to cover all the secondary schools in the state, public and private. "We want these workers to make sure the top boys are applying to Brown," Schreiber says. "Our main objective is to provide the Admissions Office with an even stronger group of applicants from which to choose than in the past."

A five-point program was drafted by Chairman Schreiber and his assistant, Larry Delhagen '58, following several late summer sessions with Brown Club Presi-

ning championships in football, basketball, hockey, and baseball. In addition, the chairman plans to present to the board a proposal that small plaques be given to the top student-athlete in each of the state's schools.

President Edgren announced a list of 15 events on the 1968-69 calendar, starting with the 20th annual Clambake-Scrimmage on Sept. 20 and running to the Commencement Pops Concert on Saturday, May 31. Delhagen served as chairman of the Clambake-Scrimmage while Bernard V. Buonanno, Jr., '60 was in charge of the successful fall golf outing at Rhode Island Country Club Sept. 26.

Chairman Edward Bromage, Jr., '27 reports that due to some cancellations, there are openings in the Brown Club's Skating Association this year. There will be 25 weeks of skating at Meehan between Oct. 13 and Mar. 30. As in the past, private instruction will be available at no extra cost. The price is \$75 for family memberships and \$45 for singles. Those interested in joining should contact Vic Michalson at 863-2613, or by writing to him in care of the Athletic Department.

Some of the highlights on the Club's social agenda include post-game parties at Marvel Gym after the Penn game Oct. 5 and the Cornell contest Nov. 9. The Freshman Football Dinner will be held at the Turk's Head Club Nov. 19. Traditional

events are the Day at the Theater (Jan. 12), Hockey Night (Feb. 1), and Basketball Night (Mar. 1). The Old Timers Baseball Day is set for Saturday, May 31, with Adolph N. Anderson '50 in charge, while Peter T. Barstow '57 is running the Pops Concert this year.

In news of other club activity, the Brown Club of Boston has announced an ambitious schedule, starting with Coach Len Jardine's appearance at the Downtown Fall luncheon Oct. 24. Samuel T. Arnold, Jr., '45 is in charge of arrangements. Another fall event for the 265-member club is the Brown-Harvard football cocktail party at Carey Cage immediately following the game Nov. 16. Art Love, Jr., '56 is chairman, assuming responsibility for everything except the score.

Always popular with the Boston alumni, the winter luncheon will be held Dec. 3, according to a report from Chairman David B. Bullock '55. Guest speaker will be Joe Chase '33, who will tell of his exciting role as meteorologist aboard Ted Hood's winning yacht, Robin, in the race to Bermuda. Other events of the year include the Brown-Harvard Hockey Night (Jan. 8), Sports Night (Jan. 20), a wine tasting party (Feb. 23), Uptown Spring luncheon (Mar. 25), and the annual banquet (Apr. 30).

Still in Massachusetts, Howard Williams '17 of the South Shore Brown Club sends word that the annual golf outing at Cohas-



John Edgren



Jack Schreiber

dent John Edgren '38 and David J. Zucconi '55, associate alumni secretary. On Oct. 9 a meeting of all alumni workers was scheduled. From mid-October to mid-November all early decision candidates will be given alumni interviews. The third step will be a Nov. 24 Senior Orientation Night at Sayles Hall for applicants and their parents. This will be followed in mid-January by Alumni Interview Day at Citizens Bank for all R. I. applicants. Then, on May 10, the Introduction to Brown will be held for selected juniors recommended by members of the ASSC.

Schreiber's committee will propose to the club's board of directors that the number of Brown Book Awards be increased from seven to 14. These awards are made to outstanding students in the humanities. Something new also may be tried, the creation of an engineering award for students who excel in the sciences. The sports plaque program will be continued, with handsome plaques going to schools win-



NEWPORT COUNTY BROWN CLUB OFFICERS flunk Prof. Robert T. Beyer, chairman of the Physics Department, guest speaker of a recent meeting. From left to right are Stanley L. Ehrlich '45, vice-president; Frank S. Ceglarski '48, outgoing president; Professor Beyer; President Arthur W. Murphy '59, and Secretary Joseph B. Going '56.

set Country Club in June was a success. Russ Halliday '26 was host, while Ray Nelson '31 served as chairman. Twenty golfers were on hand.

The Northeastern New Jersey Brown Club listed on its fall agenda a pair of events tied in with the football program. A group traveled to New Haven for a parking lot party at the Bowl before the Brown-Yale game. In December, an evening smoker will feature Coach Jardine and movies of the 1968 season.

Harold E. Meyers, Jr., '58, a life underwriter with Paul L. Guibord Associates, Newark, is the club's new president. Fellow officers include vice-president Richard B. Nashel '56, secretary Clayton C. Timbrell '42, and treasurer Thomas F. Davis '37. Also serving under Meyers in the new organization will be Alumni Secondary Schools Chairman Douglas S. Widnall '37, Program Chairman William C. Black '53, Publicity Chairman Walter H. Richter, Jr., '48, and Mailings Chairman William H. Stinson '41. The board of governors includes Walter Kern, Jr., '59, Nelson J. Rohrbach, Jr., '62, Louis Moretti '49, Edward A. Forrest '60, Theodore S. Jadick '53, and John R. Hornyak '63.

Patio parties are popular with members of the Brown University Club of Tucson, so it wasn't surprising to see 40 turn out for the annual under-the-stars affair at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith '19 late last spring. President Lou Farber '29, an Iron Man who still looks as though he could go 60 minutes, thought that he'd have an easy time that night as director in charge of showing the University's new football film. The movies failed to arrive, and, quick to adapt to any situation, the Westerners extended the social hour. Dr. Milt Goldberger '24 was elected vice-president, Mrs. David L. Altman P'57 treasurer and Martha Ames P'67 secretary.

Steaks are served to the members of the varsity football team each fall by the South County Brown Club, and the gathering of the clan Sept. 8 was held at the Naragansett home of Joseph Buonanno '34, who also serves as president of the Brown Football Association.

One of the best anecdotes from the Brown Club circuit came from Coach Jardine this August when he told the Cape Cod Brown Club about his team's unusual recognition last season.

"It was just before the Cornell game," Jardine said, "and off past performances we were in for a rough afternoon. Shortly before the game one of my players rushed up and with great excitement told me that Brown had made the betting cards that week. Of course, we were listed as a four-touchdown underdog on the card, but that fact didn't dampen the ardor of the player. It must have been the first time in this boy's career that the gamblers thought enough of Brown to even put us on the card."

Coach Jardine added that if anyone picked Brown on the betting sheet that day he won because the Bruins surprised Cornell with a 14-14 tie.

Still on the subject of football, H. Lee

'Celebrities' aid frosh program

SOMETHING NEW in the way of club-sponsored events, a late spring Celebrity Night, climaxed a highly active year for the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee of the Cleveland Brown Club. Of the 27 area students accepted at Brown and invited to this meeting, 14 are on College Hill this fall.

The story had its start last winter. Chairman William R. Fortner '57, of the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee, told Club President Ramon J. Elias '47 that coverage of the local high schools by alumni had produced an extra large group of boys interested in attending Brown. Noting that competition for these students would be especially keen, Fortner suggested that something extra should be done to help Brown land a high percentage of those accepted.

"Out of this discussion came the idea for our first Celebrity Night," says Elias. "We knew from past experience that when it comes down to the last week or so before a boy has to make his mind up on where he will go to college he has pressures on him from a number of sources. We thought we'd get the boys together and introduce them to some area Brown alumni who have achieved success in their chosen field."

That spring, a letter was sent to the 27 boys accepted, inviting them to come with their dads to an informal dinner. The letter also congratulated the boys on their acceptance at Brown.

About half of the boys accepted attended this meeting, all of them with their fathers. A representative group from the Cleveland Brown Club also was present. Assuming the role of celebrities were Don



SMILES OF SUCCESS are flashed by President Ramon J. Elias '47 of the Cleveland Brown Club and Vice-President James Watson '54.

Colo '50, former defensive tackle and captain of the world champion Cleveland Browns; Roy H. Smith, 3rd, '58, who accepted congratulations from everyone on the publication of his first book, and Dr. Simon Ostrach GS'50, professor of engineering at Case Institute.

"In retrospect, we feel that Celebrity Night was a success," says Elias. "Coming when it did, this type of affair may have helped us nail down one or two boys who were on the fence."



CELEBRITY NIGHT IN CLEVELAND saw Secondary Schools Co-Chairman William P. Fortner '57, left, greeting Dr. Simon Ostrach GS'50, professor of engineering at Case Institute; Don Colo '50, former captain of the world champion Cleveland Browns of the NFL, and Roy Smith '58, whose first book was fresh off the press when the group met last.

Yeaton '58, secretary of the Brown Club of New Haven, reports that there was a tent at the Bowl on Oct. 12. The tent was open before and after the game and afforded an ideal meeting place for friends attending the game.

Paul H. Johnson, Jr., '58 has assumed the presidency of the New Haven group. He's assistant vice-president at the 1st New Haven National Bank. Working with President Johnson will be 1st Vice-President John C. Braman '40, 2nd Vice-President Jordy Kaplan '52, Treasurer Ralph R. Crosby, Jr., '52, and the following six-man board of directors: Webster P. O'Neill '28, Benjamin Chase '38, Charles Blankfort '54, William P. Prifty '55, William P. Simon '54, and George Syat '33.

New officers have also been reported from Hartford, where Dwight M. Doolan '56 now heads the local Club. His slate includes 1st Vice-President John R. Coakley '42, 2nd Vice-President William H. Chadwick '58, Secretary Cy Flanders '18, Treasurer Clarence F. Roth, Jr., '46, Alumni Secondary Schools Chairman David S. Fishman '56, Program Chairman James A. DeMund '56, and Publicity Chairman Ezra R. Harris '60.

President Heffner was the guest speaker at this year's annual Scholarship Dinner sponsored by the Brown and Pembroke Clubs of Worcester County, an affair that was held Sept. 5 at the Pleasant Valley Country Club in Sutton, Mass. Co-chairmen of the affair were John J. Pietro, Jr., '52 and Ed Golrick '47. Toastmaster was John R. Gosnell '41, a former Brown trustee. Students from the Worcester County area who entered Brown and Pembroke this fall were guests at the meeting.

James M. Hutchinson '51, who served as recruitment chairman of the Brown Club of Indiana during the past year, was rewarded for his efforts (12 area boys now members of the Class of '72) by being elected president of the Club. Berkley W. Duck, 3rd, '60 will serve under him as vice-president and Frank M. Cook '64 as secretary-treasurer. In addition to the annual send-off picnic for undergraduates this fall, the Club is exploring the possibility of an outing later in the season in cooperation with local alumni associations of the other Ivy League universities.

Directors of the Brown Club of Alta California met during the summer at Jack's Restaurant in San Francisco to discuss plans for 1968-69. Paul Lucey '48, chairman of the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee, reported that 22 students of 57 applicants from the area had been accepted by the University. A picnic for the entering freshmen was held Aug. 25 at the home of Dana Leavitt '48. Projected plans call for Christmas parties in San Francisco and on the Peninsula for secondary school students, with sponsorship coming jointly from the Brown and Pembroke delegations.

A few years back, when Robert Fearon '51 produced the first Evening with the Faculty program for the Brown Club of Fairfield County, the venture was considered a noble experiment. Today, these gatherings are among the highlights of the Brown Club circuit. Two sessions were held by the club last spring, with Bates



WHEN PRESIDENT HEFFNER spoke before the Brown Clubs of Northeastern New York and Berkshire County he was greeted by Willis B. Buck '41, president of the Berkshire County Brown Club; Earl M. Buccì '48, president of the New York group, and dinner chairman Lucien Drury '36.

Lowry, director-elect of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, appearing in March and Dr. Lopez-Morillas, chairman of the Department of Spanish and Italian, talking to the group in May. Both affairs were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Black Lee '46.

At the annual meeting of the Brown Club of Trenton, Roger L. Campolucci '61 was elected president. Roger is counsel at RCA Laboratories in Princeton. Other officers include vice-president Gilbert Lugossy '58, secretary Edward V. Damutz '56, and treasurer Claude B. Worley '48. The board of directors is made up of the officers plus Gerald Berkelhammer '52, Norbert Donnelly '50, Dr. Lincoln Ekstrom '53, Walter Jackson '52, Robert McKenny '21, and Fran Pittaro '60.

Michael C. Weston '60, Detroit attorney, is the new president of the Michigan Brown Club. Also elected at the summer meeting were Vice-Presidents David W. Lee '61 and P. Andrew Penz '61, Secretary Eugene W. Lewis, 3rd, '62, and Treasurer Post Fordon '53. Special mention was made of the fine job turned in by Thomas Croke '65, last year's Alumni Secondary Schools Chairman who left the area to accept a position in the Brown Admissions Office.

Thomas W. Hoagland '63 is heading the Brown University Club of Chicago this year, assisted by Vice-Presidents Thomas F. Jones, Jr., '55 and Robert H. Mareneck '46, Secretary Edgar W. Swanson, Jr., '50, and Treasurer George O. Podd, Jr., '51. Jones also will double as chairman of the Alumni Secondary Schools Program. William M. Kaiser, Jr., '43 will handle publicity. President Hoagland is assistant cashier with Central National Bank, Chicago.

The summer season also brought some changes in the officers of the Lackawanna Brown Club, where Gordon E. Allen '50 moves into a second term as president. The secretary-treasurer this year will be Anthony J. Combias '50, while the important Alumni Secondary Schools Program will be in the hands of Edgar D. Beacham '50,

with assistance on the athletic front from Donald M. Van Heest '49. The program committee is headed by Ronald S. Wills '54, backed by William B. Hayes '59 and W. E. Williams, Jr., '58. Publicity will fall to John B. Lawrence, Jr., '48. The club's board of directors includes the men mentioned plus Norman E. Wright, Jr., '49, Willard C. "Ace" Parker '42, John Doren '55, Charles W. Maslin '52, and William P. Sater '59.

Members of the Brown University Club in New York will be able to follow the fortunes of the Brown football team on color film this fall, with showings scheduled for nine Wednesday evenings in the Club's quarters at the Commodore Hotel. Following the Columbia game, there will be an open house there.

Another open house for potential members is being arranged by Membership Chairman Ernest R. Brendel '59 at the Lawyers Club, 115 Broadway, where financial district members lunch. Twenty-eight members are playing squash this year at the 4 West 43rd Street courts, practicing for the Class C tournament. Activities Chairman Peter J. Hollitscher '57 is arranging a series of luncheons to be addressed by distinguished alumni, including newscaster Frank K. Singiser '28 and J. McCall Hughes '33, president of Mutual of New York.

Two other reports on new officers came across our desk in late summer. The Brown Club of Central Ohio will be led this year by James C. Butler '60, a salesman with Collum Acoustical Co., Syracuse. His staff includes Harry G. Remington '27 as secretary, Henry Drake '58 as treasurer, and Tim Orcutt '61 in the role of vice-president. Malcolm G. Winne '52 heads the ASSP.

The Brown Club of Central Ohio has selected Alan R. Sarle '53 as its president. Secretary is Phil Bradford, Jr., '43, Joseph I. Gates '22, is treasurer and Allyn J. Crooker '28 is membership chairman. President Sarle is operations planning manager with Celanese Plastics Co., Columbus.

Brunonians Far and Near

1887

PROFESSOR DANA C. MUNRO of the History Department "pursued his interest in the Crusades," says a writer in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* dealing with the Near East Studies at Princeton. "In 1925 he took charge of what was to have been an annual three-week summer pilgrimage to the Middle East, which included lectures on geography, archaeology, and civilization, visits to museums and sites in and around Jerusalem, and trips to Jordan, the Dead Sea, and excavation sites. This was a joint venture with the the American Schools of Oriental Research."

1904

The Rev. George A. Humphries left directly after our 64th for a long summer with a grandson in Jackman, Me., not far from the Canadian border. With him went a highly-prized companion, his fishing rod. George is an ardent angler.

Lucius and Margaret Salisbury passed the warm months at Sunset Bluffs, their summer home on the shore of Lake Ontario. Sal celebrated a dual reunion this year. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, Class of '08, he attended his 60th Commencement the morning of May 31. He then drove to Providence to join his '04 classmates at the Alumni Dinner. He was the only member of the Harvard Class of '08, next to the oldest class represented at the reunion, to be present. He received a round of applause when his name was mentioned.

Paul Clark, professor emeritus, and a man who played an important role in the development of the Medical School of the University of Wisconsin, attended the 10th annual meeting of the Brown Development Council Commencement week-end. A member of the Class of '43 told our classmate that he made a stirring speech at the session. It is interesting to note that during the week-end he had breakfast with John McIntyre '39, son of our late and respected classmate, Gene McIntyre. John has been aide to three Brown presidents.

Lish Mowry reports that he did a hop-skip-and-jump tour of Europe this summer. He visited 21 cities in 21 days!

1905

To set the record straight, George B. Bullock's correct address is P.O. Box 227-A, Johnsonville, S. C. 29555. Somehow, we relocated our classmate in "Jacksonville" in a recent issue.

1906

A Commencement period family reunion for Henry G. Carpenter at The Willows in

Wickford, R. I., included Henry G. Carpenter, Jr., '34, Leonard R. Carpenter '38, his wife Phyllis, son Peter, daughters Sally and Susan, and one great-grandchild.

1907

Corrected address for H. B. Keen: Box 567, Setauket, N. Y. 11733. Reason for correction: "Setauket PO has been relegated to a branch of East Setauket PO. The dog has become the tail from now on. East Setauket has built a large post office building whereas Setauket can find no room to enlarge its accommodations for our explosive population. We still have to put a six-cent stamp on a letter."

Samuel A. Steere, visiting relatives in Rhode Island in mid-August, arranged with Cliff Slade and Al Gurney to go in search of a lobster dinner after his return from visits with a son at Groton Long Point, Conn., and another son in Westboro, Mass. Regrettably, Sam had to cancel all plans and return at once to Akron because of an accident to Mrs. Steere at home.

"One day out from Honolulu, and have just seen the graduation of a hula class," Charles R. Stark, Jr., wrote in early August aboard his homeward-bound ship. "Passage as smooth as Narragansett Bay. Grand time so far; will report later from Sacramento."

Though the C. M. Hamlins were unsure in mid-July about vacation in Maine before the summer's end, they were delighted to report return of their older grandson from a year in Vietnam. In order, the grandson acquired a new car, a job, and, best of all, a wife. His grandparents were recuperating when your Secretary received the good news from Bristol, Tenn.

1908

Mrs. Leslie Swain P'11, widow of our classmate, has been presented with the Pembroke Alumna Award, a gold disc pin, and a citation for service to the college and the community. Mrs. Swain resides in St. Petersburg, Fla.

1909

Albert Harkness was honored by the Providence Art Club in June when he was presented with a prized Art Club medal. Also honored on the same occasion was Albert E. Lownes '20.

1910

It was learned at Alumni House this summer that Jeremiah James Shea died Oct. 1, 1963 in Westmount, Quebec. He was the owner of J. J. Shea, Ltd., Montreal.

1911

Judge Earl B. Arnold, dean of probate judges in Rhode Island, resigned in June after nearly 40 years in the office. The

Scituate Town Council accepted the resignation with regret and Town Treasurer Sam S. Tourtellot, himself a town office holder for 50 years, rose to praise the retiring judge. "What a loss this is to the town," he said. "Attorneys tell me that matters were always handled expeditiously in his court, and they always liked to practice before him. If not the best probate judge in the state, Earle was certainly one of the best." A lover of things historical, Judge Arnold is a member of the committee working on restoring the Old North Scituate Congregational Church, a spot-lighted landmark that gives the town a typical New England Village look. Earle plans to continue his practice of law, with offices at 1118 Industrial Bank Bldg., Providence.

1912

The Rev. Clarence and Gladys Gifford of Asonet, Mass., were honored last May by 150 friends and relatives in observance of their 50th wedding anniversary. Among those present was a Brunonian son, C. Frank Gifford, Jr., '51, and 11 grandchildren. Clarence is a past president and present vice-president of the Greater Fall River Ministerial Association and a member of the Clergy Association of Fall River. Active in the Grange on the local, state, and national levels, he has also served the Boy Scouts for many years and holds the Silver Beaver award.

Milledge M. Purdy and Ruth (P'13) returned to their home in Niantic, Conn., in June following a six-month stay in Southern California.

1913

Elmer J. Bartlett reports that the clear air in Warner, N. H., agrees with him. "Although I will be 79 on Oct. 4, I am still plugging along," he says. "I am president and manager of the local telephone company which serves three towns with up to date dial systems and about 1300 telephones."

1914

Leon McKenzie and Charlie Woolley represented the class at the graveside services for Cyril Smith at the Thomas Cemetery, Swansea, on June 24.

Leroy Spooner is practically restricted to his home on Hawthorne St., Cranston (02910) with a heart condition and would welcome a chance to play post card chess with anyone who happens to catch this column.

Earl Walker writes from Largo, Fla., that he feels like a newborn babe. He says that he's made a complete recovery from a series of operations.

We already have 24 potentials for the 55th in June. With wives included, the list

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would swell to 40. This number doesn't include about 10 of our regulars who hadn't replied to the mailing as we went to press.

Elliot Bugbee has retired to 179-B Sterling Court, Leisure Village, Lakewood, N. J. "Definitely will be back to see old friends again this June," he says.

Earl Harrington is on his feet again but has to take things easy, while Elmer MacDowell keeps in good health by walking four miles a day.

Doc Durgin, still battling to recover from his illness, is at Phillips Rest Home, Pleasant St., South Natick, Mass.

1917

C. Bird Keach, having read the material in this magazine on increased tuition at Brown, comes forth with some interesting information. He has a receipt in his files from E. T. Bugbee, assistant registrar, indicating that his charges for the second semester in 1916 were \$52.50 for tuition, \$24.00 for incidental expenses, and \$3 for late registration. "My second semester bill at Harvard in 1919-20 was \$60," he says, "while I paid \$100 at Yale Law for the second semester of the 1920-21 academic year."

Judge James W. Leighton of Fourth District Court, Rhode Island, celebrated his 50th anniversary as a member of the Elks this spring. He helped found the West Warwick chapter some years back. At a banquet attended by close to 400 persons, he said he had enjoyed his association with the Elks, especially meeting many men who worked for charity and civic improvement.

1918

When John S. Chafee announced the gift for the class at the Alumni Dinner in June, he pointed out that '18 had been scattered by one war in 1918 and was scattered again by another when the 25th reunion came along in 1943. The emphasis this year, then, had been on the reunion, rather than on the 50th anniversary gift. Still, the total was outstanding—more than \$80,000 at that point.

William H. Collins, a Washington attorney, former federal prosecutor, and Catholic law leader, died Sept. 28, 1966, according to word received at Alumni House this summer. Known to his friends as "Doc," our classmate graduated from Tufts after spending two years on the Hill. He practiced in Washington for 33 years, during which time he defended such well-known figures as Henry W. "the Dutchman" Grunewald and Jack "Greasy Thumb" Guzik. From 1924 to 1933 he was in the U.S. Attorney's office and was chief criminal prosecutor for a time.

Zenas R. Bliss, who navigated the J-boat Rainbow back in the 1937 Cup Races, handled the navigating duties in June aboard Carillon in the Newport to Bermuda race.

1919

Col. Lawrence R. Bixby served for 32 years in the regular Army after graduating from West Point in November of 1918. After retirement from the service he did graduate work at the University of Wash-



THE JOHN M. HEFFERNAN PLAQUE was established this summer by the Class of 1928 in recognition of their classmate's 19 years at Brown as Director of Intramural Athletics and coach of Freshman football, basketball, and baseball. The annual award will honor the student who contributes the most to intramurals either as a participant or worker. Dr. Jesse P. Eddy, left, makes the presentation.

ington and the University of Oregon, concentrating mostly on journalism. "After two years of Civil Defense work and six years as curator of the Riverside (Calif.) Municipal Museum, I officially retired and am living with my wife, Ruby, in Rossmoor Leisure World, Walnut Creek, Calif. Still do a bit of free lance writing. Our son, Peter, lives in San Jose, Calif., and our daughter, Nancy, in Eugene, Ore. So, it begins to look as though we are real West-erners."

Joseph Cohen of General Scrap Iron, Inc., Providence, is among members of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel. In fact, Joe is one of only three New Englanders on the committee.

1920

George W. Grimm, Jr., general counsel of Public Service Electric & Gas Co., received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Bloomfield (N. J.) College in June. His citation referred to the public offices he has held, his service on the board of directors of Bloomfield College, and his fraternal, church, civic, and community activities. George retired from Public Service July 11 after completing 29 years with the Newark firm. A graduate of Harvard Law, he was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1924. In 1931 George was commissioned a major, later becoming lieutenant colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department, New Jersey National Guard. In 1940 he was made assistant state director of Selective Service for New Jersey. A year later he was awarded the New Jersey Distinguished Service Medal for services rendered in the planning for and the organization of the Selective Service System in Jersey.

1921

Dr. Russell Adrian Lane retired in June after 41 years as a teacher and administrator in the Indianapolis (Ind.) School System. For the past 11 years he had been administrative assistant to the superintendent. A trip to the Orient is in the immediate future for Dr. Lane, with church work on the agenda when he returns.

1922

Jerome West, president of Crimmins Realty Corp., Palmer, Mass., has obtained his Certificate in Real Estate Appraisal following a period of study in appraising conducted by the Massachusetts Association of Real Estate Boards.

George Lapp reports that he tried retirement in Florida and found that it didn't work. "Have moved back to Rhode Island and am again associated with A. Freiland & Sons, Inc., of Pawtucket on a part-time basis."

1923

Dr. Harold W. Streeter, professor of French language and literature at Lafayette, was honored at a faculty club dinner-dance upon his retirement in May. During his 42 years on the faculty, Dr. Streeter was cited twice for superior teaching and scholarly contributions. Our classmate served as clerk of the faculty for 17 years and was head of the department of languages for seven years before retiring from that post in 1959. In the early 1940's, Harold was associate director of a foreign area and language program. He served as part-time registrar from 1956 to 1959 and as acting dean of arts and sciences in 1957-58. He and Helen live at 800 Burke St., Easton.

We may have suggested that Carl A. Green had moved when his address in Whittier, Calif., changed from 835 Sunset Dr. to 13908 East Sunset Dr. While back for reunion, Green said he was in the same house; they just came up with new numbering for it. He is supervisor of dyeing for Burlington Hosiery Co., Pomona.

Robert G. Bleakney, who had 20 grandchildren at reunion time, said five of them were living in Norway.

Dr. John E. Blair, who took his doctoral at Brown, retired at the end of May from Roosevelt Hospital in New York City. His address is 26 Paulin Blvd., Lenonia, N. J.

1924

Carl R. Filmer is serving as highway construction engineer with the State Highway Department of Georgia. He has been with the department since February of 1941. Carl's address: Lakeview Estates, Conyers, Ga. 30207.

Word has come to Alumni House of the death of two classmates, Jacob Friedman and John C. Martin. Friedman, who had been a school teacher in the Bronx, apparently died about four years ago. Martin died Sept. 23, 1965. He had been manager and technical director of the finishing division of Ayotla Textiles in Mexico.

1925

Joseph V. Sauter says he retired last fall after 36 years with Bankers Trust Co., New York City. "At the time of my retirement, I was vice-president in charge of the company's Corporate Agency Division," he says. "My wife and I plan to divide our time between Connecticut and Boca Raton, Fla., where we recently purchased an apartment."

Carl N. Brown, after having spent 42 years with the U.S. Pipe and Foundry Co., says that he has "reached the mythical age of retirement." For him the date was June 1.

1926

Paul M. Camp retired last spring as deputy chief, Office of Personnel, with the Public Health Service. His government service lasted 26 years, starting in 1942 as chief, Personnel Operations Section, Office of Price Administration. He joined the Public Health Service a decade later as personnel advisor to the surgeon general. Over the years he has been active in a variety of committee activities and his articles, used today as resource material for students of public administration, have appeared in the publications of professional societies.

Guy C. Hamilton reported this spring that he had reached the "Golden Age" and retired effective Jan. 1 as a trust officer with Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York City. "Two weeks after retirement I fell on the ice and fractured my right arm," he says. "So, have started those Golden Years with a bang!"

Percy L. Bailey, Jr., was still passing out cigars this summer in celebration of a grandson, Richard Holmes Bailey, Jr., born last February. Dick Bailey, the boy's father, is assistant director of admissions at

Studying a new hormone

DR. LEONARD J. DEFTOS '59 has contributed to recent major research advances in the study of a new hormone known as thyrocalcitonin.

The Brown alumnus is part of a team from the National Heart Institute that has developed a highly sensitive blood assay technique allowing for the first time accurate measurements of thyrocalcitonin normally present in the blood. Minute measurements show amounts of the hormone to be less than one ten-millionth of an ounce per pint of blood.

Fundamental and applied research by the National Institutes of Health scientists has:

- provided the first chemical definition of the new hormone's structure leading to its recent synthesis by Swiss researchers;
- provided a sensitive method of measuring normally minute amounts of hormone circulating in the blood;
- established through the assay method the hormone's physiological importance in bone and mineral metabolism;
- demonstrated that the purified hormone, administered to patients suffering from high blood calcium levels and bone demineralization, produces rapid and beneficial results.

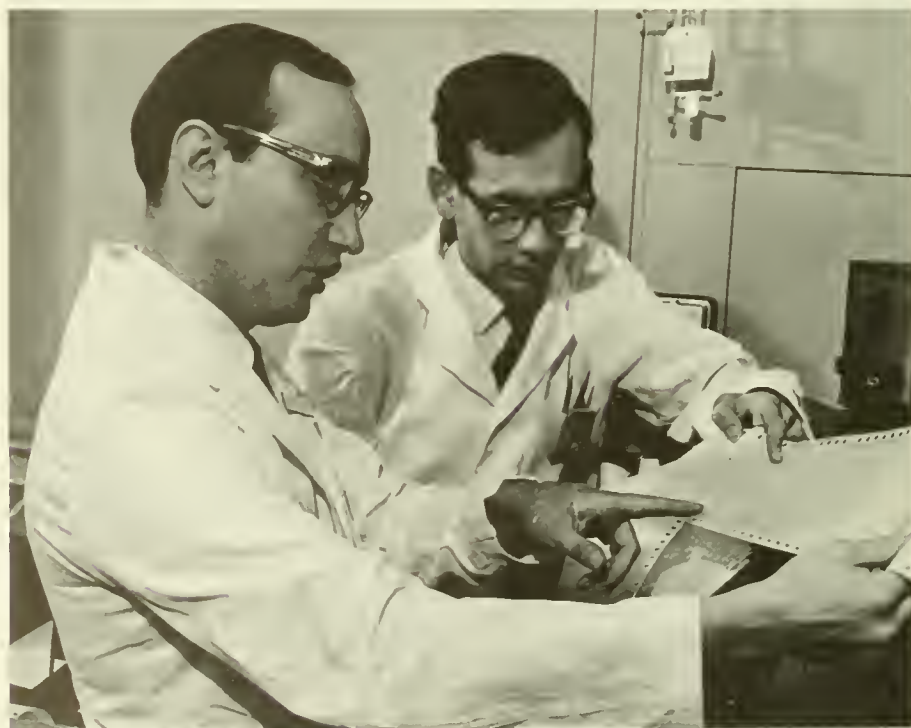
A Canadian scientist in 1961 first identified the existence of a blood-lowering substance, later identified as thyrocalcitonin. Another team of scientists in 1963 correctly identified the thyroid gland as the origin of the new hormone, but much work

needed to be done to show that thyrocalcitonin was, indeed, a hormone. Proof was required that the proposed hormone was continually released by the thyroid into the bloodstream in small amounts to perform a normal physiological role in controlling the rate of bone demineralization and thus helping regulate bone calcium.

Dr. Deftos and his co-worker Dr. Michael R. Lee focused their efforts toward development of the new radioimmunoassay technique that allowed, for the first time in any normal animal, accurate measurements of thyrocalcitonin present in the blood.

Spokesmen from the National Institutes of Health say the studies have strengthened the probability, currently under study at a number of clinics, that thyrocalcitonin has value in treating patients suffering from certain diseases characterized by softening and weakening of the bones, as well as in combatting high blood calcium levels. In one patient afflicted with widespread cancer of the parathyroid glands and extensive bone destruction, blood calcium has been maintained at normal levels for a period of five months, and bone lesions healed, by only intermittent treatment with small amounts of highly purified hormone preparation.

Dr. Deftos, after graduation from Brown, received his M.D. from the University of Vermont Medical College and served his medical internship at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. He is now an instructor in medicine at Harvard Medical School with affiliation at Massachusetts General Hospital.



DR. LEONARD DEFTOS '59, left, and Dr. Michael R. Lee, a visiting scientist from Oxford University, England, examine a strip chart emanating from an automatic recording radioactivity detector used in the study of blood plasma samples. The detector helps calculate the amount of a new hormone in the blood.

Dean Junior College. His mother was the late Gladys Holmes Bailey P'26.

Arthur E. Jensen has been awarded an LL.D. from Windham College, his third honorary doctorate. He previously received an L.H.D. from Brown and a Litt.D. from Long Island University.

William C. Horn reports that he is with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 59 Wall St., New York City. He spent the summer at the Cape again in Centerville.

Dr. Donald J. Simons plans to retire this fall. His new address: 14 Sutton Place South, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Word received at Alumni House indicates that Joseph A. Beehan died several years ago. He had been a partner with Beehan, Trask & Beehan, New York City.

1928

George Spofford, president of Union Wadding Co., Pawtucket, has been appointed chairman of the board. He joined Union Wadding as executive vice-president in 1946 and assumed the presidency eight years later.

John F. Fellows is living in Portugal, associated with Adler & Co., A. G., a private bank in Zurich.

1929

Wally Elton missed the graduation season due to a business trip through Europe. A card received at Alumni House this summer told the story. "Have just finished giving marketing seminars in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland," he wrote. "Now doing a little work in Turkey. Greece next and then home. Hope graduation went well."

1930

A. Dexter Johnson, assistant vice-president and director of advertising at Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., has been elected a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. He is a member of the Association of National Advertisers and is a trustee of the Eastman Savings and Loan Association.

Maxwell Kaufman has retired from the Securities and Exchange Commission, leaving in June after almost 32 years' service. "Have joined the faculty of the Graduate School of Business Administration of the University of California at Los Angeles," he says. "I will be a lecturer in finance."

The Rev. Everett A. Sherwood assumed the pastorate of the Mattapan Baptist Church, Milton, Mass., effective July 1.

1931

Ernest H. Lawler, Jr., was placed on the retired list of the United States Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel effective Dec. 1, 1967. He had more than 20 years of service.

1932

William R. Goldberg was sworn in this August as associate justice of Family Court in Rhode Island. In commenting on the appointment, Governor Chafee said: "I have every confidence that Judge Goldberg will be an outstanding, wise, and compassionate member of the Family Court." He has been a partner in the Pawtucket law firm of Goldberg and Len-



MARTIN ROLLAND '38

non. Our classmate is a past president of both the Pawtucket and Rhode Island Bar Associations.

E. Wallace Bateman has been appointed an assistant vice-president of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Co. For the past six years he has served as technical representative in the firm's Broadway (N. Y.) offices.

Harold W. Rasmussen has been elected an executive vice-president of Marine Midland Grace Trust Co., New York City. Formerly senior vice-president, he will continue as head of the International Banking Department, in addition to assuming broader related responsibilities in the formulation of general bank policy.

Robinson O. Bellin has joined the Rhode Island State Department of Education as consultant in modern foreign languages. His career has been divided between teaching and service with the U.S. Army and U.S. Government. He was an instructor in Spanish at Brown between 1947 and 1949.

Dr. Hilliard Dubrow has his offices at 885 Park Ave., New York City. He's vice-chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee, Planned Parenthood for Manhattan and the Bronx, and is project director of Cancer Research for Planned Parenthood of Manhattan. He has published extensively.

Harold L. Harris has been transferred to Mexico City by the Foxboro Co. "A challenging new assignment," says Bucky. "Was accompanied on the trip by my wife, Jane, and step-son, Mark."

T. Dexter Clarke is serving as chairman for the Pace Maker Department of the 1968 United Fund in Rhode Island.

1933

Edward Schoen, Jr., has been appointed a federal hearing examiner by the Social Security Administration. He was sworn in May 6 in Washington, D. C., and was assigned to the Bureau of Hearings and Appeals in Atlanta effective July 1. Ed is a

member of the Bar of New Jersey, New York, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Prior to his recent appointment, he was associated with the New York law firm of Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim, and Ballon. Previously, he served in Washington as general counsel of the United States Small Business Administration. Out of 135 attorneys in the United States who competed in the March, 1967, examinations for the position of federal hearing examiner, Ed obtained a final rating of 100, including a 10-point veteran's preference.

Walter J. Matthews has been elected president of Public Service Indiana, Plainfield, Ind., an investor-owned utility serving 423,000 customers in 69 counties. Formerly with Virginia Electric & Power Co., Walt had been executive vice-president in charge of operations at the Indiana company since 1961.

Fred L. Hansen, chief of industrial development for the Rhode Island Development Council, was one of 24 industrial developers graduated this summer by the University of Oklahoma Industrial Development Institute.

1934

Dr. Harold Seidman retired as assistant director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in Washington on Apr. 16. He has been prominently associated with federal governmental organizations for many years as a consultant to congress and the White House. Not a man to rest on his laurels, he has started a project under the auspices of the Ford Foundation—Power, Politics, and Position. A book on the subject is expected to be published within a year. On hand to wish Harold well on his retirement were fellow budgeteers Franz Kretzman '58 and George Vault '26.

Capt. William G. Wohlfarth, Jr., Dental Corps, U.S. Navy, last June became commanding officer of the Naval Dental School at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. Captain Wohlfarth previously served at the Naval Dental School as chief of the Crown and Bridge Division from 1945 to 1950. He returned last August from Yokosuka, Japan, where he was commanding officer of the Naval Dental District.

1935

William O. Wallburg reports retirement after 31 years with W. F. Schrafft & Son Corp., Boston, the candy people. "In order to keep busy I'm now managing director of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Assoc."

Albert E. Mignone is the new administrative vice-president, research and engineering, with Addressograph Multograph Corp. He was a member of the Arthur D. Little Company for 17 years, rising to the position of vice-president before joining AM.

Vincent DiMase, director of the Department of Building Inspection, Providence, attended the Building Officials Conference held in St. Paul, Minn., June 8-15. He participated in a panel discussion of building code principles and techniques in code enforcement. Then, at the annual business meeting, he was elected treasurer of the organization.

J. Kenneth Berry is now technical man-

ager for Indian Jute Mills Assoc., 500 5th Ave., New York City.

H. Brainard Fancher is general manager with Aerospace Electrical Department, General Electric Co., Syracuse.

1936

Harold Plimpton, Jr., is serving as consultant in industrial management to Manhattan College, Riverdale, N. Y. He is president of Industrial Products, U. S. Corn Products Co.

James G. France is professor of law at the University of Akron and an attorney at law for Weick and Genovese of Akron, O.

Dr. C. D. Hawkes, professor of neurology and surgery at the University of Tennessee, has been selected as a councilor of the Leahy Clinic Foundation Alumni Association.

Mrs. Ensor Danielson informed the Alumni Office this summer of the death of her husband, Ensor Philip Danielson, in July of 1967. He lived for many years in Arlington, Va.

1937

Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the board of IBM, has been elected to the board of trustees of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

C. Arthur Slater, Jr., has been elected to the board of directors of Randall H. Hagner & Co., real estate and mortgage banking firm of Washington, D. C. He is a vice-president of the firm and is in charge of the sales department.

1938

Judge Frank Licht this summer stepped from the bench of the Rhode Island Superior Court into a campaign as the Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island. His opponent is Governor John H. Chafee, who is running for his fourth consecutive term. Early in the campaign, Judge Licht came out in favor of "halfway houses" to help curb juvenile delinquency, a board of regents to run a regionalized school system, and for more job training. Extensive support in the long campaign is coming from his wife, Dorothy, and their three daughters.

Martin G. Rolland has been promoted to senior vice-president with Anderson-Nichols & Co., Inc., one of the country's largest management consulting and engineering firms. He is in charge of special engineering projects and also serves as mechanical consultant on company projects. Martin served in a supervisory capacity on the Manhattan Project during World War II and since joining Anderson-Nichols has been responsible for the design of many large industrial and military complexes, including missile sites and industrial facilities both here and abroad.

Dr. Anthony Shabica, vice-president of development and control for CIBA Pharmaceutical Co., has been named a director of the New Jersey Council for Research and Development.

1939

H. Sterling McIntyre recently went into business for himself, representing a Los Angeles brokerage firm known as International Securities Corp. "This is the first

office to be opened in the Northwest and I'm the division manager for the Seattle King county area. I have five salesmen working for me in the financial estate planning field."

Donald C. Howarth, executive vice-president of Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., has been elected president of the company. He has been with the firm since 1946 and is the first president of the firm who is not a member of the Ransburg family.

The Rev. David E. Evans, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Holyoke, Mass., observed the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood with a special service last May.

Thomas J. Carey is associated with Edward J. Deignan as a jewelry representative in Providence.

1940

Robert E. Starr reports that he has finally achieved his long-time ambition. "Have opened an exquisite new Bridge Club in Providence and have converted my hobby into my vocation," he says. "Only trouble is that I work over 100 hours a week. But I love it." The address of the Club: 1060 Hope St.

Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, Jr., has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Providence Country Day School. Bert is staff surgeon of the Providence Lying-In Hospital and secretary of the Providence Medical Association.

Louis Sigloch has joined the staff of DeGroodt Bros. Construction Corp., with specific responsibility for cost estimating at its offices in Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

Donald T. Estes reports that he has constructed a nine-hole golf course on part of his dairy farm in Freeport, Me. "Am operating it with the aid of my son," he says.

1941

C. Howard Pease, executive vice-president of Schick Electric Co., announced his resignation this spring. He was named executive vice-president in January of 1967 after serving as vice-president of marketing for the Thermos Division of King Seeley Thermos Corp. for five years.

William F. Allen, Jr., a former instructor in engineering at Brown (1941 to 1944), has been appointed engineering manager, Power Industry Group, for Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., a world-wide Boston-based engineering firm specializing in power plant and chemical plant design.

William B. Wood has a new position, becoming assistant professor, Department of Librarianship, San Jose State College. His address: 1515 Alpine Ave., Apt. 1, Santa Clara, Calif. 95051.

Wallace W. Allen is the new managing editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune*. He had been assistant managing editor. He holds a Master's in journalism from Columbia.

Samuel Bloch, who is with Patriot Life Insurance Co., has been appointed manager of the firm's new agency in Manhattan.

Dr. Alfred B. Gobeille is the new vice-president of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Academy of General Practice.



WILLIAM O'BRIEN '45

1942

George C. Ross, Jr., has been named manager of ship systems for Raytheon Service Co., Burlington, Mass. He has been with Raytheon since 1960, serving as technical operations manager, manager of the training department, and programs manager for the Electronics Services Operation. He and Elizabeth reside with their two children in North Reading, Mass.

Ronald M. McIntyre is the new Northeast region manager of UARCO, Inc., one of the nation's leading manufacturers of continuous business forms and forms handling equipment. In his new position, he will direct the sales activities of UARCO districts in Hartford, Syracuse, Albany, Boston, Providence, and New Haven. Prior to this appointment, Ron had spent five years as region manager of the firm's Chicago operation.

Oswald W. Marrin reported in this summer from his vacation spot at East Chop on Martha's Vineyard Island. He was elected warden of the Borough of Litchfield last April.

William C. Giles, Jr., chairman of the board of Monarch Life Insurance Co., has been elected to the board of Valley Bank and Trust Co., Springfield, Mass.

James A. Hall is manager of the Electron Optics Technology Laboratory, Aerospace Division, Mail Stop 131, Westinghouse Corp., Baltimore.

1943

The class is still being congratulated on its record-breaking 25-year gift, announced at the Alumni Dinner. In comment at the time, Kingsley Meyer pointed out that the class, leaving Brown in wartime, was graduated in sections and some men never returned for their degrees.

Fred A. Manley, vice-president and general manager of Incentive Travel Distributors, New York City, was in charge of a series of travel seminars this summer at the Balmoral Club, Nassau, Bahamas, designed to develop ways to attract more vacationers from mid-America to the Bahamas.

Kingsley Meyer is the new 1st vice-pres-

ident of the board of trustees of Providence Country Day School.

Robert S. Allen is living in Barrington while working as a sales representative for Indian Head Yarn Co., East Providence. He and Shirley have one son.

Garnet T. Collins is manager of crew planning for Northeast Airlines, working out of Logan Airport, Boston.

Paul A. Lathrop is manager of advanced systems engineering, General Electric Co., Philadelphia. He has been active in school affairs in his area, serving as a PTA president and as a member of a curriculum advisory committee.

Thomas D. McKone is working in Schenectady as manager of combustion and control in the Engineering and Gas Turbine Department at General Electric. He and Phyllis have six boys and two girls.

Walter F. Sammartino, president of Sammartino, Inc., Cranston, reports that he is growing old gracefully. "What the heck else can you do?" he asks.

George T. West is owner of Finberg Manufacturing Co., Inc., Attleboro. He's been involved in a number of trade community work projects.

1944

Nathaniel M. Marshall has been named vice-president, marketing, industrial, and educational products, for Ampex Corporation's Consumer and Educational Products Division. His office is in Park Ridge, Ill.

Dr. Robert C. Hayes serves as chairman of the Blackstone Valley (R. I.) Community Action program.

Carter Roberts is a special agent for American Universal Insurance Co., Providence.

Dr. Elihu S. Wing, Jr., this June was elected to the board of trustees of Providence Country Day School.

Preston A. Atwood was elected secretary of The Players this summer at the 59th annual meeting of the 849-member acting organization.

1945

William F. O'Brien, C.L.U., has become an associate consultant with the Lambert M. Huppeler Co., 400 Park Ave., New York City. A specialist in small business and partnership continuity planning, Bill is now expanding his personal operation into the areas of pension, profit sharing, and executive deferred compensation planning.

Donald H. Gardner has joined the staff of Aero Machinery & Equipment Co., Providence. He will be responsible for all New England sales and will provide assistance on the administrative level.

Frederic J. Hunt, Jr., has been promoted to secretary with Insurance Company of North America. He has been with INA since 1955, serving as an administrative assistant in rating and research, assistant actuary, and associate actuary. He was named assistant secretary in 1963 when he joined the Personal Insurance Department.

Daniel Fairchild has a new title with Fram Corp. He's vice-president of engineering and original equipment sales.

1946

Albert H. Hartley, Jr., has been named director-administration and operations in the recently established Computer Services Department of Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., Pittsburgh. He has responsibility for liaison with the data processing departments of operating companies throughout the Consolidated system.

Walter F. Walworth has been appointed manager of finance in the Speed Variator Department at Erie (Pa.) General Electric. Since 1961 he had been manager of industrial motor and generator accounting.

Russell L. Sears is technical manager of the Foam and Special Products Research Laboratories for the International Corp., Detroit. "We have five children," he says, "stretching from college down to kindergarten—four girls and a boy."

Dr. Raymond E. Moffitt, alumni president of the Class of 1942 at LaSalle Academy, Providence, served as chairman of the Interim Buffet Get-Together held June 7.

Robert S. Barrows is a loan officer with the Pawtucket Institution for Savings and the Pawtucket Trust Co.

1947

Bruce M. Dixon has been appointed to a recently formed advisory committee to

the board of directors of the State Bank of North Jersey. Our classmate has served as mayor of Boonton Township for the past three years. Bruce is employed by F. Schumacher & Co., where he is merchandising manager.

Donald E. Creamer has been elected a member of the Committee on Board and Agency Management of the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Richard O. Applebach has been promoted to design supervisor within the Atomic Power Division of Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.

Dr. Irving A. Bernstein is now president of High Technology Associates, 100 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass. He had been with Controls for Radiation, also of Cambridge.

1948

Stanley W. Birch, Jr., a commander in the U.S. Navy, has moved from the West Coast to Washington, where he is working in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations in the Pentagon. His wife, Julia, and their four children reside in Annandale, Va. They have a boy in high school, a girl in junior high, and two others in the primary schools of Fairfax County, Va.

Russell C. Holt has been made a partner

Heads world sugar research

SUGAR companies on four continents are sponsoring a new global research organization and an American, Dr. Philip Ross '49, has been named as its first president.

Dr. Ross, a botanist and ecologist, was previously scientist-administrator of the International Centers for Medical Research and Training and the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Medical Science program of the National Institutes of Health.

As its first president, Dr. Ross will guide the International Sugar Research Foundation, Inc. as it expands the work of the former Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., which initiated the first long-range programs of scientific utilization studies for the sugar industry. Projects of the 25-year-old foundation included such areas as dental health, consumer preferences for food sweetness levels, improvements in food technology, non-food uses of sugar, and artificial sweeteners.

Dr. Ross says the new international organization will extend these activities and will take steps to coordinate independent research programs in the various countries. The foundation expects to carry on new research programs in nutrition and public health, and in the early stages much of its work will be focused on what it terms unanswered questions as to the safety of artificial sweeteners. Dr. Ross adds that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently asked the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council to conduct a definitive evaluation of evidence related to cyclamates, a widely-used artificial sweetener.



DR. PHILIP ROSS

Foundation members are cane sugar refiners, beet sugar processors, and raw sugar producers from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, South Africa, and Australia.

Dr. Ross is a specialist in demography and human ecology. He holds an A.B. from Brown, an M.S. from the University of Massachusetts, a doctorate from Harvard, and was recently awarded the Master of Public Health degree from Harvard's School of Public Health.

of Metcalf & Eddy, engineers of Boston, New York, and Palo Alto. He joined the firm 15 years ago and became a senior associate in 1966. Russ has served as resident manager of the New York office since it opened in 1962 and will continue in that capacity.

Berton F. Hill has changed his professional position from director of scientific activities, the Charles River Breeding Laboratories, Inc., to development officer at Brown.

Dr. John Bennett, Jr., has been appointed manager of management appraisal and development for Atlantic Richfield Co. He joined the company last year after six years with the Boston office of the management consulting firm of Rohrer, Hibler and Replogle.

Robert E. Grant has been elected to the board of trustees of Providence Country Day School.

John B. Lawrence, Jr., is the new projects manager, public information, in the public relations department of General Telephone & Electric Corp. Since 1958 he had been associated with the public relations and publications division of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

R. Gordon McGovern has been elected president of Pepperidge Farm, Norwalk, Conn., becoming the fourth president in the 30-year history of the nationally-known bakery. He joined the firm in 1956 and, since last year, had been vice-president in charge of marketing.

William J. Roach, a former member of the *Brown Daily Herald* staff, has assumed his duties as managing editor of *The Daily Times*, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Bill has a long and distinguished record in the newspaper, radio broadcasting, and public relations fields.

Joseph C. Calitri has been appointed director of public relations with Cyanamid International, the worldwide operating division of American Cyanamid Co. Since the fall of 1967 he had served as public relations advisor for Cyanamid International.

Thomas E. Pitts is the new chief engineer, Spun Yarn Processing Equipment, for Leeson Corp. He has been with the company since 1953, most recently as project engineer for the Uniconer automatic winder.

Dr. Gordon Anderson has been named associate dean of the College of Engineering at Southern Massachusetts Technical Institute. He also will fill the positions of associate director of institutional research.

Jack Newcombe has left New York and is on a two-year assignment as bureau chief of *Life Magazine's* London office. His address: Time, Inc., 153 New Bond St., London W-1, England.

1949

Joseph W. Munnis is the new manager of the Philadelphia electric utility sales district for Westinghouse Electric Corp. For the past two years he had been a sales manager for the Westinghouse power transformer division in Sharon, Pa. His new responsibilities will cover the operations of Westinghouse sales offices in Philadelphia,



ALBERT H. HARTLEY '46

Allentown, Pa., Baltimore, and Washington, D. C.

Royal C. Taft has been appointed vice-president of operations with the Barnstead Co., a division of Ritter Pfaudler Corp., Rochester, N. Y. Bud had been handling production problems at Barnstead for the past three years as chief engineer. His interest in engineering dates back to pre-college days. When he was 16, Bud bought an "antique" called an Amilcar (classified as junk in those days), rebuilt it and used it for transportation until he sold it later at a nice profit. His interest in sports cars has remained, however, and he has since owned such other classics as a Bugatti (French), Mercedes, Aston Martin, and a brace of MG's.

Joseph Pridmore has been named president and chief executive officer with the Hollywood Brands division of Consolidated Foods Corps. He had been with the Curtiss Candy division of Standard Brands, Inc., since 1963 as marketing vice-president.

Howard P. Dutemple's interests in Brazil are many. He is president of Ultralar Ltd., which operates the largest chain of retail appliance stores in Latin America. He is also director of three major enterprises. Dia Ultragas S/A is the world's largest retail distributor of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG). Ultrafertil S/A now has a fully integrated \$70,000,000 fertilizer complex. Also in Brazil is Petroquímica Uniao, with a new basic petrochemical core plant for cracking naphtha into petrochemical feedstocks.

Dutemple first went to Brazil in 1952 when he received the Cordell Hull Fellowship and the Cruzeiro Fellowship for a year's study there. He had his A.M. from N.Y.U. (1950) and was two years along on his doctorate at Vanderbilt. He and his wife Malfrid have three sons, all attending Eaglebrook School in Deerfield, Mass.

W. Lee Abbott has been appointed director of marketing for the Biscuit Division, National Biscuit Co. Lee joined Nabisco in 1965 as a group band manager



ROYAL C. TAFT '49

following service with the Post Division of General Foods.

Leon H. Temkin has become a member of the board of directors of Schrafft's, 107-year-old candy manufacturer. He also is vice-president of sales with the nation-wide firm.

Harry L. Brown, associate publisher of *Postgraduate Medicine*, a McGraw-Hill publication, was named publisher effective June 1. He has been with McGraw-Hill since 1952, when he joined as a member of the classified advertising sales staff. For a three-year period, starting in 1964, he served as manager of the Southwest region.

Leonard E. Chadwick is chief of the Financial Assistance Division with the Small Business Administration, Concord, N. H.

Dr. Leonard H. Lerner is the new first vice-president of the Rhode Island Podiatry Society.

William E. Costello has taken a position as an economist with the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C.

Alexander F. Lippitt has been appointed a vice-president of the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.

1950

Robert A. Robinson is serving as president of the Church Pension Fund and a member of the board of trustees and of the executive committee of the Fund. He joined the Fund as vice-president and secretary in 1966, moving up to executive vice-president the following year. While serving in these positions, Bob was assigned responsibilities for moving the Fund's headquarters to a better location, for revamping the annual report, and for working with the presiding bishop's committee to effect the largest single pension increase in the Fund's history.

Robert S. Zais has joined the faculty at Kent State University as assistant professor of secondary education. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Connecticut in June and spent the summer there on

the staff of the Educational Resources and Development Center.

Jerry Green, who is with the *Detroit News*, has been doing free-lance writing. He wrote an article on the Green Bay Packers for the Super Bowl game program last January, and his by-line appeared over a story on Al Kaline in the May issue of *Sport* magazine.

Russ Kinne reported last spring that he had been "cruising around" Europe in a VW campmobile. "I'm having a ball and taking barrels of pictures, as usual."

Zachary P. Morfogen, who had been European manager of *Time-Life Books* for the past 29 months, has returned to the States to become international general manager, a newly-created position. According to Zach, he will oversee a worldwide publishing staff and will administer the distribution of *Time-Life Books* in 12 languages, including new titles written expressly for foreign markets.

Lombard Rice changed jobs in 1968, becoming assistant to the chairman of American Electronics, Inc., Los Angeles. "Our stock was the most active on the Pacific Stock Exchange in May," he says, "and doubled in price. We are actively seeking acquisitions, and my job is to evaluate potential mergers."

Hardy L. Payor, vice-president of West Coast Insurors, Inc., St. Petersburg, was featured in an Aetna Insurance ad in *Sports Illustrated* late last spring.

Arnold L. Ginsburg, president and chairman of the board of Bates Mfg. Co., Boston, was the recipient this summer of the American Medical Center of Denver third annual humanitarian award. The award came for his philanthropic activities.

Ray E. Gilman, Jr., has been promoted to assistant vice-president, electronic data processing, with Monarch Life Insurance Co., Springfield. He has been with the firm since graduation.

Richard W. Arnold, Jr., is with the Southern New England Telephone Company as a business systems staff manager. He is enrolled in the master's degree program (economics) at Southern Connecticut State College.

Richard P. Heckman is a sales engineer for the D. L. Thurott Co., Providence.

Rudolph E. Petrucci served as chairman of the 1968 R. I. Schools Science Fair Committee. "A lagniappe to the job was my assignment to accompany two outstanding science students to the International Science Fair in Detroit," he says.

George A. Eckert, Jr., has been spending his recent months in Hollywood, where he is dialogue director for the "Hello Dolly" Company at 20th Century Fox.

John S. Ramaker has joined Pitney-Bowes Corp., Northfield, Ill., as a sales representative. "I have left Northwood Institute in Midland, where I was director of finance," he says. "I felt compelled to return to marketing oriented work. With Northwestern University at hand, I hope to continue my master's work in the area of educational administration."

R. Wendell Phillips, Jr., A.I.A., has been made a partner in Kent, Cruise & Partners, Boston architectural and engi-

neering firm. His Bachelor of Architecture degree is from M.I.T. and his master's degree in architecture is from the University of Illinois.

William S. Brady is working in New Bedford, where he is vice-president of Coaters, Inc.

1951

Robert Fearon has been appointed president of the newly formed BF Advertising in New York City. Formed through the reorganization of Bruce Friedlich and Co., Inc., into three specialized communications companies, BF Advertising will function independently as an advertising agency. Formerly executive vice-president of Bruce Friedlich and Co., Bob now becomes vice-chairman of the board of directors of the parent company.

Shepherd Sikes has been named marketing manager of Heath Tecna Corporation's plastics division. In his new position, our classmate holds responsibility for worldwide marketing operations of the division and will direct the product development program. He has close to 18 years' marketing and sales experience in the plastics industry. Shep and Polly reside in Bellevue, Wash., with their two daughters, Leslie 11 and Diana 9.

George Norton has formed a new law partnership, Norton & Reese, in Palo Alto, Calif. The new firm's office overlooks Stanford University, where George obtained his LL.B. in 1957.

Ralph W. Hinds is vice-president of manufacturing with Lumaside, Inc., Milwaukee. "My two sons, Winthrop 17 and Jeffrey 16, will be touring Europe this summer with eight other Scouts and will attend a jamborette in Sweden."

Richard K. Gage has been promoted to production manager, wire, rod, and bar, with Aluminum Company of America's Cressona works. He is working out of the firm's Pittsburgh office.

Richard G. Kennedy has been appointed U.S. general sales manager for Tamarind Developments (Grand Bahama) Ltd., Free-

port, Fla. Associated with the firm for more than a year, he was promoted from his position of regional sales manager.

Dr. James T. Cross, associate professor of mathematics at the University of the South, is the recipient of the first Distinguished Teacher of the Year award. The award was for "distinguished teaching, constant availability for counsel, and for deep dedication to the interests of students."

Hubert E. Cushing of Seekonk, Mass., has been appointed chairman of the overall economic development program subcommittee of the town's Industrial Development Commission. A fellow Brunonian, John L. Marshall '57, is chairman of the Seekonk Industrial Development Commission.

William A. Welch, Jr., assumed new duties this fall as principal of Peabody (Mass.) High School. He had been serving there as first assistant superintendent.

Paul J. Brennan is the new vice-president of the Personnel Executives Club of the Greater Providence Chamber of Commerce. Paul is manager of personnel for the Federal Products Corp.

Donald F. Mateer has been elected treasurer of Howard Brothers Manufacturing Co., Auburn, Mass. He is a member of the New England Association of Credit Executives.

Thomas F. Walsh is advertising manager of Hughes Ford, Inc., Middleboro, Mass.

1952

Dr. Donald B. Giddon has been promoted to full professor and remains chairman of the Department of Social Dentistry at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine. He also has been appointed assistant dean for advanced education and program development. On May 14, Don assumed the presidency of the Massachusetts Health Council.

Comdr. Robert A. Hyde, U.S. Navy, has been awarded the Legion of Merit by the Secretary of the Navy for outstanding achievements while assigned as command-



JOSEPH W. MUNNIS '49



JOSEPH PRIDMORE '49



ZACHARY MORFOGÉN '50



ROBERT FEARON '51

ing officer of the USS Caiman in the Western Pacific in 1965-66. He has been assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington, D. C., as head of submarine and FBM training.

Edwin Sherin this summer was given the green light to direct *The Great White Hope* when it comes to Broadway this fall. He did the play for the area stage in Washington, D. C., where the praise was strong.

R. Alan Young has been promoted by Prudential Insurance Company to senior planning consultant, Electric Systems Division. A 14-year veteran with the firm, he had been planning consultant since 1964. He is assigned to the Eastern home office, Newark.

Frank A. Bartolomeo has been appointed manager of the Styron section in the plastics production department at Dow Chemical Co. He joined the firm in 1952 and had been assistant manager for the past year.

Warren A. Barker is manager of manufacturing engineering at the new IBM computer plant at Boulder, Colo. "The location is ideal for recreation possibilities," he says. "My favorite activity so far has been Boy Scout trips."

Carl G. Hokanson, vice-president of marketing for Lear Siegler, Inc., plans to leave Los Angeles next month to attend Harvard Business School.

Robert H. McKinley, Jr., has been appointed manager of the expanded Alexandria (Va.) office of Johnston, Lemon & Co., with whom he has been associated since 1961.

Martin Snyderman, Jr., has been appointed chief, Data Processing Division and associate director of the Science Information Exchange with the Smithsonian Institute.

John S. Rudberg, president of C. S. Rudberg Co., Inc., Boston, has been elected president of the Shoe Pattern Manufacturers Assoc.

1953

Kenneth O. Gilmore is the new Wash-

ington bureau chief for *Reader's Digest*, with whom he has been associated since 1957. He has written articles for the magazine on topics ranging from poverty in America to revolution in the Dominican Republic. With *Reader's Digest* senior editor, James Monahan, Ken was co-author in 1963 of a book, *The Great Deception—the Inside Story of How the Kremlin Took Cuba*.

Davis R. Bates has been appointed marketing manager of the Fleet Ballistic Missile program at Raytheon's Space and Information Systems Division, Sudbury, Mass. He joined the division in 1963 as manager of advanced program development and later was named manager of the space systems development for the division.

Augustus J. Archer, Jr., also with Raytheon, has been promoted to manager of the Marine Research Laboratory, New London, an operation of the Submarine Signal Division, Portsmouth, R. I. He joined Raytheon in 1956, being transferred five years later to the Submarine Signal Division to head an advanced systems analysis group working on anti-submarine warfare concepts. In 1965 he became manager of advanced development, directing research and development on acoustic sensing techniques for anti-submarine weapon systems.

John G. Wood has been appointed manager of applications engineering with the Mosaic Fabrications Division of the Bendix Corp. He had been director of market planning and research for Premier Industrial Corp.

Maj. Andrew E. Andersen, USMC, is an inspector-instructor at the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Albany, N. Y. He is the recipient of the Legion of Merit, Bronze and Silver stars, and two Vietnamese Gallantry crosses.

Steven Onysko has been installed as president of the Rhode Island Society of Professional Engineers. He serves with the Army Corps of Engineers in Waltham, Mass.

Alumni House learned this summer that

John Leland Schemick, Jr., died Aug. 24, 1967. He was graduated from the University of Virginia Law School in 1957. At Brown he belonged to Delta Tau Delta.

Robert B. Jones has been advanced to underwriting secretary and officer of the company at Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford.

1954

J. Gerald Sutton, a veteran personnel administrator, has been named personnel manager for the Home Office of Zayre Corp., Framingham, Mass. He is now responsible for all personnel at Framingham and Natick, Mass., as well as the Zayre offices in New York and the regional offices in Miami and Chicago.

Robert C. Lunn has been appointed to the position of sales manager of the Houston district of UARCO, Inc. He has been with the firm seven years.

Nathaniel W. Horton has been appointed trust officer and assistant secretary in the trust department of the First National Bank & Trust Co., Evanston, Ill. A 1960 graduate of the John Marshall Law School, Chicago, he had formerly served in the trust department of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago and as attorney in the law department of United Air Lines, Inc.

Richard S. Kaufman, along with three friends, started his own business seven years ago, Deka Plastics, Inc., located in Elizabeth, N. J., manufactures plastic materials. "My phase of the business is running our injection molding plants," he says.

Jacques Lipetz has left Manhattan College, where he was associate professor of biology, to become associate cell biologist at Boyd Thompson Institute for Plant Research. His new home is at 195 Loh Ave., Tarrytown, N. Y.

A. Edward Giberti is manager of consumer optical products with Polaroid Corp., Cambridge, Mass.

John J. Henningson reports that an addition last year brings his total of children



SHEPHERD SIKES '51

to five, four boys and a girl. "Recently elected vice-president of the Southboro (Mass.) Little League," he says.

Dr. Dean J. Seibert has been promoted from director of graduate medical education of the Dartmouth Medical School Affiliated Hospitals to assistant dean for regional affairs and assistant clinical professor of medicine.

Dr. Chris A. Lutes has been practicing cardiovascular surgery at Portland, Me. He and Harriet have three children, two boys and a girl.

Louis H. Pastore, Jr., is executive secretary of the Rhode Island Retail Association, Inc., and executive vice-president of the Connecticut Retail Merchants Assoc., Inc. He and Elaine have four children between the ages of six and one.

David Sloan, with Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp., international operations, has been traveling extensively in such countries as Iran, Arabia, Greece, and Turkey.

Manfred Seiden has moved back to Providence after a stay in Hamburg, Germany. He's still with Arthur Andersen & Company as audit manager, working out of the Boston office.

1955

Dr. Joseph R. Tucci, who was graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1959, since then has completed a rotating internship, two years of residence in medicine, and fellowships in endocrinology at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington and Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Massachusetts. "I was certified by the Board of Internal Medicine in the fall of 1966," he says. "In 1967 I was included in Physicians' Draft Call #41 and in July of that year accepted a commission as a lieutenant commander in the USNR. I have been stationed at the Naval Medical Research Institute in Bethesda, Md., since that time. As head of experimental medicine, I have developed an endocrine laboratory and am now involved in a study of endocrine aspects of sensory deprivation and isolation."

Dr. Raymond L. Taylor, a member of the staff of Avco Everett Research Laboratory, was one of three men awarded a Silver Combustion Medal at the 12th International Combustion Symposium held at the University of Poitiers, France, in July. The paper he and his two friends worked on was selected as the most outstanding paper presented at the 11th International Combustion Symposium held in August of 1966 at the University of California. His Ph.D. was from California Institute of Technology in 1960.

Donald P. Trepte has been appointed national marketing manager for Sealtest Foods dessert products, a division of National Dairy Products Corp. Don resides at 82 Leslie Lane in Katonah, N. Y.

Maj. Wallace J. Soltysiak reports that he recently finished a 27-month course at the University of New Hampshire. "Picked up another undergraduate sheepskin, this time in electrical engineering," he says. "Now on my way to Okinawa for 30 months in the C-130's. Family-wise, four daughters. The only other male around is Ali, our Welsh Terrier."



GEORGE NORTON '51



KENNETH O. GILMORE '53

Dr. Leonard W. LaBush has been elected secretary of the Rhode Island Podiatry Society.

Steven A. Landau has been promoted to assistant secretary with Connecticut General Life Insurance Company and its affiliate, Aetna Insurance Co.

1956

The class is to be congratulated for winning its group competition in the annual Brown University Fund competition for the 11th consecutive time. For the Fund year 1967-68, class participation increased to 49.4 per cent, placing us number one between Classes 1944 to 1966 inclusive. The total amount raised was \$9,968.

Dr. Walter J. Weber, Jr., professor of civil and water resources engineering at the University of Michigan, received the Distinguished Faculty Award of the American Association of Professors in Sanitary Engineering during the 23rd Annual Industrial Wastes Conference held at Purdue University last May. The Distinguished Faculty Award of the AAPSE is made bi-annually to recognize excellence in teaching, research, leadership, and public service by professors engaged in the teaching of water science and engineering. Dr. Weber has been on the faculty of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Michigan since 1963.

John H. Wood has been named director of marketing by the Oppenheimer Management Corporation, New York City. His job will be to develop new merchandising programs for the Oppenheimer Fund organization.

Donald K. Freeman, Jr., was discharged from the Air Force this summer and has taken on two positions: director of Student Mental Health Services, Clemson University, and director of Services for Children and Adolescents, Anderson-Oconee-Pickens County Comprehensive Mental Health Center, Anderson, S. C.

J. Kenneth Golder, Jr., has been promoted by the Prudential Insurance Com-

pany to associate auditor of the Eastern home office in Newark.

John T. O'Neill, Jr., is assistant to the director of admissions at American University, Washington, D. C.

Michael C. Wheelwright is a site planner and landscape architect. "Subsequent to three years as campus planner at the University of California, Santa Barbara, I have opened my private practice in planning," he says. "Offices are at 120 E. De La Guerra Studio C, Santa Barbara."

Frederic C. Espey is Pacific district manager with Ilg Industries, with offices in San Francisco. The firm manufactures heating and ventilating equipment at factories located in Chicago.

John E. McGinn is employed by the North Kingston (R. I.) School Department as director of guidance.

Frederick F. Trost is a salesman for Dorsey Laboratories of Lincoln, Neb. "I represent the Rochester, N. Y., area," he says. "Have two daughters and a son."

1957

Francis W. Thorley has been named manager of aluminum product sales at the Boston service center of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, Inc., the nation's leading distributor of steel, aluminum, space age metals, industrial plastics, and metalworking machinery. He has been a Ryerson employee since 1961 and has served for the past three years as a general sales representative for the Boston service center. He and Marie and their four children live at 7 Meadow Rd., Sharon, Mass.

Robert L. Sweeney has been named agency manager, Group Department, Travelers Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J. He joined the firm 11 years ago at the home office in Hartford and had been supervisor at the Hackensack office since 1967.

Dr. Augustus A. White has completed his tour of duty in the Army, during which time he received the Bronze Star for meritorious service in Viet Nam. He plans to study this year on a fellowship in Sweden in the Department of Orthopedic Surgery

at the University of Gutenberg. "After that, I hope to join the Orthopedic staff at Yale Medical Center," he says.

Richard P. Clark, who has been with Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company for the last eight years, has been promoted to trust officer in the bank's trust department. He had been an assistant trust officer since 1964.

Nathanael Greene, who has been at Wesleyan University since 1963, has been promoted to associate professor of history. He will be on leave this year, working in France on the structure of French politics in the last decade of the third Republic.

James L. Cleghorn is assistant manager of the International Manufacturing Department of Richardson-Merrell.

John R. Chandler is serving as director of admissions at Hotchkiss School.

1958

Robert C. Wood, senior vice-president of People's Savings Bank, has been elected to the bank's board of trustees. Bob is a member of the executive council of the Rhode Island Bankers Association and a director of the Rhode Island division of the American Cancer Society and the Downtown Business Coordinating Council.

William F. Carroll, Jr., former consultant in social studies in the Rhode Island State Department of Education, has been appointed consultant in equal educational opportunity.

John T. Halley, Jr., has been named manager of the new Computer Usage Development Corporation facility in Albany. He has been with the firm since 1962, the last two years as project leader on the implementation of the New York State Intelligence and Information System.

Donald MacKenzie has been appointed New England Telephone Data Communications superintendent in Boston.

Lewis S. Rafkin is a marketing and sales analyst with Max Factor & Co., Hollywood, Calif.

James E. Smith is in personnel management, working at the Social Security Administration headquarters in Baltimore as a college relations officer.

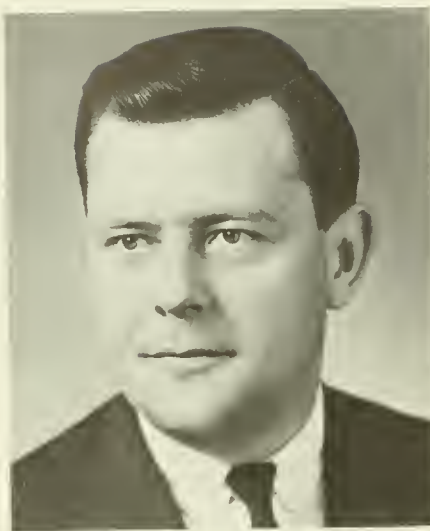
Gilbert R. Grady, Jr., has been named director, corporate employee relations, for Thomas Industries, Inc., Louisville, Ky. He will be responsible for the company's employee relations program and will work closely with the plant managers in labor relations.

James W. Dodge, technical director of the language lab in the Department of Linguistics, is secretary of the National Association of Language Laboratory Directors. He formerly served as a consultant to the Egyptian government in setting up a language laboratory in Cairo.

William F. Barry says he is working for the Civil Service as a computer programmer. "Am residing in San Diego with Barbara and our three-year-old, Kathleen," he says.

Blair E. Blage, an insurance broker, is working in Indianapolis as an account executive with Marsh & McLennan, Inc.

Peter A. Cluthe is a product manager



DONALD TREPTE '55

with Black Drug Co., Jersey City. He reports two sons.

Paul R. Milch has been named associate professor in the Operations Research Department of the U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, Calif.

Richard F. King is executive vice-president of Lenrich Association of 230 Park Ave., New York City, one of the largest shopping center developers in the country.

1959

Donald M. Jacobs received his doctorate from Boston University in May. "I found working on my dissertation both interesting and exciting," he says. The subject: "A History of the Negro in Boston from the American Revolution to the Civil War." Don has been invited to deliver a paper before the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at its October convention in New York City. The paper will deal with the important role David Walker played among Boston's Negroes from 1825 to 1830. Don is assistant professor of history at the State College, Bridgewater, Mass.

David P. Westfall, postgraduate student in the department of pharmacology at West Virginia University School of Medicine, has been awarded a J. H. Burn Fellowship for a year of study at Oxford, England.

John G. Halliday has been elected executive vice-president of Halliday Lithograph Corp., book printers and binders, West Hanover, Mass. He will continue in his post as treasurer of the firm. John is a director of the firm, and also of the Hanover Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Alan W. Robbins is serving as chief resident in surgery at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

John C. Hiney has been promoted to district sales manager, eastern region, service products division of American Can Co. (Dixie Cup & Marathon Products). "Am residing in Cumberland, Md., with my wife and two daughters," he says.

Dr. Richard F. Judkins finished his residency at Rhode Island Hospital in June, specializing as an Ear, Nose & Throat

man. He'll serve as a lieutenant commander at the Naval Hospital in Memphis, Tenn., for two years.

Paul A. Markoff last January was appointed national sales manager of Superscope, Inc., importers of Sony tape recorders, microphones, recording tapes, and accessories and manufacturers of Marantz high fidelity components. "I was formerly a division manager with the same firm," he states. "Superscope is now listed on the American Stock Exchange and has applied for listing on the New York Exchange."

Arthur L. Levin transferred to the Corporate Division of IBM in November and in June was promoted to project programmer in product assurance, a section of the Components Division.

H. William Hodges is still practicing law with the Hon. Leonard W. Hall in Garden City, Long Island. "Praying for a Republican victory in November," he says.

R. Steven Arnold is president of Pro Sports, Inc., negotiators and business counselors for professional athletes.

John D. Bagnall is the new manager of the Investment Department with C.I.T. Financial Corp., New York City. He has been with the firm two years, coming to them from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence.

Daniel A. D'Andrea has been promoted to senior actuarial assistant in the Prudential Insurance Company's General Actuarial Division. He and Elizabeth have two daughters and a son.

Rufus Bullock, a six-year veteran with First Boston Corporation, has been named a vice-president of national sales. He works out of the New York office.

Capt. Lawrence W. Kinch was decorated this June with his second award of the Air Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal at Andrews AFB, Md. A personnel officer, Larry has served in Southeast Asia.

John M. Sherman has been transferred by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company to oversee production of aircraft tires in the Danville, Va., plant.

Walter E. Czuchra is the new assistant vice-president of Mercantile National Bank, Miami, Fla., as of last January. "I was recently installed as treasurer of the Miami chapter of the American Institute of Banking," he says.

Valmore J. Loisel assumed the position of development and test engineer with Combustion Engineering, Inc., last March. He had worked with Pratt & Whitney for five years.

Louis T. Gundlach has been promoted to Major and appointed commanding officer of the 5th eight-inch Howitzer Battery (SP) at 29 Palms.

David E. Birenbaum served this year as assistant general counsel with the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

1960

Lawrence B. Morse has been promoted to assistant director, systems support and research, in the Data Processing Department at Travelers in Hartford. He is an adjunct instructor at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Hartford Graduate Center, teaches data processing and economics

at Manchester (Conn.) and Northwestern (Winsted, Conn.) Community Colleges, and is chairman of the Data Processing Advisory Committee of State Community Colleges.

Raymond E. Miko is employed as a systems consultant for Curtiss-Wright Corp., Wood Ridge, N. J. Effective June 1, his new home address is: 697 King Rd., Franklin Lakes, N. J.

Garrett B. Hunter has been appointed South Orange (N. J.) town chairman for the United Community Fund campaign this fall. He is assistant vice-president of the National Newark and Essex Bank.

Michael E. Barton is an investment officer with Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston.

1961

Saylor Creswell, Jr., appeared during the spring and summer in Graham Greene's "Carving a Statue" at the Gramercy Arts Theater in New York City. He received several excellent reviews for his portrayal of the son in this off-Broadway drama. Our classmate studied at the Central School of Speech and Drama in London, has appeared extensively in summer stock, and was with the Hartford Stage Company of Connecticut last season.

Robert E. Tracy, staff assistant to the president, Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Boston, was selected in May as one of the nation's outstanding young men to participate as a delegate to the Foreign Policy Association's 50 anniversary national convention. After leaving the Hill, Bob earned a master's at the University of California and attended Yale as a Rockefeller Fellow.

Dr. William G. Shade, assistant professor of history at Lehigh University, has been elected editor-in-chief of the quarterly *Pennsylvania History*, the official organ of the Pennsylvania Historical Association. A specialist in American and 19th Century history, Dr. Shade has developed a deep interest in Pennsylvania history since joining the Lehigh faculty in 1966.

George Torrey, assistant professor of

modern language at American International College, has been awarded his Ph.D. in German from the University of Connecticut.

Joseph A. Cerutti says that he has left Prudential for a position as general manager of Graycer Screw Products Co., Inc., Ashland, Mass. "Have two sons, four and three."

John R. McNair has joined the 2nd National Bank in New Haven. His new address: 28 Sunfield Circle, Waterbury 06708.

Richard L. Morrill received his Ph.D. in religious studies from Duke in June. He's taken a position as assistant professor of religion at Chatham College, Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. Dungan Smith is assistant professor of oceanography at the University of Washington.

Harold F. Von Ulmer this spring was appointed marketing coordinator, international operations, United Fruit Co., Boston.

Ralph E. Wadleigh, Jr., was installed this summer as president of the Providence Junior Chamber of Commerce. Another Brunonian, H. William Koster '32, serves as treasurer.

John G. Escher, Jr., who taught last year at Newton (Mass.) High School, has been named instructor in English at the University of Rhode Island.

Kent Gardner entered the University of North Carolina this fall to seek a Ph.D. in Political Science. He had been a high school teacher for the past six years.

1962

Ralph W. Buxton has accepted a position in Roanoke as staff attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Roanoke Valley, a project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity as part of the War on Poverty program. "My wife and I have recently returned from service with the Peace Corps in the Republic of Panama," he said.

Peter H. Gould reports his discharge from the Air Force last November after four "joyous" years. He received his M.A. in mathematics from Georgetown in June

and plans to continue his studies there for a Ph.D.

Kenneth E. Dobson has been transferred to the Better Finishes and Coatings Division of Essex Chemical Corp., LaMiranda, Calif., where he has been appointed plant superintendent. His new home address: 2524 Glenstone Ave., Hacienda Heights, Calif. 91745.

Richard A. Cappalli, Providence attorney, served during the 1968 legislative session of the Rhode Island General Assembly as assistant executive counsel to Governor John H. Chafee.

Robert E. Elson has announced the organization of a firm, Sheridan-Elson Communications, Inc., with offices and studios in Rockefeller Center, New York City. The firm deals in broadcast publicity services, documentary films, and audio-visual presentations.

Michael S. Barrett has been appointed clinical chemist at Backus Hospital, Norwich, Conn., where he is in charge of all chemical testing. "Am working toward my Master's in chemistry at Connecticut College," he says.

Stephen Joseph has accepted a position in the Philosophy Department at Boston State College. "Still working on my Ph.D. dissertation at Penn," he says.

Gregory E. Heath remains at Stanford University, where he is a graduate research assistant.

Alan J. Grace is on the tax staff of Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants, Boston.

Robert L. Ashcom planned to enter the MAT program at Brown this fall, with early English literature his major field of interest.

Edward C. Ochsner was graduated from Northwestern University Medical School in June and will intern at Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill., this fall.

Raymond P. Rhinehart is an assistant professor in the Department of English at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va.

Jeffrey A. Stritar is working with the Bell Telephone Labs, Murray Hill, N. J., as an inorganic chemist. He received his Ph.D. degree from Stanford in January.

Raymond B. Merson and his wife, Carole, announce the birth of a son, David, in July of 1967.

1963

Thomas G. Bale is a social worker with the Children's Aid Society, Cleveland. He holds a master's in social work from Western Reserve School of Applied Social Sciences. "My wife and I have become deeply involved in trying to make our neighborhood an open community to all races."

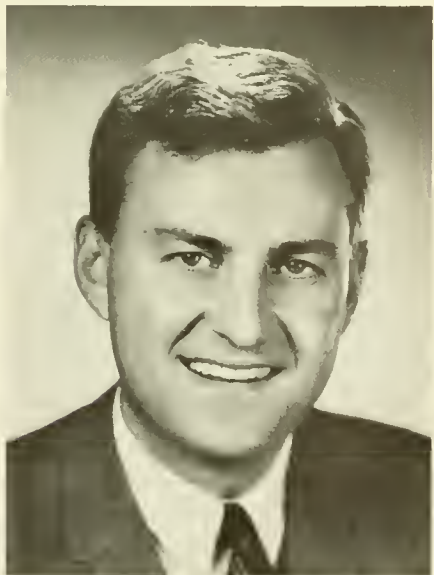
John K. Butler was forced to miss the reunion, reluctantly. "Am flying KC-135 tankers for the Air Force and was in Labrador on a temporary assignment during that week."

Nelson O. Clayton is with the First National City Bank, New York City, working as an official assistant in the Caribbean East District. "Left July 31 to work in a branch in the Dominican Republic," he said.

Henry A. Collins, who earned his Ph.D.



DR. WALTER WEBER '56



JOHN H. WOOD '56

in Math from M.I.T. in 1966, is assistant professor of math at the University of Pennsylvania. He served as an instructor at the University of Chicago last year.

Eugene P. DePatie, a stockbroker, is with E. F. Hutton & Co., Palm Springs, Calif. While serving as a Naval Officer for three years aboard the USS Chicago, he had one deployment to the Western Pacific.

Stephen S. Dashof received his Doctor of Medicine degree in June at the University of Rochester School of Medicine. On July 1, he started an internship at the University of Florida Medical Center.

John S. Shronts, a 1967 graduate of the Minnesota Medical School, is doing his internship at University Hospital, Western Reserve. He was married in the fall of 1966 to Victoria Biggs of Minneapolis.

Victor W. Zeller is teaching science at The American School, The Hague, Netherlands. He holds a Master of Arts in Teaching (physics) from the University of Chicago. His wife, Margery Joan Connable, also earned an M.A.T. at Chicago. They were married June 11, 1967.

James M. Seed is the new assistant cashier in the New England District, National Division, First National City Bank, New York City.

Philip A. Sellar is with Trans World Airlines, Inc., as manager of marketing and services.

Stanley A. Terman reports that he is employed as a National Science Foundation Center of Excellence instructor of zoology at the University of Iowa. "Am teaching and doing research in the areas of molecular and developmental biology while finishing my thesis in biophysics for the Ph.D. degree from M.I.T.," he says. "Am settling comfortably in a 100-year-old farmhouse on Rural Route #4, Box 145, Iowa City, Ia. 52240."

Stephen V. Tracy says that March was a big month in his life. He received his Ph.D. from Harvard and was subsequently promoted to assistant professor of Greek and Latin by Wellesley College.

Robert J. Iorio is working in the Medical Department of the Brookhaven National Laboratory, where he is the recipient of an Atomic Energy Commission Post Doctoral Fellowship.

Richard G. Tiberius sends word from Toronto that he is a full-time graduate student. "Am married and my wife also is a full-time graduate student," he says. "One-year-old baby is too young to work as yet."

James S. Ferguson has been appointed an assistant treasurer in the Eastern Division of Bankers Trust Co., New York. He and Randi live at 340 East 74th St., New York City.

Capt. John L. Jones, USMC, joined the staff at the U.S. Naval Academy in June.

1964

David M. Brodsky was graduated from Harvard Law School in June of 1967 and a month later passed the New York State Bar Exams. "In August," he reports, "I began a two-year stint as law clerk to Judge Dudley B. Bonsal, U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New



FRANCIS W. THORLEY '57

York. Several of my classmates at Brown are also clerking for federal judges in this courthouse, including Alan Freeman, Paul Wilson, Bill Levine, Gary Singsen, and George Davidson."

David W. DeLuca received his Doctor of Juris degree this June from the Syracuse University Law School. He was a member of the Student Law Society there and last year won the law school's Moot Court competition. Dave has been selected to recruit law students for the university and plans to join a Rochester law firm.

William Levine passed the New York State Bar last spring and has been clerking for Judge Richard C. Levet in the First Federal District Court, New York City.

Dr. Theodore J. Thelin received his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania on May 20 and will intern at the University of Kentucky Medical Center for the coming academic year.

Capt. William B. Lynch is serving with the 11th TAC Reconnaissance Squadron in Thailand as pilot of the RF-4C reconnaissance jet.

Albert Van Nieuwenhuize received his M.D. degree from the George Washington School of Medicine in June. After internship at New England Medical Center Hospital, Boston, he plans a residency in otolaryngology.

William R. Crosbie received an NDEA grant and put it toward a summer institute in American History at the University of Maine.

Stephen L. Smith is now an assistant actuary in the Group Term and Health Department and an officer of State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America, Worcester, Mass.

Second Lt. James Stewart graduated from Officers Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex., last spring and was assigned to L. G. Hanscom Field, Mass.

1965

John R. Marquis received his law degree, cum laude, from the Ohio State College of Law in June. "Plan to take the Ohio bar

exam and then enter either the Army or Navy, whichever has the shortest stint to offer."

Three other classmates picked up their law degrees last spring—A. Welles Sumner (cum laude Boston University), Donato A. D'Andrea (Boston College), and Lawrence Lataif (Georgetown).

Richard M. Hale, a June graduate of the Vanderbilt Law School, has joined Hinckley, Allen, Salisbury, and Parsons, prominent Providence law firm.

First Lt. Geoffrey C. Getman was wounded last January and spent close to four months at the hospital in Okinawa.

Second Lt. Robert A. MacDonnell, a graduate of the Army Engineer Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va., has been assigned to the Adjutant General School at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Lt. Douglas B. Cox is flying the supersonic F-8 Crusader in Navy Fighter Squadron 62, with Jacksonville, Fla., as the home base. He was graduated from Navy Legal School in April of 1967.

1966

J. Gibson Henderson on June 10 celebrated the first anniversary of his marriage to Margaret L. Blanke P'67, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Blanke, Jr., of St. Louis.

Michael D. Marcson reports that he has passed his general exams at Princeton. "Will be in Africa this coming year writing my thesis in African history," he says.

Charles F. Homeyer, a teacher at Weaver High School in Hartford, received his Master's in Teaching from Wesleyan in June.

Robert G. Bruce is at West Point, where he is serving as an admissions officer. "Graduated in June from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce with my Master's in Business Administration," he says.

Second Lt. William R. Carr, USMC, is entering the Wharton School this fall, in search of a Master's in Marketing. He had been stationed at Quantico while in the service.

James C. Tatman received his Master of Arts degree in English from New York University in the fall of 1967 and, since that time, has been an instructor of English at Cazenovia College.

First Lt. William C. Peters, USMC, is back from Viet Nam and is a platoon leader at Officers' Candidate School at Quantico, Va.

1967

David N. Chichester is attached to the USS Ponchatoula, an oiler whose primary mission is the support of the Pacific fleet. "Returned to Pearl Harbor in June after a seven-month deployment during which time we operated in the Gulf of Tonkin in direct support of the Viet Nam conflict," he says. "Am presently filling the billets of operation division officer and combat information officer."

Francis C. Golet is a research assistant with the New York Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Bureau of Vital Statistics

MARRIAGES

1932—George F. Lawton and Miss Eileen B. McCormick of Newport, R. I., July 6.

1940—Harold F. Kellogg, Jr., and Mrs. Diane Bowman McColl, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward F. Bowman of Boston and Beverly, Mass., May 28.

1949—David S. Maimin, Jr., and Miss Sybil R. Elman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Elman of Union, N. J., June 22.

1951—Carl D. Good and Miss Ruth E. Dimond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Dimond of Pascoag, R. I., June 22. At home: 2339 Franklin Ave., Seattle.

1951—David Hedison and Miss Bridget F. Mori, daughter of Mrs. Martin Stratford of Hollow Point, London, and Bruno Mori of Paarl, South Africa, June 29.

1951—Dr. Robert W. Randall and Miss Jo Anne M. Yarus, daughter of Mrs. Sidney B. Yarus of Shaker Heights, O., and the late Mr. Yarus, May 3.

1951—Franklin O. Rose, Jr., and Miss Jennifer S. Saunders, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George F. Saunders, June 1. John S. Rose '51 and Alexander J. Rose '54 were ushers.

1951—William A. Welch, Jr., and Miss Helen K. McVann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. McVann of Peabody, Mass., May 18.

1953—Harry Kiakis and Miss Concepcion Alvarez-Mayorga of Managua, Nicaragua, June 29.

1953—David Kramer and Miss Nina I. DiPierre, daughter of Mrs. Gilda C. DiPierre of Bronxville, N. Y., June 30. At home: 245 East 19th St., New York City.

1953—M. Barnard Megargee and Miss Kathleen R. Justice, daughter of Mrs. Samuel C. Stilwell of Rosemont, Pa., and George L. Justice of Wayne, Pa., May 25.

1954—Reginald P. Patota and Mrs. Joan Pinevia Plume, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Pinevia of Boca Raton, Fla., June 20. At home: 1000 Park Ave., New York City.

1957 GS—Henry J. Halko and Miss Jane Curtin, daughter of Mrs. Victor A. Curtin of Miami, Fla., June 5. William M. Daly GS'55 was best man.

1957—Berthold Muecke, III, and Miss Tana Machtova of Prague, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 28, 1967.

1960—E. William Hansen and Miss Elizabeth T. Stephenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard F. Stephenson of Plainville, Conn., June 29.

1961—Peter H. Hurley and Baroness Angela J. M. Von Seckendorff-Aberdar, daughter of Baron and Baronin Roland G. A. Von Seckendorff-Aberdar of Straubing, West Germany, June 12. The groom's father is Richard A. Hurley, Jr., '32.

1962—Richard R. Ketchum, Jr., and Miss Dale L. Walker, daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. Raymond Walker of Salem, N. H., June 22.

1962—Winslow J. Tweed and Miss Marie L. Jerpi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waino J. Jerpi of East Weymouth, Mass., June 29. Bruce Stark '62 was the best man.

1963—Lawrence H. Axelrod and Miss Leslie M. Blank, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sanford Blank of Cincinnati, May 4.

1963—William R. Caroselli and Miss Glenn H. Orvis de Zalduondo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Antonio de Zalduondo of Bronxville, N. Y., July 6.

1963—Daniel C. Funk and Miss Kate S. Earle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Tilgham Earle of Hingham, Mass., May 25.

1963—John W. Kaufmann and Miss Katherine J. Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stone of Shaker Heights, O., Aug. 24. Alan Grace '62 and Stephen Levine '62 were ushers. At home: 1763 Beacon St., Garden Apt., Brookline, Mass.

1963—Douglas H. Knickerbocker and Miss Roberta Grossman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grossman of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 8. At home: 331 Violet Ave., Poughkeepsie.

1963—Alan L. MacAdams and Miss Solange B. Vasques, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugenio Vasques of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Mar. 14. At home: Rua Santa Clara 248-301, Rio de Janeiro.

1964—F. Vincent Albee and Miss Marilyn R. Fitzgerald, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Raymond L. Fitzgerald of Providence, May 30.

1964—James S. Doak and Miss Marlene M. Groezinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leland B. Groezinger of San Francisco, June 1.

1964—Thomas A. Latanzi and Miss Janet R. O'Connell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy M. O'Connell of Milton, Mass., June 29. F. Robert Michel '64 and Douglas K. Nelson '64 were ushers.

1964—F. Robert Michel and Miss Carol L. Arlanson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Arlanson of Winchester, Mass., June 1. Capt. Carl B. Arlanson, USAF '64 was best man, and Thomas A. Latanzi '64 was an usher.

1964—Michael S. Sorgen and Miss Francoise Levy, daughter of M. and Mme. Georges Levy of Paris, France, June 13.

1964—Albert R. Vandam and Miss Carolyn T. Laughlin P'67, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Laughlin of Loudonville, N. Y., May 25. The bride's father is '43 and the groom's father is Dr. Leroy D. Vandam '34. Donald K. Richardson '62 was best man, and Henry L. Savage, Jr., '65 and Henry DeH. Manley '65 were ushers. At home: 44 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

1965—Ens. Paul B. Dacey, USN, and Miss Mary E. McKeon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George McKeon of Trumbull, Conn., July 4. James M. Dacey '61 was best man, and Kevin L. Cutler '65, Ar-

thur L. Spencer, Jr., '66, and Randall G. Drain '65 were ushers.

1965—Airman 1/C Carson L. Fifer, Jr., USAFR, and Miss Sheila K. Crump P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Crump of Cherry Hill, N. J., July 22. George E. L. Barbee '65 was an usher.

1965—Robert G. Gregg and Miss Daria A. Webster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Webster of Chappaqua, N. Y., May 31.

1965—Robert Hershfield and Miss Marcia J. Ziskind, daughter of Atty. and Mrs. Max I. Ziskind of Columbus, O., June 16. At home: 1008 Crain Ave., Evanston, Ill.

1965—Joshua A. Kalkstein and Miss Kathy Turok, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Schiller of West Caldwell, N. J., May 15. At home: 109 W. 78th St., New York City.

1965—Allan C. Kirkman and Miss Stacy H. Mansergh P'66, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mansergh of Alexandria, Va., Jan. 6. Stephen R. Kirkman '68 was best man, and Robert P. Greenlaw '65 and William H. Sudell '66 were ushers. At home: P.O. Box 384, Penllyn, Pa.

1965—Eric D. Kohler and Miss Kathryn D. Kenton in Tulsa, Okla., June 22. Frank J. Seidl, III, '65 was best man. At home: 2727 Midtown Court, Apt. 17, Palo Alto, Calif.

1965—Lawrence D. Kurtz and Miss Anne E. Moffitt P'67, of Hamden, Conn., June 15.

1965—J. Michael Lenihan and Miss Patricia A. Kennedy, daughter of Rep. and Mrs. Francis X. Kennedy of West Warwick, R. I., June 15.

1965—Glen H. Shell and Miss Gail A. Lebowitz, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Jerome H. Lebowitz of New Rochelle, N. Y., June 30.

1966—Gary J. Friedman and Miss Margaret L. Harrer P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald G. Harrer of Mankato, Minn., June 22.

1966—LT(j.g.) Mark C. Garrison, USN, and Miss Karen H. Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Johnson of Pelham Manor, N. Y., June 29.

1966—Thomas J. Grady and Miss Barbara D. Connolly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Connolly of West Roxbury, Mass., June 22. Robert W. Grady '63 was best man.

1966—Burgess M. Green and Miss Pauline Gibbons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gibbons, Jr., of Rye, N. Y., July 2. The groom's father is Conrad E. Green '36.

1966—Peter F. Keating and Miss Doris M. Mahon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson B. Mahon of Hazlet, N. J., and Santa Barbara, Calif., June 30. Bruce Keating '56 and John Jablow '66 were ushers.

1966—Juergen G. Keil and Miss Margaret C. Misisco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Misisco of Westerly, R. I., June 8. Frank Halas '66 and Charles Katsanos '66 were ushers.

1966—Victor E. Peppard and Miss Jane B. Lamson P'67, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Lamson, Jr., of Kirkwood, Mo., June 15. Richard A. Kahn '66, Lawrence A. Quinn '66, Edward Rosenthal '67, and

Michael S. Bassis '66 were ushers.

1966—Robert A. Spencer and Miss Sharon A. Garhartt, daughter of Mrs. Alice Garhartt of Weedsport, N. Y., and Raymond Garhartt of Syracuse, N. Y., June 8. R. Donald Tarr '66 was an usher.

1967—Paul E. Alexander and Miss Sheila E. Remis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Remis of Peabody, Mass., July 4. Lawrence Alexander '67 was best man, and Jay Alexander '61 and Sanford Ullman '67 were ushers. The groom's father is Dr. Daniel Alexander '35.

1967—William D. Baird, Jr., and Miss Joy A. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Brown of Westfield, N. J., June 29. The groom's father is Capt. William D. Baird USN, '40.

1967—Albert A. Barden, III, and Miss Carolyn M. Pilkinton P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Pilkinton of Washington, D. C., July 4. Howard Barden '67 was best man. The groom's father is Albert A. Barden, Jr., '32. At home: 409 Prospect St., Box 8, New Haven, Conn.

1967—Douglas J. Blatz and Miss Imogene F. Wicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Wicks of Rochester, N. Y., June 22. Thomas Mennell '67 was an usher.

1967—Robert W. Erikson and Miss Ellen Bean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delci D. Bean, Jr., of Jaffrey, N. H., Feb. 10. At home: Beechwood Apts., H-Y, Athens, Ga.

1967—Stephen J. Gluckman and Miss Susan B. Florman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Florman of Roslyn Heights, N. Y., June 9.

1967—Francis C. Golet and Miss Lauretta L. Scionti, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Scionti of Portland, Conn., May 30. Gerry Zimmermann '67 was an usher.

1967—Thomas C. O'Keefe, III, and Miss Barbara A. Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Hamilton of Greenfield, Mass., June 29. Craig R. Evans '66, Andrew M. McNeil '66, and Joseph M. Toscano '67 were ushers. The groom's father is Thomas C. O'Keefe, Jr., '37.

1967—Charles R. McClaskey and Miss Sandra Mertens P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Mertens of Manchester, Me., July 13. William C. McClaskey '61 was best man, and Edward S. Bancroft '67, Joel M. Goldberg '67, and Robert E. Helpen '67 were ushers.

1967—Richard A. Patt and Miss Althea M. Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund M. Davis of Milltown, N. J., June 23. John Witmeyer '67 and David Gale '67 were ushers.

1967—Laurence R. Pizer and Miss Ann E. Spinner, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Allen Spinner of River Vale, N. J., June 30. Dr. Stephen M. Pizer '62 was best man.

1967—Gerald E. Pierson and Miss Pamela Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Taylor of Vestal, N. Y., June 22. Russell Bosworth '67 was an usher.

1967 GS—John C. Prescott and Miss Naomi E. Buklad, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Buklad of Chagrin Falls, O., June 15.

1967—Kenneth D. Robinson and Miss Sydney J. M. Claman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Claman of Raymond,

Me., and Miami Beach, June 8. Ronald J. Verri '67 was an usher.

1967—Donald C. Rock and Miss Karen A. Fitcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Fitcher of Rockaway, N. J., June 29. Edward Berman '68, William Campbell '68, and David Chadsey '68 were ushers.

1967—Alan B. Searritt and Miss Diane Boone P'69, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Boone of Indianapolis, June 15.

1967—Peter H. Staley and Miss Judith T. Grant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Grant of Cape Vincent, N. Y., June 15. Jack D. Staley '66 was best man.

1967—Neut L. Strandemo and Miss Lillian A. Jackson P'67, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Jackson of Birmingham, Mich., June 15.

1968—John W. Adams and Miss Margaret A. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Campbell of Warwick, R. I., July 6. Greg W. DiMartino '68 was an usher.

1968—2 Lt. Will S. Brown, III, USMC, and Miss Melody L. Allen, daughter of Judge and Mrs. W. Lloyd Allen of West Newton, Mass., June 8.

1968—Kurt Buermann and Miss Marie F. Mercier, daughter of Mrs. Francis C. Mercier of Braintree, Mass., and the late Mr. Mercier, June 4.

1968—John R. Costa and Miss Jane E. Wamboldt, daughter of Mrs. Anita Wamboldt of New Bedford, Mass., June 29. Michael F. Maznicki '68 was an usher.

1968—2 Lt. Edward Fraioli, USA, and Miss Karen A. Cedarquist P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayland B. Cedarquist of Lake Forest, Ill., Aug. 17.

1968—William J. MacNeish, Jr., and Miss Marion S. Madara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Madara of Penn Valley, Pa., June 8. Donald Sayre '70 and Stephan Cole '70 were ushers.

1968—David C. Manning and Miss Jennifer Wylie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Wylie of Edgewood, R. I., Apr. 19. John G. Manning '66 was best man, and Glenn Manning '71 was an usher. At home: 169 Newtown Tpke., Westport, Conn.

1968—Thomas J. Murphy and Miss Judith A. Kimball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick V. Kimball of Branford, Conn., June 22.

1968—R. Bruce Murray, Jr., and Miss Janet R. Purdy P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd W. Purdy of Portland, Ore., June 29. Stephen T. Murray '70 was best man.

1968—Juergen Reinhardt and Miss Judith G. Twigg P'67, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Twigg of Shamokin, Pa., June 29. John A. Sogn '68 was best man, and John H. Scott '68 was an usher. At home: 606 Chapel Gate Lane, Baltimore.

1968—Edward J. Rodriguez and Miss Barbara Ellingworth P'66, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ellingworth of Greenville, R. I., June 15.

1968—Stephen M. Sagar and Miss Susan A. Semonoff P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Semonoff of Pawtucket, R. I., June 4. Ronald Dunlap '68 was best man, and Kenneth Galdston '68 and Robert Cohan '68 were ushers. Justice

Alfred H. Joslin '35 officiated. At home: 38 South Angell St., Providence.

1968 GS—Frederick J. Wells and Miss Barbara A. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Robert Thompson of Dayton, O., June 15. Steven Yurkovich GS'68 was an usher.

1968—Dag F. Wittusen and Miss Robin L. Newsome P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Newsome of Los Angeles, June 1. Robert Rosenblum '68 and Joseph J. Serritella '68 were ushers.

1969—Milton S. Slepko and Miss Judith A. Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. Jenkins of Rumford, R. I., June 7. Martin P. Slepko '64 was honor attendant. The groom's father is Frank W. Slepko '29.

1970 GS—John E. Cole, III, and Miss Judith A. Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Parker of Branford, Conn., June 22. At home: 247 Bowen St., Providence.

BIRTHS

1947—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hauck of Hopatcong, N. J., their second son, David Sloan, Feb. 21.

1949—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Green of Wilmington, Del., a daughter, Leslie Ann, May 16.

1949—To Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Hewson of Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif., their sixth child and fourth son, Drew Noble, May 3.

1950—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald R. MacDonald of Burlington, Vt., their second daughter, Erica, Dec. 19.

1950—To Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ramaker of Northfield, Ill., their fourth child and third daughter, Elizabeth Colleen, June 24.

1951—To Mr. and Mrs. George F. Colwell of The Plains, Va., a daughter, Janet Marie, May 1.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Earl F. Bradley, Jr., of Stratford, Conn., their third child and second son, Timothy, Apr. 18, 1967.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Alan W. Brownsword of Alexandria, Va., a son, Andrew Young, May 31.

1957—To Dr. and Mrs. Steven A. Mintzer of Annandale, Va., their fourth child and third son, James Seth, June 14.

1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Connell of Mount Vernon, Ia., their second daughter, Allegra Down, May 4.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Whitney L. Lane of New York City, their second child and first son, Craig Andrew, Feb. 20.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Nathan of Delmar, N. Y., a son, Mark Palmer, Mar. 7.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. O'Neil, III, of Newtonville, Mass., twins, their third son and first daughter, Terrence M. and Maureen, Apr. 14.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. William P. Suter of Short Hills, N. J., their third child and second daughter, Wendy June, May 22.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Connelly, Jr., of Central Falls, R. I., a son, Robert John, III, May 14.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. William G.

Perrin, Jr., of Rumford, R. I., their second child and second son, Douglas MacKay, Apr. 18.

1960—To Dr. and Mrs. Eric P. Salathe of Quakertown, Pa., their fourth child, a daughter, Katherine Alice, Apr. 2.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Woolf of Chelmsford, Mass., their second child and first daughter, Sarah Emily, May 25.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Campolucci of Trenton, N. J., twin daughters, Anne Louise and Jennifer Marie, May 3.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. William J. Denneen of Wollaston, Mass., their third child and third son, William, Oct. 14, 1967.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Gardner of Greenville, O., a daughter, Mary Ellen, Apr. 3.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Allan L. Minzner of Hanover, Mass., their second child and second daughter, Lorealee Ann, May 18, 1967.

1961—To the Rev. and Mrs. Richard L. Morrill of Ithaca, N. Y., their first child, a daughter, Kirsten Elisa, Oct. 24, 1967.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. James V. Shircliff of Lynchburg, Va., their third child and second daughter, Anne Bayard, Apr. 27.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Neil MacInnis, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., their second child and first daughter, Emily Stuart, June 8.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Ochsner of Evanston, Ill., their first child, a son, Mark Conrad, May 24.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. William R. Batty, III, of Providence, their second child and first son, William Rockley, IV, Mar. 17.

1963—To Lt. Bruce J. Boyde, USN, and Mrs. Boyde of Kaneohe, Hawaii, their first child, a son, Mark Edward, Mar. 7.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. David A. Bryniarski of Martinsburg, West Va., their second child and first daughter, Amy Louise, Jan. 17.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Cohen of Oakland, Calif., their first child, a son, Jordan, Oct. 15, 1967.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Dashef of Rochester, N. Y., their first child, Alysia Ahavah, Oct. 31, 1967.

1963 GS—To Dr. and Mrs. Robert N. Iacona of Newtown Square, Pa., their first child, a son, Nicholas Lawrence, May 23.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Steven S. Krawiec of Madison, Wis., a daughter, Rebecca, Dec. 15.

1963—To Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mandell of Providence, their first child, a son, David Bruce, Jan. 18.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. James W. Markel of Winter Park, Fla., their second child and first son, James, Mar. 3.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. P. Gordon Nelson, Jr., of Cummaquid, Mass., their second child and second daughter, Irene Kimball, Nov. 25.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Parker of Providence, their first child, a son, Fred Albert, Jr., Oct. 1, 1967.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. David Plimpton of Cape Elizabeth, Me., their second child and first son, Benjamin, Nov. 2.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. S. Lawrence Prendergast of Highland Park, N. J., their first child, a daughter, Katherine Mary, Mar. 16.

1963 GS—To Dr. and Mrs. Mohamed S. Said of Cleveland Heights, O., their fourth child and second son, Stephen Othman, May 30.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Salter of Salt Lake City, their first child, a son, Steven William, May 4.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas J. Spiezio of Chillum, Md., their third child, a daughter, Nina, Nov. 11. Mrs. Spiezio is the former Barbara P. Bordieri P '61.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Wenzel of Newark, N. Y., a son, Brian Richard, June 30.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Leigh E. Bugeln of East Orange, N. J., their first child, a son, Brett Leigh, Feb. 23.

1964—To Capt. Manuel E. Menezes, USMC, and Mrs. Menezes of Bristol, R. I., a daughter, Jessica Lara, Mar. 15.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Scott of Barrington, R. I., a son, Kenneth Allen, II, June 4. Mrs. Scott is the former Joan Cappello P'64. Paternal grandfather is Kenneth A. Scott '29 and maternal grandfather is John Cappello '49.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Ronald T. Wilson of Tecpan, Guatemala, their first child, a son, Mark David, Mar. 17.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Anderson of Brighton, Mass., their first child, a daughter, Kimberly, June 28.

In Memoriam

DR. RALPH EWING STOREY '99, in McMinnville, Ore., Apr. 30. Until his retirement, he was chairman of the English Department at Linfield (Ore.) College, formerly McMinnville College, from which he received his LL.B. degree in 1895. He also served as professor of English there from 1899 to 1902. He then spent a year in graduate work at Harvard, and from 1903 to 1906 attended Newton Theological Institution, where he received a D.B. degree. In 1906, he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Holden, Mass., and the following year he was pastor of a Baptist church in Pendleton, Ore. From 1911 to 1927, when he returned to Linfield, he was engaged in administrative positions with public schools; his last position was superintendent of schools at Kirkland, Wash. Linfield honored him with a Litt.D. degree in 1945 and professor emeritus. He published *Linfield Floss & Fiber* in 1948, a book of poems about the college and the community's early history. His daughter is Miss Guinevere Storey, R3, Box 372, McMinnville.

THE REV. HAROLD GREENE ARNOLD '05, in Framingham, Mass., July 4. He was pastor emeritus of Theodore Parker Unitarian Church, West Roxbury, Mass. After receiving his S.T.B. degree from Harvard Divinity School in 1908, he began his ministry at the Unitarian Church in Bridgewater, Mass., the parish he served for the next five years. He then began 35 years with the West Roxbury Church, where he was named pastor emeritus when he retired in 1948. Besides his theological interests, he was active in civic and professional groups. He was a director of the Harvard Divinity School Alumni Association, a member of the Corporation of Emerson College, and president of the Lend a Hand Society of Boston from 1951 to 1959, when he became president emeritus. He was also past president of

the National Young People's Religious Union, former treasurer of the Unitarian Pension Society, and president of the West Roxbury Historical Society. Alpha Delta Phi. His grandsons are Frederick W. Arnold, IV, '68 and Christopher B. Arnold '64, his son is Frederick W. Arnold, III, '33, and his widow is Helen F. Arnold, 55 Emmonsedale Rd., West Roxbury.

DR. HAROLD LEARNED BROWN '07, in Winter Park, Fla., May 22. He retired from an active medical practice in 1954. Receiving his M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in 1911, he interned at Boston City Hospital; he also practiced at the Boston Lying-In-Hospital. He was a member of national, local, and state medical societies and served as president of the Woodbury (Iowa) County Medical Society, Delta Upsilon. His widow is Ruby R. Brown, 1858 Barker Dr., Winter Park.

ARCH CUSHING LEWIS '07, in Bloomsburg, Pa., June 9. He retired in 1953 as sales manager of the Catawissa Valve & Fittings Co., Catawissa, Pa. He formerly had been appointed to a position in the Auditor General's office in Harrisburg. Later he returned to his home town to raise potatoes for seed. During World War I, he served as sub inspector of ordnance, U. S. Navy Department. Following the war, he helped organize the Central Forging Co. of Catawissa, which later became the Maxi Manufacturing Co., of which he was sales manager. He was a charter and life member of the Lions Club, Bloomsburg, and a member of First Presbyterian Church, in which he was ruling elder, Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Winifred B. Lewis, 309 Light Street Rd., Bloomsburg.

WALTER HENRY BURNHAM '08, in Neptune, N. J., June 1. He retired in 1963 from Doremus & Co., New York

City, an advertising and public relations firm. He had joined the firm in 1919 as an account executive and held the posts of secretary, vice-president, executive vice-president, and vice-chairman. He was one of the pioneers in the field of financial advertising and supervised the accounts of Wall Street's more prestigious investment banking concerns. During World War I, he served as captain in the U. S. Army. He formerly was in the securities business and was associated with Carlisle, Mellick & Co. and Potter, Choate & Prentice, both of New York. Later, he joined Crompton-Richmond Co., Inc., textiles. He returned to Providence in 1958 to be the class marshal for his 50th reunion. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a former member of the board of directors of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Family Welfare Society. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His widow is Ann E. Burnham, 54 Bristol Pl., Bay Head, N. J.

DANIEL WEBSTER EDMONDS '08, in Washington, D. C., Jan. 3. A former cashier at Howard University, Washington, he received his Ph.D. degree from Syracuse University in 1909. His nephew is James F. Edmonds, 1711 D Street, N.E., Washington.

HOWARD KEMPTON JACKSON '09, in Hyannis, Mass., May 9. Before retirement in 1954, he was western district sales manager at Chicago of Brown & Sharpe Co., Providence. After retirement, he took a position with Oscar Iker Co. of Chicago, a mill supply house, which handled Brown & Sharpe small tools, helping on their sales distribution, stock room practice, and inventory procedures. During World War I, he served as 1/Lt., 60th Engineering Bn., U. S. Army Engineers. He was a past president of the Rotary International's oldest and largest club, the Rotary Club of Chicago, treasurer of the Yarmouth Housing Authority, and was known as a civic leader of considerable influence in the Association of Commerce, and the metal trades. Zeta Psi. His widow is Thelma R. Jackson, 156 Hallet St., Yarmouth Port, Mass.

EARLE WOLCOTT BATES '12, in Wollaston, Mass., Jan. 29. He was associate manager of Francis I. DuPont Co., Quincy, an investment firm. During World War I, he served as 1-Lt., Quartermaster Corps, USA. He previously had been affiliated with the banking firms of National Exchange Bank, Newport, and Quincy Trust Co., Quincy, and A. C. Allyn & Co., Boston, also an investment firm. Phi Delta Theta. His son is John W. Bates '43, and his widow is Irene F. Bates, 16 Flagg St., Wollaston.

JAMES TAYLOR WILSON '13, of West Barrington, R. I., July 4. He was a partner in the former Hutchinson & Co. of Providence, an investment firm, and later was employed by the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. In

1946 he went to Berlin as an employee of the State Department. He then worked for the Department of Commerce at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and returned to Washington in 1952, where he lived until his retirement in 1955. He also was a specialist of sales for the Nordberg Mfg. Co. of Washington, D. C. Alpha Delta Phi. His son is G. Holmes Wilson '39, and his widow is Ruth H. Wilson, 8 Roberta Dr., West Barrington.

FREDERIC JOHNSON HUNT '15, A.M. '16, in Providence, May 27. He was a former vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence. He had been employed by the bank for 43 years, starting there immediately after he received his Master's degree from Brown. He became a vice-president in 1944 and was placed in charge of the trust department, serving in that capacity until he retired in 1959. He was active in Brown alumni affairs and served as treasurer and class agent of his class. Before East Providence attained city status, he served as a member of the budget committee from 1926 to 1950, and was its chairman from 1946 to 1950. He also served as assistant treasurer on the East Providence District Nursing Association for 17 years, Secretary of Watchemoket Fire District, member of the Rumford Free Public Library, Providence Sinking Fund Committee and Rhode Island Community Chest, and vice-president of the Rhode Island Bankers Association. Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. His daughters are Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt Schumann P'40, Mrs. Ruth Hunt Schwacha P'40, Dr. Constance Hunt Del Gizzi P'51; his son is Frederic J. Hunt, Jr., '45, and his widow is Josephine J. Hunt, 41 Greenwood Ave., Rumford.

SETH KIMBALL MITCHELL '15, in Philadelphia, May 5. He retired five years ago as superintendent of Lee Tire & Rubber Co., Philadelphia; he had been with the company since graduation. During World War I, he served as Lt., Infantry Div., USA. He had been prominent in all branches of athletics in the early 1900's, and in his football days at Brown was an All-American choice of many national selections. He was a member of the Conshohocken School Board for several years, during which time he was responsible for the athletic program at Conshohocken High School. A former director of the Rotary Club and American Legion, he was also active in many civic and fraternal organizations, and trustee and Sunday School superintendent at First Baptist Church, Conshohocken. Delta Tau Delta. His daughter is Mrs. Joseph K. Blewitt, 4016 S. Warner Rd., Lafayette Hill, Pa.

MAURICE JEROME SIEVERS '15, in Cincinnati, O., July 4. He retired in 1957 as executive director of United Jewish Social Agencies, Cincinnati. He also had been assistant superintendent

of Jewish Federations in Boston and Toledo. His son is Ora J. Sievers, 4532 Spring Meadow Lane, Cincinnati.

RICHARD HOBART SPEAR '17, in Jeffersonville, Vt., June 21. He retired in 1964 as a logistic planner for the U.S. Navy. During World War I, he served as 1/Lt., Air Service, 104th Aero Sqdn., USAF, and in World War II, as LCDR., Bureau of Shops, U.S. Navy, serving in Washington, D. C., and the Pacific Theater. He formerly was owner-manager of Spear Bros., Burlington, Vt., general contractors and builders. He was a former airport commissioner for the City of Burlington, director and vice-president of Champlain Valley Fair, member of the City Planning Commission, and a member for 50 years of the American Legion. Alpha Tau Omega. His widow is Eva M. Spear, P.O. Box 216, Jeffersonville.

HENRY ELDRIDGE SWEET '17, in Salisbury, Md., June 9. He was retired as assistant deputy commissioner of Customs, U.S. Treasury Department. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Coast Guard. He also had been assistant director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and while a legal officer for the U.S. Bureau of Inspection, helped draft the Federal Boat Act of 1940. He was staff commander of the U.S. Power Squadron and assistant chairman of the organization's auxiliary advisory committee. He had held numerous positions with the power squadron, and also was a past commander of Victory American Legion Post No. 4, and a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. He received his LL.B. degree from National University in 1941. Kappa Sigma.

DANIEL SAWIN TOLMAN '17, in Stoughton, Mass., June 15. He had been retired since 1953, but prior to that had been owner of the Tolman Print Co., Brockton, which his late father had founded. He was a member of the Commercial Club of Brockton. Beta Theta Pi. His son is Daniel S. Tolman, III, '49, and his widow is Dorothy S. Tolman, 363 Ash St., Brockton.

ALFRED CLIFTON KOCH '19, in Bradenton, Fla., June 17. He retired in 1960 as sales representative for the Photostat Corp., New York City, after having served for 32 years. Sigma Nu. His widow is Mildred S. Koch, P.O. Box 541, Anna Maria, Fla.

FREDERICK GREGORY BROWN '21, in Providence, May 20. He was for the last seven years an investment broker for the E. R. Davenport Co., Providence. During World War I, he served with the U.S. Infantry. A Warwick councilman from 1923 to 1937, he was president of the former Apponaug Co., Rhode Island's largest textile finishing firm until it closed a decade ago. He served as president from 1940 to 1944, and from 1944 to 1952 as general man-

ager of the plant during two changes in ownership. When new management took over in 1952 he became president again, a post he held until the firm went out of business. He was Town Council president for two terms and also served as a member of the Warwick School Building Committee and Exchange Club in Providence, and was the first president of the Warwick Lions Club. Delta Tau Delta. His daughter is Sonia Brown Swanson P'45, and his widow is Grace L. Brown, 141 Love Lane, Warwick.

DR. JACOB GREENSTEIN '22, in Pawtucket, R. I., July 24. He was a practicing physician in Providence for 42 years. He graduated from Cornell University Medical School in 1926, and interned at Pawtucket Memorial and Charles V. Chapin Hospitals. During World War II, he was the examining physician for Selective Service. From 1948 to 1956, he was chief of medicine at Pawtucket Memorial, and was on the consulting staff at that hospital and Miriam Hospital. For the last two years he had been medical consultant at the Chapin Hospital. He was a fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a member of the American and Rhode Island Societies of Internal Medicine, American and Rhode Island Medical Associations, both the Pawtucket and Providence Medical Societies, and the Rhode Island Jewish Historical Association. He was the author of numerous articles for the Rhode Island Medical Journal. His widow is Bertha K. Greenstein, 49 Lorraine Ave., Providence.

EDWARD WELLS PETERS '25, in St. Petersburg, June 4. A former Boston insurance underwriter, he was also a personnel advisor for Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford. He was a World War I veteran, and as a Haverhill, Mass., Alderman in 1937 and 1938, was Commissioner of Health and Charities. His widow is Lydia B. Peters, 4300 Maple St., N.E., St. Petersburg.

MARTIN BURNHAM RICE '25, in Stuart, Fla., July 15. Until he moved to Canada in 1958, he had been in the advertising agency business in New York and Detroit since 1925. He was with Campbell-Ewald for 10 years and for 22 years as vice-president and account executive with Kudner Agency, Inc., Detroit. Before his retirement in 1965, he was sales promotion manager of MacLaren Advertising Co., Ltd., Ontario, Canada. He was a past president of the Detroit Brown Club, member of the Detroit Ad Craft Club, and at the time of his death was first vice-president of the Stuart Chapter of the American Red Cross, Alpha Delta Phi. His widow is Margaret E. Rice, P.O. Box 322, Stuart.

RICHARD FORMIDONI '26, in Yardley, Pa., June 26. He was co-manager of the legal department of Chubb & Son, Inc., New York, business manager of 13 insurance companies, and a member of the law firm of Smith & Formidoni.

He received his LL.B. degree from New York Law School in 1929, and was formerly general counsel in the United States of the Sun-Alliance-Royal Exchange Group, a group of British insurance companies. He also was a director of the Albany Insurance Company, a British concern, and a member of the New York State Bar Association and County Lawyers. Phi Sigma Kappa. Phi Beta Kappa. His brother is Roland Formidoni '29, and his widow is Jean L. Formidoni, Dolington Rd., R.D. 1, Yardley.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ROBOTHAM '26, in Hartford, May 23. He was the former assistant secretary of the Accident Department of Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford. After graduation, he was employed by Travelers and remained with the company until April of this year, when he retired. He was past president of the Travelers Men's Club and a member of the Twentieth Century Club. Phi Gamma Delta. His brother is Allan C. Robotham '28, and his widow is the former Annabel Howarth P'24, 14 Greenridge Lane, Sunset Farm, West Hartford.

JUNIA WILLIAM MERRIAM '27, in Grafton, Mass., June 21. He formerly was supervisor of costs and estimates at Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. He also had been a traffic supervisor for the New York Telephone Co., and a cost accountant for Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. He was a member of the National Association of Cost Accountants. His widow is Ruth H. Merriam, 44 Woodside Dr., Grafton.

DONALD EDWIN COONEY '33, in Hartford, Mar. 4. He was employed by Chandler-Evans Co., Hartford. He also had been associated with Pratt & Whitney Co., Inc., and the Colt Firearms Co., both in Hartford. His widow is Marion R. Cooney, 1257 Hopewell Rd., South Glastonbury.

ARTHUR GIDEON GAUDETTE '35, in North Attleboro, Mass., May 22. He was president of Gaudette Letter Co., North Attleboro. His widow is Alice H. Gaudette, 86 Church St., North Attleboro.

GUY WALLACE PICKERING A.M. '35, in British Columbia, July 10, while on a vacation trip. He retired last year after 32 years of service with the Home Life Insurance Co., N. Y., and attained the post of second vice-president and actuary. He was a fellow of the Society of Actuaries. His widow is Louise D. Pickering, 405 Highland Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

CLARENCE ELMS STOUTENBURGH '35, in New Lenox, Ill., May 31. He was production training director of Uniroyal, Inc., Joliet (Ill.) Army Ammunition Plant. He previously was employed as supervisor, documentation, Polaris 1st Stage Rocket Motors, Mishawaka (Ind.)

Plant. His widow is Alma C. Stoutenburgh, 520 South Cedar Rd., New Lenox.

DR. FREDERICK RAYMOND ZULCH '39, in Laconia, N. H., Mar. 21. A dental surgeon, he received his D.D.S. degree from the Columbia University School of Dental and Oral Surgery. During World War II, he served as Capt., Dental Corps, USAAF. He formerly practiced in Scarsdale, N. Y., and was on the staff of three New York hospitals, St. Vincent's, St. Anne's, and White Plains. He was a member of the New Hampshire Dental Society, Lakes Region Dental Association, and the American Legion Post #1. Phi Gamma Delta. His widow is Ruth B. Zulch, 193 Pleasant St., Laconia.

PETER SPEER BROWN '43, in Winsted, Conn., June 27. He was an auditor at Sterling Engineering Corp., Winsted, manufacturers of precision tools, dies, and fixtures. During World War II, he served as Sgt., Administrative NCO, USA. He was a member of the Board of Assessors and Executive Committee, PTA, Barkhamsted, Conn., and treasurer of the Riverton Fire District. Sigma Nu. His brother is Thomas Brown, III, '45, and his widow is Joan C. Brown, RFD #1, Winsted.

DR. EDWARD ALFRED BILODEAU '47, A.M. '48, in New Orleans, La., June 12, from a gunshot wound. He was associate professor of psychology at Tulane University. He received his Ph.D. degree from the State University of Iowa in 1950 and, before going to Tulane, had been a research psychologist for the U.S. Air Force. He also had been a research assistant at Johns Hopkins University and Brown. Author of numerous technical papers, he was a specialist in the study of human memory and the retention of learning. He conducted intensive research in people's ability to learn motor and verbal skills. He was a member of the American and Midwestern Psychological Associations and the American Associations of University Professors and Advancement of Science. Phi Gamma Delta. Sigma Xi. His widow is Dr. Ina M. Bilodeau, 1305 Broadway, New Orleans.

DENNIS BURTON BLYTHE '52, in Logan, O., July 3. He was a sales engineer for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, and had been with the company since graduation. He also had served as Pvt., 9330th TSU, USA. Kappa Sigma. His widow is Dolores M. Blythe, 199 Florence Ave., Logan.

GEORGE WARREN PRICE, JR., '70 in Providence, May 18, following an automobile accident. While at Brown he was a member of the Dean's Committee on Convocation. Alpha Delta Phi. His grandmother is Mrs. Edith Coolidge Hart P'13, his grandfather was the late Gardiner T. Hart '06, and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. G. Warren Price, 85 Willow Ave., Hackensack, N. J.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Gift Suggestions From
the Associated Alumni



BROWN CHAIR

Comb-back Windsor chair of northern hardwoods. Finished in black (gold trim) or old pine. \$37.50 express collect from Gardner, Mass.



BROWN ROCKER

Boston rocker made of northern hardwoods. Black finish (with gold trim) only. \$38.50 express collect from Gardner, Mass.



BROWN ICE BUCKET

Faithful reproduction of 18th century bucket. Covered in specially tanned top-grain steerhide. 13" x 8 1/2". \$2



BROWN MIRROR

Black, mahogany or old pine finish. Turnings and medallions. Color photo of campus scene featured. 15" x 28 1/2"

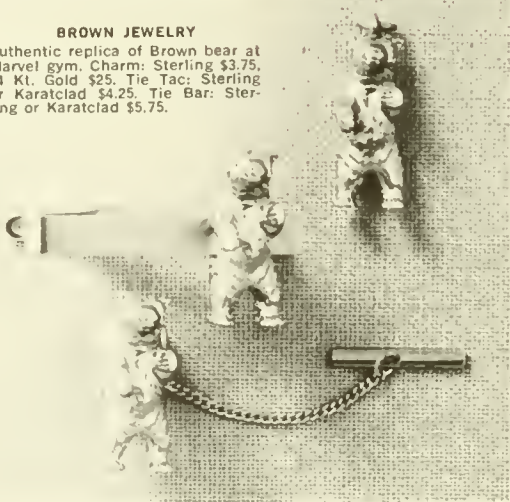


BROWN TIE

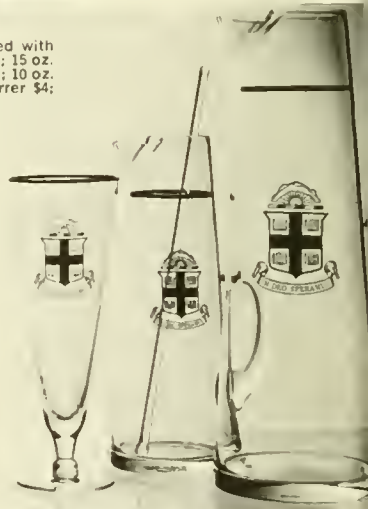
Woven rep English club motif. Solid background, contrasting bear. Brn/wht, blk/red, blk/gold, blue/wht. \$5.00 prepaid.

BROWN JEWELRY

Authentic replica of Brown bear at Marvel gym. Charm: Sterling \$3.75, 14 Kt. Gold \$25. Tie Tac: Sterling or Karatclad \$4.25. Tie Bar: Sterling or Karatclad \$5.75.



BROWN GLASSWARE. Platinum rimmed with heavy sham bottoms. 9 1/2 oz. old fashioned; 15 oz. old fashioned; 12 oz. tumbler; 4 oz. cocktail; 10 oz. pilsner. Sets of 8: \$8. 32 oz. pitcher w/stirrer \$4; 70 oz. pitcher w/stirrer \$5 prepaid.



OTHER BROWN ITEMS

35 mm Slides, 20 campus scenes in full color. \$4.90 prepaid.

"Wriston and Brown" Long playing record of President Wriston's memorable speeches and chapel talks. \$4.35 prepaid.



BROWN WEDGWOOD PLATES

Dinner service with 8 different centers Manning Hall, b) John Nicholas Brown (and College Green, c) Hope College, d) Memorial, e) University Hall, f) First Bay Meeting House, g) Wayland House, h) P broke Hall. \$4 each. Set of 8: \$27.50

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