

Brown

Alumni Monthly

January 1969

Brown

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Shame or Glory?

SIR: Thank you for publishing the enlightening letters (Oct. 1968) on the pertinent matter of student dissent. As a fellow teacher, I wish to particularly endorse the knowledgeable critique and appeal to reason from David Leonard '44. I am sure he was as pleased and proud as I was of our new alumnus Jeff Schomp '68, whose letter helps confirm our respect for the honesty, courage, and intelligence of our students who are crying out against the intolerable hypocrisy of their elders.

Having now revealed my bias, I shall respond to another letter that appeared in the same columns. The letter from Ronald Harrison '59 held special interest for me because he cites the unhappy experience of another tormented institution, where I have been a proud member for more than a quarter century, as a shameful example of what might happen to our alma mater, Brown. For one who knows and tries to understand students—and who was on the scene during, before, and after the several police busts—it is hard to suppress my anger and dismay when told by an obviously uninformed onlooker that the thousands of Columbia students who joined the uprising last spring brought “shame” to the university.

There are some among us at Columbia—not a small minority—who incline to believe our activist students brought some measure of glory to Columbia. Certainly not shame! How in the name of decency can anyone who applauds former President Kirk's unspeakable decision to turn loose the fury of an army of madly sadistic police—not once, but three times—upon his own students and faculty on their campus apply the word “shame” to the victims of such a spiteful petulance?

I join Mr. Harrison in urging the Brown administration “to look to Columbia's President Kirk, who feared the example the Columbia uprisings would set for its sister universities” to learn how to crush a student rebellion, but as a vivid example of why students rebel. (A studious reading of the courteously objective Cox Commission report “Crisis at Columbia” might uncover a few hints also.) Does any administrator or trustee believe that Columbia would now or ever be engaged in a massive, soul-searching effort to bring about deep-seated reform, acknowledged by all as overdue, if a “small minority” of her militant students had not resorted to drastic measures of protest?

The lesson here is not that we desire or approve barbaric behavior, but that we should dedicate ourselves to do the utmost to correct those conditions and attitudes that irresistibly convince carefully selected, sensitive, intelligent students that such behavior is the only effective means remain-

ing to them to engage us in the “rational discourse” we have been piously commending to them for so long. . . .

I wonder if the student protests aren't really a call—often confused and inarticulate, but sometimes most eloquent—for the restoration rather than the destruction of the idea of a university. Perhaps the difficulty for all of us comes of our reluctance to acknowledge how far the character of the modern university is diverging from the revered community of scholars: a center of learning whose paramount service is education. . . . Because of its unmatched concentration of diversified intellectual talent and its gigantic financial resources, the modern university has become in large measure a staging area for mounting direct assaults upon the problems of the outside world and, with its intellectual and material wealth, an eager and powerful partner of government and the corporate establishment in the cultivation and control of local and national policy and economy.

Perhaps the protesting students have been naive and gullible. Perhaps if they were more astute they would yield to reality and receive the pompous academic cant we pour upon them as simply a charming liturgy linking our progressive culture with some ancient myth. I suspect though that we, their elders, are the principal dupes: the foolish victims of our own elegant pretention.

JOHN E. ENGLUND '55
*Professor of Mechanical
Engineering, Columbia U.*

Which Position Is Proper?

SIR: In the November issue Dean Brennan expressed the conventional wisdom about the function of the University. “The University itself does not and cannot take a position on issues of the day or solve the problems of society . . . there is no way for the University to reach a collective position or to take collective action without inhibiting the full freedom of individual dissent . . . on which it thrives.”

Has not the march of events at Brown

itself been inconsistent with this conventional wisdom? In recent years Brown has reached a collective position and taken collective action on local chapters of national fraternities that retained a color bar in their constitutions.

Student activists will not be satisfied with the conventional wisdom when actions contrary to it are so easy to note. Would it not be a more defensible position for the University to admit that it does take a collective stand on some issues of the day and to focus the debate on the great dangers of extending the boundaries of such actions?

W. B. CUNNINGHAM, Ph.D. '57
*Mount Allison University
Sackville, New Brunswick
Canada*

Grad Center Questions

SIR: I've just finished reading your report (Nov. 1968) on the new Graduate Center, reading it with admiration for a job well done, both editorially and photographically.

Only one major question remains: where is it? I get to Providence so seldom that I've never seen any construction stages.

STANTON P. NICKERSON '31
New York City

SIR: An excellent issue on the Graduate Center. I was happy to see President Heffner cited the work of the architects. I'd be interested in knowing who they were, along with the engineers and contractors.

JOSEPH E. CADDEN '31
New York City

(The Graduate Center is southeast of the main campus. The main entrance is on Thayer Street and the Center is bordered by Charles Field and Power Streets. The architect was Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott, the general contractor was E. Turgeon Construction Company, the structural engineer was Nichols, Norton, and Zaldastani, Inc., and the electrical engineer was Thompson Engineering Company, Ed.)

Who Started Crew?

SIR: I read with dismay the tribute to Thomas J. Watson '37 (Nov., 1968) for his contribution to the revival of crew at Brown. Testimony to Mr. Watson is certainly in order for his many fine contributions to Brown, but this testimony is grossly distorted and inaccurate.

Being an original member of the first Brown crew in 1948-49, I recall no support from Mr. Watson. In fact, the nine

Letters to the editor are welcome. They should be on subjects of interest to readers of this magazine with emphasis on an exchange of views and discussion of ideas. All points of view are welcome, but for reasons of space, variety, and timeliness, the staff may not publish all letters it receives and may use excerpts from others.

Letters

members of the first crew paid the \$100 for the first shell as well as other expenses involved.

If another tribute is in order, it should be given to the late James K. Donaldson '51, who *single-handedly* was responsible for the revival of crew at Brown.

CHARLES F. LEVERONI '51
Winnetka, Ill.

(Neither the article nor the tribute credited Mr. Watson with reviving crew. Assuming that the successful revival of a sport covers a period longer than several years, both paid tribute to Mr. Watson for his contributions to crew over a long period of time. Ed.)

Reprints Article

SIR: I read with great interest Margaret Bacon's article on teenage drinking (November, 1968). I feel this is an article of great importance and with your permission, plan to reprint it in the *Cheshire Academy Alumni Bulletin* this winter.

JAMES M. JOHNSON
Development Director
Cheshire Academy
Cheshire, Conn.

Graffiti?

SIR: Please, say it was but a nightmare that flashed across a renovator's temporary wall in Faunce House, a stomach-turning, obscene brew which the board of governors and Hillel House seem to have endorsed as student "graffiti."

GEORGE SLAVIN '22
East Providence, R. I.

Oracles on Football

SIR: Your first moves as editor of the *Alumni Monthly* are to be commended. First, for introducing new and attractive styling and vastly improved cover design. Second, for bravely including in your Page One forum the annual cacaphony of post-football bleats. Traditionally, the first cries of anguish come from the mourners' bench. This year, as a comforting departure, we hear first from the super-intellects who view the game in its proper perspective (Nov. 1968). It's good to have such measured wisdom; it separates the men from the boys. The gifted oracles, as distinguished from the mindless mob, explain to the faithful, as to wayward children, how witless we are to measure Brown's stature by the performance of athletes in competition with their peers.

I hope my senile contemporaries, deservedly chastised, will see fit to reach for belated maturity and will pack away their toys. Abandoning such memory trinkets, they must also store in their cobwebby attics the wild notion that persistent failure, in even the most frivolous pursuits, chips away at Brown's image. This would, if

true at all, require constant exposure of Brown's ineptitude. Of course, this is absurd. Only seven times last fall have the media been moved to tell the millions that Brown football is a hollow charade. By rough count, only 245 column inches of space in the *New York Times*—admittedly read only by fringe intellectuals and distributed only in English-speaking countries—have reported our incompetence.

But image, except for a few Madison Avenue zealots and some alumni who hope to see Brown excel in all things, stumbles miles behind substance. Our truly meaningful achievements spur every newspaper to replate and every broadcast medium to revise the script. For example, when Dr. Heffner was chosen the wire services relayed the message to their subscribers in approximately seven inches of type. Our Bi-Centennial attracted almost, if not quite as much attention. In Providence, we did even better.

But wait—there's one series of events that disturbs us, and possibly the sober, scholarly people can provide the answers. Twelve years ago, when the Ivy League was formed, every Brunonian we know was delighted to discover Brown among the elite. We continue to focus upon this exalted status in almost all of our literature. Therefore, should we not assume that our fellow Ivies, though somewhat inferior intellectually, would view football with the same grudging tolerance that we do? Yet, look what happened to the Harvard-Yale game. Imagine people we may have entertained as equals in our own homes screaming like banshees and paying up to \$150 for the privilege. If such unspeakable conduct is to be condoned, shouldn't we resign from this tribe of Yahoos who seem to value touchdowns over research grants?

That arch Philistine, Mr. Buonanno, now eloquently repudiated, should (though Mr. Moniz' metaphor escapes me) keep his head permanently in "the sands of athletics," or at least bow it in shame. But isn't this what you might expect from a person who prefers violence on the football field to violence in the President's office? The only defense we can muster for Mr. Buonanno is to recall that while Columbia students were ravaging their campus the football recruiters were rounding up the best freshman team the school has had in about twenty years. Maybe there's some kind of parallel here. If so, Mr. Buonanno may have inadvertently steamed up our "awareness of the problems of the real world" more than he knows.

Please, Mr. Buonanno, no more "simplistic insults." Let the ape and tiger die. As long as the bear survives.

BERT SCHWARTZ '29
New Canaan, Conn.

An Apology

SIR: Len Jardine's inability to do any better with John McLaughry's crew of footballers is irrefutable proof that John wasn't as bad as we used to think he was. In fact, perhaps he was better—only next year and the one after that will tell.

In any event, all of us alumni who yelled for John's scalp for so many years should apologize to him. I do, herewith, most humbly.

HENRY R. PALMER, JR., '36
Stonington, Conn.

Misses Buster

SIR: It is with great distress that I note the passing of Buster's column (Oct. 1968). Have you lost your sense of humor?

There's no joy in reading, for not only have you misplaced Buster, but we've had no news of Professor Carberry in a year.

When one can no longer see the fun in the world, the world is a much sadder place for that. . . .

Where will I look for a good laugh?

MRS. PAUL GOLDMAN
Livingston, N. J.

Comments About a Friend

SIR: A few comments, I feel, are in order concerning my late friend, Edward Armistead Batchelor '07, a very interesting man who died recently. Batch entered Brown as a special student while working as a reporter on the city staff of the *Providence Journal*. He soon found the day and night schedule too heavy to carry and gave up his studies to devote full time to his newspaper job, in which he shone as a writer of so-called human interest stories. His editor, George W. Carpenter '00, often commented in later years of Batchelor's skill and style in this field.

When he went to the *Detroit Free Press*, my classmate turned to sports writing and became sports editor, with baseball his specialty. A prized possession, dating from 1909, was card No. 1, Baseball Writers' Association of America, which he held at retirement. He made reference to this card in 1961 in his foreword to *My Life in Baseball*, the autobiography of his longtime friend, Ty Cobb.

Batch covered football, too, and held the respect and confidence of many Big Ten coaches. Fielding Yost of the University of Michigan in particular. In any discussion of eastern college football, he was always politely skeptical about its quality. But he did admire the Brown Iron Men of 1926.

A good companion, he enjoyed good food, music, talk, and laughter. He had a keen wit, a neat sense of humor, and a special dislike of "stuffed shirts," of whom he had met more than a few. In France he saw and renewed acquaintance with Army officers who began their careers at Army posts to which his father, a West Pointer, was assigned. Batchelor's last stop before coming to Providence and Brown was Fort Slocum, N. Y. There, in high school, he began his battle with the French language: he fought it ever after valiantly, but in vain.

"Friendship should be more than biting time can sever." I am confident that my classmate would agree.

ALFRED H. GURNEY '07
Providence

Under the Elms of Brown

Investment policy changed

The University will soon place responsibility for the investment of its \$100 million endowment fund with one or more outside investment management companies.

Following a study by a special committee, the Brown Corporation made the decision in order to achieve superior results on its investments at a time when problems associated with the management of funds grow more complex.

Under the new plan, the University will provide the one or more companies with broad discretionary power in the investment of the endowment. The University's investment committee will lay down policy guidelines for the companies, which will be selected after the committee makes a detailed study into which firms can best handle an endowment fund of this size.

The special committee that studied the investment methods of the University said that during the time between 1936 and the present, when the investment funds grew from \$11 million to about \$100 million, the results were average but not outstanding. The committee pointed out that in recent years, experienced and well-informed people, including the University treasurer, have called attention to the accelerating speed of change and the increasing complexity of proper and maximum investment of funds. The result was a decision by the Corporation for full-time management of funds with complete accountability. Said the committee:

"The use of more than one management company, which means the endowment fund would be split in two or more parts, would not only provide a hedge against risk but would also enable the investment committee to compare and to judge results objectively. New funds coming into endowment could be placed with the investment manager doing the most satisfactory job."

Before its recent vote, a Corporation statute permitted investment transactions on the signature of the University treasurer and any other member of the investment committee, or the deputy treasurer and two committee members. The Corporation's special committee noted that the University has relied heavily on the part-time, unpaid services of a skilled professional treasurer and its investment committee. It added that the achievement of superior results is mainly an art in which individual judgment is supremely important with emphasis on experience and research found in full-time management.

In determining which companies will handle the endowment fund, the committee said it was certain the choice could be made from a quality group of firms. It added that independence and operating flexibility would be basic prerequisites,

and that sufficient flexibility is built into the new system to permit changes if results are not satisfactory. Responsibility and authority will be defined before a commitment is made. The University treasurer will continue to play a major role in financial affairs, particularly in the formation of policy.

The special committee was comprised of: Chairman Gordon E. Cadwgan '36, partner in the investment banking firm of G. H. Walker and Company; W. Easton Louttit, Jr. '25, chairman of the board and treasurer of the Louttit Laundry Company, Providence; Richard Salomon '32, president of Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz, Inc.; Charles C. Tillinghast, Jr. '32, chancellor of the University and president and chief executive officer of Trans World Airlines; Thomas J. Watson, Jr. '37, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of IBM, and Chelcie C. Bosland H45, Eastman professor of political economy, who served as staff adviser.

A new course goes well

When a new course in American Negro literature was offered this fall, the man who was to teach it, Professor Charles H. Nichols, wondered what kind of a response he would get from students. The question was soon solved when 70 signed up for the course, including a few monitors.

Now that visiting Professor Nichols (incorrectly called "Charles Brooks" in the November issue) is about to move on to a semester at Grinnell College, he assesses the fall term at Brown as worthwhile from

most aspects for teacher and students. The course showed excellent attendance, there was a high level of interest from both black and white students, and after a few weeks only a few "vagabonding students" had dropped when it was crystal clear the class intended to do some serious work.

Nichols, himself a black man who holds a graduate degree from Brown, is critical of some of the early writing covered by the new course, which includes Negro literature from the Harlem renaissance to the present. By the time the course got to such writers as James Baldwin, LeRoi Jones, Ralph Ellison and others, things had picked up a great deal and Professor Nichols felt that students had received a "psychological experience" as well as a literature lesson.

"This group of writers," he says, "is satisfying as literary artists and each one has something to say. The thrust of their concern increased the level of interest on the part of the students."

While Nichols feels the course went well, he does express some concern for the fate of some of the new black courses that have become fashionable in college curriculums.

"Ideally, I think black literature must be seen as part of the total American scene. I would rather teach American literature and include black writers than I would to set them apart. But I know this is a transitional period and an American literature course that incidentally included black writers would not have the much-needed impact. I'm not saying that what black writers have produced isn't of substance. Quite the contrary, I feel that what they have done deserves consideration as part of the total picture in American literature."

Nichols feels some of the fashionable courses will disappear from the American college scene but that some others definitely deserve to remain.

"There is the whole business of African background, anthropologically and historically speaking, that has been overlooked in western culture. This can't be considered faddish and I am certain it will be retained in the college curriculums of the future. There is also the matter of sociological and urban studies, and the substantial contributions of black music and literature which deserve to have a place in American culture. It will take a couple of college generations to establish them firmly."

Nichols says black studies could become extinct in one of two instances: if there is a national reaction to suppress black assertion, or, more positively, if there is a marked improvement in the black crisis lessening the current intense interest in integration.

After his next semester at Grinnell, Nichols returns to Berlin where he is director of the department of literature at



Providence Journal

PROF. CHARLES NICHOLS
Thoughts on tomorrow's curriculum

Under The Elms

the John F. Kennedy Institute for American Studies.

Even people have flaws

People have great difficulty understanding that flaws in a building have the same significance as flaws in a person.

"Everybody has lots of them, but you don't just add them up and say 'There; that's the person!' People can emerge above their flaws as distinctive characters of considerable stature. So it is with buildings. It is possible for a building to have a considerable number of faults (most buildings do) and still be a remarkable building. All of my best friends are built like that."

The writer was Ellsworth Mason, director of the Hofstra University Library, whose article in the December *Library Journal* dealt with the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library at Brown. Mason's article was a critique of "The Rock," and his dialogue about flaws was by way of qualifying what ended up to be a rave notice for the Rockefeller.

Mason observes that the architects of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Library—the New York firm of Warner, Burns, Toan, Lund—were remarkably able and, perhaps significantly, reasonable. He adds that the libraries they have planned range from reasonably good to extremely good, and that "The Rock" is the best library building they have planned.

"It is the only university library yet built," Mason says, "that will stand close comparison with the Washington University Library in St. Louis. Externally, the Rockefeller is the handsomest, most varied, and most interesting academic library I

have seen, second to none. Internally, both in appearance and in arrangement, it falls only slightly short of the high standards set by Washington University."

Mason says that compared to the demands on it, the Brown library system is easily one of the finest in the country and that the University added strength to the system when it decided to build an entirely new library for the humanities and social sciences right across the street from the John Hay Library. The author lists the problems met with the building of the Rockefeller: shelving 1,250,000 books and seating 1,000 students could mean a forest of stacks large enough to swallow this comparatively small number of seats; room to accommodate the order and catalog departments for the entire University library system; and an exterior that would be in keeping with its surroundings.

All of this leaves out of consideration the undergraduate, says Mason, who "is left out in nearly every library that requires a great mass of stacks to house a research collection."

"The design, location, and relationship to the stacks of the undergraduate home base have been accomplished remarkably well in the Rockefeller Library, as attested by the fact that the library is called affectionately by the undergraduates either 'The Rock' or 'The John'."

"This building, like all buildings, has flaws. But it also has virtues which are remarkable, and which greatly outbalance its flaws. Among other things, it has pioneered in providing library facilities for undergraduates within a research-size collection that are human in dimension and warm in feeling. Taken all in all and compared with its peers, this library ranks among the few at the top."

Cassill honored for book

Associate Professor R. V. Cassill, currently on a Guggenheim Fellowship, has

been awarded the Johnson Brigham plaque of the Iowa Library Association for the best book written between 1965 and 1967.

The book cited was Cassill's *The Father and Other Stories* and he received the award in Des Moines, Ia. Cassill spoke on the subject "The Facing Mirrors" during the presentation ceremony.

Cassill, who is president of the Association of Writing Program, is currently completing a novel to be published sometime next year. Purdue University Press will publish a book of non-fictional essays by Cassill this winter.

Apprenticeship program set

A year and a half ago, representatives of Brown and Local 134 of the Service Employees Union sat down together to plan an apprentice training program expected to go into effect this spring.

The model program, which will involve a wide variety of maintenance trades at Brown, is believed to be the first of its kind at an American university. Local 134 represents many of the employees in Brown's building and grounds department.

Officially, there is no direct connection between this program and Project Equality, a national movement to end job discrimination. However, last fall when President Ray L. Heffner expressed his concern over some aspects of Project Equality (Nov. 1968) he did point to a program being initiated by the University to aid in training and recruitment of minority group employees.

Arthur F. Lindberg, director of personnel at Brown and chairman of the joint University-union committee which organized the project, said that the initial apprenticeship class would number 13 men. After three to five years of training, these individuals will obtain the journeyman's license necessary for such occupations as mechanic, plumber, steamfitter, carpenter, mason, or painter.



Wendell Killmer



George Henderson

ELLSWORTH MASON AND THE ROCKEFELLER LIBRARY

"Some of my best friends are built that way"

According to Lindberg, the trainees will attend class at R. I. Vocational Technical High School while working at Brown. Students at Brown and Pembroke will participate in another phase of the overall apprenticeship project—a tutoring service for potential enrollees who lack the high school equivalency education needed to meet the program's requirements.

Present Brown employees will be given first preference for apprenticeship openings. If openings remain, blacks will be especially encouraged to participate. Since the unions are predominately white and discourage black apprentices, it is hoped that this program will provide the training needed to allow Negroes to join the local unions.

Will edit economic journal

Professor George T. Borts has been named editor of the *American Economic Review*, the largest and most highly respected journal in the economics field.

The naming of Professor Borts as editor will mean that publication headquarters for the *Review* will be shifted this month from Stanford to Brown.

Publishing along with about 30 others in the field, the *Review* is an official magazine of the American Economics Association. It is published quarterly with a circulation of about 25,000 to AEA members, government sources, and institutional and corporation libraries.

Professor Borts, who has been a member of Brown's economics department since 1950, is only the fifth editor in the history of the *Review*, which was established in 1910. His first issue will come in March, and new quarters for Borts and his assistant editor, Mrs. Wilma St. John, have been completed in Robinson Hall.

"If past experience holds true to form," says Professor Borts, "we expect to receive about 600 manuscripts from which we will select about 120 for publication annually. The manuscripts are written largely by university faculty members who are likely to submit their writings to the *Review* before they send them anywhere else."

Professor Borts plans to alter the format of the *Review*, which has already undergone some change from the previous publication. Under the AEA's new plans, the *Review* becomes a publication of original articles and comment, while a second publication *The Journal of Economics Literature* will be centered at the University of Pittsburgh. The new publication will concentrate on book reviews and abstracts of articles from the entire field of economics.

Borts says that he will make initial decisions about the manuscripts he receives, then send those selected on to a group of readers for comments. The editor will accept or reject the manuscripts, or return them for further reworking.

Professor Borts did his undergraduate work at Columbia and holds a doctorate in economics from the University of Chicago. He has published some of his own writing in the *Review*, done book reviews, and reviewed research proposals.



Robert Reichley

GEORGE BORTS
600 manuscripts to consider

Coffin on youth

Speaking to the students at a noon convocation in Sayles Hall last month, the Rev. William Sloan Coffin admitted there are certain segments of the left who have adopted a no-win policy of their own, who believe in revolution for revolution's sake and offer no goals or concrete objectives to fill the void that their actions, if successful, would create.

"The people whom I'm talking about are not interested in having the majority adopt their views," the controversial Yale chaplain said. "They enjoy being the persecuted minority. In fact, they deliberately adopt policies and actions so irritating and extreme that they may well create a backlash from the mainstream. These people are phonies and are a danger to a reconstruction of society along saner lines."

The man who has been convicted with Dr. Benjamin Spock and two other men of conspiring to advise young men to avoid the draft, applauded today's younger generation for divorcing itself from adults "who refuse to live up to their religious ideals or even take them seriously."

He said that one of the great problems of the generation gap derives from guilt feelings which lead parents into a "No more needed, no more loved" syndrome. Many parents, he said, feel guilty for not having brought up their children properly and feel that if the children become independent they will have no more reason to love them. The children, on the other hand, are a little more dependent on their parents than the youngsters would care to admit.

At an open forum coffee hour later in the day, he cautioned against the so-called sexual revolution that has been advocated by some as the cure for all the problems of the world, except the common cold. He termed this revolution "of the boys, by the boys, and for the boys" and said that "you cannot develop true appreciation

for another person simply by using the impersonal sex act." He admitted that some of his former supporters who have moved further to the left would consider his stand on this point somewhat conservative.

In a less serious vein, he said that one of his most shocking experiences this year happened when a freshman came barging into his office at Yale. "I've had a terrible adolescence," the lad blurted out. "My parents understood me." The lesson here, the Rev. Mr. Coffin suggested, is that if there is anything worse than banging one's head against a closed door, it is banging one's head against an open door. "You lose your balance," he said.

The week of the Herald

In many respects, it hasn't been a good year for the *Brown Daily Herald*, the University's independently-operated student newspaper.

The *Herald*, not surprisingly, managed to upset significant numbers of the faculty and administration in many of its issues this fall. Too many students said the *BDH* didn't really reflect their views, and, in some instances where the *Herald* was even supporting a particular student point of view, too often the students themselves developed a kind of "get-off-my-side" attitude.

Like most campus newspapers operating independently of the universities they cover, the *BDH* did its own share of muckraking, in some cases using questionable taste in what it had to say. Only occasionally did any real sense of humor shine through its pages, and generally the *BDH* projected the kind of dullness that comes with grinding the same axe each issue and utilizing the same rhetoric that somehow blunts the message.

Among its many-splendored campaigns this fall, perhaps the most academic was a series of articles on the athletic program. As the Brown football squad went down to defeat week after week, the *BDH* was voicing some vague fear of alumni pressure that would produce a semblance of a competitive football squad. Presumably, the *BDH's* concern was based on a successful freshman football team—a rarity in Brown's history—and, presumably, the *Herald* was worried that this success would suddenly bring about the University's preoccupation with fun and games. But it was a moot point as disasters like Dartmouth, Cornell, and others began to pile up.

Challenged by letters to the editor and other viewpoints contrary to the student newspaper's stand, the *Herald* editorial writers considered the objections and then decided yes, the *BDH* was absolutely and irrevocably correct after all.

So it was that going into the hectic week last month when the Brown and Pembroke black students walked out, the *Herald* came of age. Not for the first time, but certainly in unprecedented fashion this year, the *Herald* rallied to the need for complete reporting and responsible action.

Under The Elms

It was a time for confusing rhetoric, misunderstood positions, and shifting attitudes. It was a time when the *Herald* took not a position of approbation, but a stance of making order out of chaos in a difficult situation.

One faculty member summed up the feeling of many of his colleagues when he said: "I never thought I'd see the day when I'd switch from the *Providence Journal* to the *Brown Daily Herald*, but this was a week to make just that change." Said an administrator to a group of alumni seeking information on the discussions between the University and black students: "If you were fortunate enough to read the *Herald* this week, you were a good deal more informed on the real issues than most."

In the final analysis, what the *Herald* contributed to that complex week in December was, first, a solid reporting job which, better than any other media, documented some facts. Secondly, and in a sense more importantly, it caught the spirit of the shifting attitudes on campus. Like so many others, the *Herald* was caught by the swift developments in a serious situation. It reacted first with an editorial saying that the walkout of Pembroke was "premature," and then plunged into the morass of student and University rhetoric to make some sense of it all. In the end, it did capture a general—but not unanimous—feeling that the University had made a moral commitment, and that the commitment was right.

No one was betting that the *Herald* had turned over a new leaf, but only a few could deny that the *Herald's* stance last month was one that demonstrates responsibility and confirms the role of a good college newspaper. With a new board of editors about to take over, there was fervent hope that the *Herald* would now continue to live up to the legacy fashioned by so many of its talented editors of the past.

Thoughts on computers

Thomas J. Watson, Jr., '37 didn't exactly come out against computers in a recent talk at M.I.T. But the chairman of the board at IBM did put them in their place.

"It's a mistake," he said, "to attribute to computers more abilities, more potential, than they really have. They can never handle our destiny or even make simple decisions of morality." He went on to admit that, yes, computers do have their place. They can be powerful, useful tools to help speed and predict the economy, help turn out more goods at lower prices, speed bookkeeping, improve management, aid medicine, free teachers for creative teaching, and even link libraries nationally and globally.

"But there is really no comparison between the human mind and the most fan-

tastic computer ever imagined," Watson said. "There are many things that a machine has never done, cannot do today, and will not do tomorrow."

Some computers, he noted, have been fitted with television camera eyes and artificial hands and have been made to stack children's blocks. But it takes a programmer two years to assemble the instructions. "A child learns to stack blocks all by himself. And before too many years pass that same child can respond to the beauty of the blue of the sea, the colors of the sunset, the sounds of a symphony, and the visions of tragedy and comedy before him on a stage. He can be inspired and he can inspire others.

"Human beings must always point the way and lead and inspire and achieve the goals," Watson stressed. "Would any of us, for example, ever let a machine decide by itself what kind of people our children should become? Would any one of us ever let a machine seal, all by itself, the final decision on whether to undertake thermonuclear war?"

Watson's M.I.T. audience was gathered for the dedication of a new 3.5-million-dollar information processing center.

Bridging the research gap

An effort should be made to bridge the information gap that exists between the universities and Congress, according to David G. Black, coordinator of research at Brown. He feels that Congress, over the past twelve months, has shown a growing lack of understanding and appreciation of basic research and the problems of higher education.

"The federal research budget has increased to the point where it is a highly visible and much criticized portion of the national expenditure," he says. "This much every Congressman understands. The other side of the coin—what are we getting or what might we get in return for spending \$17-billion a year?—is less obvious."

Black believes most congressmen need to be re-educated about university basic research. They need to be re-stimulated about the possibilities of pursuing knowledge for knowledge's sake. Black agrees it is impossible to predict any tangible results of basic research, and yet the greatest advances in all fields can be traced to the efforts of a pioneering and, probably at the time, misunderstood basic research investigator.

"It is as difficult for the professor pursuing research purely for the sake of learning—and with no other objective—to shift mental gears and talk about what the results might be as it is for the congressman who is voting for a large research appropriation."

In an effort to bridge this information gap, Black suggests, as a first step, a series of university seminars at which a principal investigator discusses in lay terms the various aspects of his research project and at which there would be present a panel of faculty members to discuss further possible byproducts of the project.

"Gatherings of this type could generate enough ideas to form the substance of a large number of letters to our congressional delegation. I further propose," says Black, "that members of the congressional delegation be invited to such seminars to meet faculty and to hear for themselves the enthusiasm of an investigator for his research project. If such a program were adopted at Brown and other universities, a growing Congressional awareness of the interest in and possible benefit to the nation of basic research would eventually result."

As a second step in his proposal, Black plans to do two things. He will ask for the opportunity to meet with all department heads at Brown to secure their support. He will also pursue his proposal this winter and spring at various conventions of college and business officers and research administrators.

Last year principal investigators on the Brown faculty received 160 grant and contract awards with a total value of \$6,048,798. This compares with 141 awards worth \$6,211,904 a year earlier, October, 1966, through June, 1967.

Looking to the future, Black sees a new problem in the reluctance of Congress to give money to the colleges when many of them are torn by civil strife.

"We saw early evidence of this attitude by congressmen last year in the HEW appropriation, which had an anti-riot provision attached," Black says. "It's not difficult to predict that the reaction in Congress this term will be even stronger because of the recent spread of campus disorders. We will keep our fingers crossed for the next six months."

Faculty criticizes law

On the same subject of government involvement on the campus, the Brown faculty recently passed a resolution sharply critical of new legislation which would cut off federal aid to students found guilty of participating in campus disturbances.

Faculty action was directed at legislation enacted near the close of the 90th Congress which contains provisions for cutting off aid to students found guilty by a court or by the university of engaging in campus outbreaks.

The faculty said it felt it was not proper for the government to intrude into matters of student discipline.

"There are adequate means within the courts and the university," said a resolution sent to Rhode Island congressional leaders, "for dealing with such disciplinary problems. Moreover, it should be the prerogative of the university to decide who shall and who shall not remain within its community. Federal intrusion into this area is an abuse of the principle of university autonomy."

The faculty felt the new legislation was at best unnecessary and at worst a contribution "to an atmosphere in which the free expression of dissent becomes more and more difficult."

BLACK STUDENTS AT BROWN

A Moral Commitment

The trouble with so many of the events that shape history, a University administrator observed last month, is that they seem to be events of a short space of time. Major decisions are usually part of an evolving process over months and years, but this is a fact too often overlooked.

As Brown last month announced a bold, new program that will make it possible for more black students to attend the University, the ingredients of a major decision appeared to be tied to one week in December when about 60 black students of Brown and Pembroke left the campus in protest.

During that week in which University officials and black students engaged in the semantic exercise of determining what words meant and whether promises would be kept, there emerged a new policy morally committing Brown to help solve one of the most pressing problems of modern times. For some few of the Brown community, the commitment to future generations of black students would continue to be related to those seven days in December. For most, there was an evolving realization that Brown, in its own way, intends to do something about the lower half of the economic spectrum which furnishes a fraction of the young people who enter college.

Simply stated, what the University implies through its new policy on admissions are these ideas: there will be little progress in American society until one of its major disabilities—the lack of education and opportunity for all of its citizens—is corrected; universities have a moral and social responsibility to help alter the economic distribution in this country; it is, as one University official put it,

“sheer baloney that we and other great private universities open our doors to everyone;” and, finally, if qualified black students are to attend institutions such as Brown in greater numbers, they are going to have to be recruited from within the spectrum occupied by blacks and they are going to have to be assisted financially.

For those who are concerned—and some are—about the conditions and timing under which the new policy was announced, Brown acted six months after the U.S. National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders under Judge Otto Kerner '30 issued its report asking for immediate action by all segments of American society, and several days before a relevant, special report was published by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. Judge Kerner, speaking to the Brown and Pembroke students in October, said:

“The problem must be solved on every street-corner in this nation. The most important thing today is a change of attitude, and this won't cost one dollar.”

The Kerner Report, which looked into the civil disorders in the summer of 1967, expressed the basic conclusion:

“Our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal. Reaction to last summer's disorders has quickened and deepened the division. Discrimination and segregation have long permeated much of American life; they now threaten the future of every American.

“This deepening racial division is not inevitable. The movement apart can be reversed. Choice is still possible. . . . The alternative is not blind repression or capitula-



Robert Reichley

In press conferences here only months apart, Judge Otto Kerner '30 (left), chairman of the U.S. National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders, and Brown President Ray L. Heffner spoke to the same problem but from different perspectives. Kerner, following up on what he had told Brown and Pembroke students, said the "problem of civil disorder is not in the halls of Congress but at the crossroads of every U.S. community." Said Dr. Heffner in explaining Brown's new program: "Our policies really amount to a new moral commitment of resources to institute what has been our aim for some years. We insufficiently realized this commitment to be of the utmost priority and of the utmost urgency."

'It is time for strategies of action to produce quick, visible

'We have come through this with a serious

tion to lawlessness. It is the realization of common opportunities for all within a single society. This alternative will require a commitment to national action—compassionate, massive, and sustained, backed by the resources of the most powerful and richest nation on this earth. From every American it will require new attitudes, new understanding, and, above all, new will."

The Carnegie Report, addressing itself specifically to higher education, summed up its special report in December with these few words: "Quality and equality." It said that American colleges and universities must maintain and strengthen academic quality if intellectual resources are to prove equal to the challenges of contemporary society. But, it added, the nation's campuses must act energetically and even aggressively to open new channels to equality of educational opportunity.

"Equality of opportunity in the United States today is increasingly related to equality of access to education. And we have not yet achieved equality of access to education; financial barriers and racial barriers block the way for many potentially able young Americans. Almost half of the undergraduate college students in the U.S. now come from the country's highest family income percentile; only seven percent from the lowest income quartile. . . . The proportion of Negroes in the American college population is less than half of the proportion of Negroes in the population as a whole, and half the Negroes in college attend predominantly Negro colleges. Financial barriers to higher education result in a demonstrable loss of national talent."

As the University embarked on its new policy, it made it clear that Brown and Pembroke intend, publicly and positively, to fulfill the role implied by both the Kerner and Carnegie Reports. The University said it would seek as a goal a student body that reflects the proportion of Negroes in the general population and to achieve this goal as rapidly as possible by bringing Brown and Pembroke to the attention of as many qualified black students as possible. Said President Ray L. Heffner:

"We thought we had been working actively to expand the number of Negro students at Brown and Pembroke for some time; but a recent protest by black students at the two institutions brought home to us the necessity for more urgent action and more definite commitment. The student body, the faculty, and the Advisory and Executive Com-

ogress'

having made a real commitment'

mittee of the Corporation are united in endorsing these moral and financial commitments. I feel sure that the alumni of Brown and Pembroke also believe that the problem is urgent and will support the special efforts taken by the University."

To those ends, Brown's new commitment is to intensify its recruitment efforts into the lower half of the income scale and to increase significantly the amount of financial aid available to qualified black students who fall into this category. While the University adopted other points that will facilitate the recruiting of more qualified black students, the heart of the new policy is contained in this official statement:

"Brown University, in recognition of its role of leadership in education and social responsibility, commits financial resources in the amounts of \$239,000 for the year 1969-70, \$386,000 for 1970-71, and \$554,000 for 1971-72, to an intensive program for the development of black students at Brown. This program will include very significant increases in the number of black students enrolled, as well as components to assure that black students can be recruited in sufficient numbers and that they have a maximum chance to graduate once they enter Brown.

"Bearing in mind that the black student enrollment at Brown has not, in the past, reflected their representation in the general populace, the University pledges itself to institute a new policy to at least reflect in each entering Brown class the black representation in the general populace."

Mindful of the fact that it is not alone in higher education's attempts to grapple with the problem, the University acknowledged that it will need additional administrative help as well as assistance from members of the Afro-American Society at Brown to seek out additional qualified black students and to interest them in Brown. Some of the elements of the new policy have been in effect for years, but their inclusion in the statement issued last month provides a guarantee that they will be continued in the future as the search for black students is intensified. These points were:

- Financial resources will be made available for the hiring of three additional black administrators who will work in the areas of admissions, financial aid, and resource development. The University last fall hired one

Michael Boyer '68



When black students of Brown and Pembroke left the campus peacefully on Dec. 5, they took up residence at the Congdon Street Baptist Church during discussions with University officials until the new policy was reached. Approximately 60 students—there are 50 Negroes at Brown and 35 at Pembroke—file into the Congdon Street Church, where they remained for the four days.

black admissions officer, Richard A. Nurse '61, and it pledged further that since black students will be called upon to assist in the recruitment of qualified students, the administrators appointed will be acceptable to both the University and the black students.

- Financial resources will be made available for payment to students who accept sizeable recruitment assignments.

- The University will intensify its efforts to establish a transitional-year program by re-evaluating the existing committee studying this problem with the assistance of the present chairman of this committee and black student members of the committee. This program is designed to be a pre-college and post-secondary school year that recognizes some of the limitations of the school systems from which black students with acceptable innate abilities might enter the University. Brown said it would accept the qualified black students graduating from this program.

- The Admissions Office will continue to finance a booklet written by and addressed to black students, as well as to finance a set of slides for the same purpose. Such a booklet *Black Impressions of Brown*, was published this fall at the request of black students. Its content was written entirely by black students to give an honest impression of the University. A similar booklet for Pembroke is part of the new policy.

- Each application sent expressly to a black student will be stamped with the statement that the application fee is waived. The University has long given applicants with

financial hardships a chance to apply for a fee-waiver, but since Brown generally has no opportunity to identify whether its applicants through normal channels are black or white, this point will be especially significant for black students being sought through foundations and other groups set up for this purpose. Admission Director Charles H. Doebler '48 said the University will continue to waive fees for other hardship cases as well.

- Brown will continue to review applications from black students past the stated application deadline until the admissions goals as established are reached.

- No black student shall be required to come for an interview. Unless the applicant desires otherwise, black students are to be interviewed by a black admission officer. Here, it is significant to point out that no student is presently required to be personally interviewed by the University.

- Each applicant for financial aid will have his request reviewed individually and the University will not be bound, as it has not been bound in the past, to the formula set down by the College Scholarship Service. Financial aid officer Lloyd W. Cornell, Jr. '44 said the University does not intend to "throw away the book" on CSS formulas, but the emphasis is to continue to consider all relevant factors individually in granting aid.

- Black men at Brown are not required to accept a working assignment during the school term; however they are free to do so if they choose. The total aid packages of black freshmen who require a substantial amount of aid will include a stipend for pocket money in the event that it would not be to the student's advantage to accept a job.

- No student will be rigidly bound by academic requirements for the continuation of his scholarship aid. Black students will not be placed on academic probation

What had emerged were targets

before the end of the second semester. They may, however, be placed on warning, but specifically black students must have a semester of warning before being placed on academic probation. The University is now reviewing all of its procedures related to this new policy, but the thrust of this point is to maximize a student's chance to succeed at Brown.

The events leading up to the adoption of this policy came into full view on the week of Dec. 2 when, first, the black students at Pembroke and then those at Brown announced they were disassociating themselves from the University in protest to what they said was Brown's failure to deal seriously with the problem of enrolling more Negroes. Actually, the discussions had begun last May, when members of the Afro-American Society wrote President Heffner to offer proposals on how the problem could be met.

Discussions continued through the early fall and some progress was made. But it is apparent now that the University underestimated the seriousness of the problem as well as what it should—and could—do to solve it. When the disagreement between the University and the black students burst into full view in December, triggered through the mass media were seven days of fragmentary information, some of it untrue and most of it superficial. Until the *Providence Journal* set the record straight with a full-blown story in its editorial section *Trend* on Sunday, Dec. 15, friends and alumni of the University were exposed to a week of confusing rhetoric, careless verbiage, and incomplete reports, especially from the standpoint of background.

For what had begun almost as a Gandhian-like protest suddenly was blown out of proportion. Brown in a matter of hours occupied newspaper front pages and radio and telecasts alongside the violence at San Francisco State. One front page carried a picture of the violence at San Francisco State just above a story from Brown. *Newsweek* magazine said in its education section that "minor—and sometimes bizarre—skirmishes were fought at Brown" and on other campuses. A Boston newspaper said a "virtual revolt" had been averted at Brown through the University's agreement on the new policy. And, closest to the scene, the Providence newspapers played with such phrases as "Brown gives in," "accedes to," many variations of an untrue statement that Brown had adopted a quota system for black students, and implications that Brown would, indeed, have to surrender its academic respectability in order to meet "the quota."

Overlooked through the daily reporting of most of the news media were some fairly simple, but important points. The first was that the black students didn't sit in, they walked out. No blows were struck, no buildings were occupied, no physical confrontations occurred. Throughout the week's discussions both the University and the black students attempted to deal directly with each other, and contrary to at least some prevailing thought, the black



Providence Journal

President Heffner and representatives of the Afro-American Society had met together before December's protest. Here, in a meeting early in the fall, black students discussed their 12-point program for enrolling more Negroes at Brown.

d guidelines—not quotas

students generally attempted to avoid trying their case through the news media. Though there was some confusing rhetoric which hinted at a demand for a quota system and the University accession to that demand, no such agreement was made.

There was also the matter of academic standards. Most alumni close to the scene and exposed to the daily accounts of the discussions expressed the genuine concern that Brown would have to accept unqualified students in order to meet the mythical quota that seeped into the press. It is significant here to note that the black students themselves never suggested enrolling black students who could not survive Brown. Said one, a sophomore at Brown:

"It would be foolish for us to demand that Brown admit black students who don't have a chance to graduate. What we do say is that the standards by which these decisions are made need to be reviewed; you can't take a black student out of the ghetto and predict whether he will graduate from Brown solely on college board scores, which are tests made for white middle class students."

Said another, also a student at Brown:

"We understand the difficulty in enrolling qualified black students when other universities are after them too. But that's your problem. What we set out to do was not so much a matter of numbers of black students as it was to get the University to seriously and rapidly move on this problem."

Said a third, senior Kenneth McDaniel of Norfolk, Va., who represented the black students at a news conference after the policy was announced:

"We don't want the implication that the students who come to Brown will not be academically qualified."

As the news media became—through its daily reports—a virtual partner in the discussions, perhaps the two most important aspects that failed to emerge were the pressures the black students endured during the walk-out and the change of attitude that swept the campus. The blacks, most of them from middle class families, repeatedly denied the help of outside groups with designs to apply further pressure on the University. They were aware that, in some cases, their own parents had been in communication with the University to express the hope that they would return to classes. Said Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder, who, together with Provost Merton P. Stoltz represented President Heffner in the negotiations:

"I think it is vitally important to remember that these black students had nothing, personally, to gain by their efforts. In a sense, they had made it to Brown and their position was secure. Their concern was for other black students. Ours could be no less."

As for the change of attitude, when the black Pembroke left the campus and were joined by most of the black students from Brown, the quota theory was at its height. Semantics and the perspective one gets based on whether one is black or white, suggested a serious stalemate. The word "demand" in itself lately has become a tainted word,

and the black students had issued 12 such demands upon the University. Of the 12, 11 were not much in dispute and, in fact, had not occupied center stage in the discussions that took place before the walkout. Only the confused pattern of an 11 percent minimum—drawn by the blacks to reflect the Negro representation in the general populace—remained mired in semantics and colored by racial and ethnic perspective. The spectre of the once prevalent Jewish quota that existed in many universities along with other minority group quotas made the black students' urgent demand for an 11 percent minimum a serious stumbling block.

The change of attitude came when confusing numbers and percentages were cleared away and a definite financial commitment took their place. A faculty which, a week before, had pondered the question for two hours without general agreement on where it stood, suddenly voted unanimously in favor of the University's policy. In strong support of the new policy, the faculty, through a resolution acknowledged what it called the spirit of cooperation and good faith demonstrated by representatives of the black students and the University, adding:

"Fully aware of the far-reaching implications of an agreement which implies a long-term commitment, the faculty pledges to do everything in its power to support and to implement this program, which by fundamentally re-orienting priorities while at the same time maintaining academic standards, should be of the greatest benefit to the entire University community."

Within hours, the stalemate had been eliminated. The Cammarian Club, reflecting the fact that nearly 2,900 students had signed a petition supporting the new policy, passed its unanimous approval of the agreement. That same night, Dec. 10, the Advisory and Executive Committee of the Brown Corporation, meeting in an extraordinary and expanded session to consider the new policy, approved it unanimously.

What had emerged were targets and guidelines, not quotas, as well as some perspective on where the black students and the University stand on the issues. The perspectives are unfamiliar and sometimes not easily accommodated. They are a contrast between a black activist who said here earlier in the year "I think we can talk together if you understand we are not the old-time niggers anymore," and Associate Provost Maeder, who said "in these last few days I saw leadership and an identity develop. This is a great University, and I caught a glimpse of it 10 years from now. What I saw was beautiful. If these are the kind of black students we are seeking, I have no doubt about taking more of them."

Neither the University nor the black students were given to suggest that what had been adopted would provide a panacea to a national dilemma. A start had been made; more would be asked; more would have to be considered. It was, in a sense, what the Carnegie Report concluded when it said:

"Longer-run answers may ultimately be found in different kinds of support programs, and through innovations in educational structure, curriculum, and technology. But we cannot afford to defer the meeting of important national needs for academic quality and the extension of equality of opportunity while we continue our search for the long-run answers."

1969-1975: The University In Transition

by *Vernon R. Alden '45*

During the 23 years since I received my A.B. from Brown I have been involved in university teaching and administration, for the last seven as president of a rapidly growing, rapidly changing state-assisted university. Higher education during this period has been the most stimulating and most rapidly expanding of the major areas in our society.

Next June I shall return to Boston to join a financial institution which is involved in business, education, government and international activities. Though I will no longer be associated with a specific college or university, I shall continue to be deeply committed to higher education. My new role will enable me to do more than merely observe the educational scene. In fact, I suspect that the resources available to me in this new position will allow me to exert an influence in higher education which I do not now have, even as a university president.

And I believe that during the next five or six years, higher education will need friends both on campus and off, for these may be the most crucial years for American colleges and universities since the founding of the early colonial colleges. Today, higher education, at least the large public university, is undergoing the same growing pains that characterized industrial growth in this country in the twenties and thirties. Like industry at that time it faces problems not only of increased size but of more complex demands upon its resources.

Labor unions, faced with a slowing down in growth of membership, have selected non-academic employees at colleges and universities as prime targets for membership drives. Dining hall employees, janitors, craftsmen and clerical employees have been organized throughout the country. The ultimate weapon, the strike, has been used on many campuses. Union leaders have confronted university administrators with hard-nosed demands and even threats of violence. In addition, teachers' unions have met with some success in their efforts to organize faculty members and graduate students. Young faculty members, fresh out of graduate school, have been especially attracted by the prospects of a power base through union membership.

As with industry in the thirties, higher education is rapidly moving toward greater centralization. Coordinating boards for public universities have been created in almost



Pictures by Ken Steinhoff

every state, and their role in higher education, though ambiguous, is growing ever more important. Many basic decisions about university operations—tuition levels, program development, graduate expansion—are being made or strongly influenced by these off-campus bodies.

These pressures are being felt at a time when the “backlash” from legislators, corporate executives and private citizens against the activities on campus is mounting. Student demonstrations—often magnified and blown out of proportion by the news media—have triggered responses which seriously threaten the structure and environment of

universities as we know them today. We shall see no evidences of the serious criticism of universities by legislative bodies in many states as they reconvene this month.

In addition, this generation of students has learned much about the uses of power by studying the tactics of political revolutionaries and radical students in other countries. As Columbia demonstrated, a few radical students bent on disruption can close down great universities. They are aided considerably by the readiness of the press and television to feature discontent and to headline campus disruptions. The American public is now thoroughly





'A modern university does not have—and perhaps should not have—the kind of internal discipline that a business profits from or that an army is based upon . . . But what will give it strength to resist . . . ?'

familiar with the tactics of the SDS and their efforts to confront university administrations with real issues, when they exist, or manufactured issues when real ones do not. Their pattern is to force the use of police so that they can then shout "police brutality" and list this as one of a grab bag of grievances. As the disorder escalates, many less committed but concerned students and faculty are drawn into it by deliberately misleading statements. Once students and faculty are polarized into opposing factions, alternatives to force become extremely difficult to find.

All of these pressures, and many others, are forcing colleges and universities to define and clarify their goals as few have done in the past. Partly because of its heritage, any university is not well prepared to handle disorders. The medieval university was a collection of autonomous and independent scholars. It was scarcely an institution at all. It could not have survived the pressures that have been exerted upon many American universities in the past several months. As American colleges developed they did so shielded by the authority of the churches with which they were often associated. However, for many reasons, that authority has been reduced or eliminated.

A modern university does not have—and perhaps should not have—the kind of internal discipline that a business profits from or that an army is based upon. Until now, it has not needed this discipline. But if it is to resist the sort of threats that a corporation or an army must repulse, what will give it strength to resist disintegration?

Because faculty members, and administrators too, are dedicated to the maintenance of freedom of inquiry and freedom of expression, they tolerate a level of confusion that would not be acceptable in other more highly-disciplined and authoritarian institutions. But this confusion can reach such a level that it interferes with the

proper functioning of the university—with both of those freedoms of inquiry and expression. In an atmosphere which values these freedoms which it is supposed to make possible, it is very difficult to identify the point at which confusion becomes counter productive; and it is difficult to convince faculty and students alike that what is going on is indeed harmful to the university. And yet it must be done.

Both the individual professor in his classroom and the administration must restore conditions which allow the university to operate; hopefully, this can be done by persuasion, but if necessary it must be done by force. And in the process of restoring the university to a condition in which it can properly function, it may be necessary to deal summarily with those individuals who have abused the tolerance of the university, to often create conditions which they can exploit to gain personal power. No institution, especially a college or university, can live in tumult or under constant threats of disruption.

Because press and television coverage of campus disorders has been so extensive, the general public believes that the number of students involved is much larger than it is, and that student takeovers have been much more successful in accomplishing objectives than they really have been.

While the anarchists and radicals represent only a small proportion of the student body, it is true that students today are different than they were 10 years ago—and certainly 25 years ago when I was at Brown. They are brighter, better prepared and more thoroughly involved with the concerns of the world than any previous generation. They have watched fast-breaking news on television since childhood. They have been raised by the first generation of really permissive parents, and they have come to expect instant gratification.

The student today is impatient, oftentimes demanding,



Vernon R. Alden '45 will resign in June as president of Ohio University to become chairman of the board of the Boston Company, Inc. Since he assumed the presidency in 1962, he helped transform OU from a 10,800-student campus to its present size of 22,500. Before going to Ohio, Dr. Alden was associate dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business and for a time served in admissions work at Brown.

and sometimes even arrogant. More importantly, he sees his education in different terms than did his parents. Previous generations viewed education as a transference of knowledge, the present generation as a set of actions and interactions which produce experience. The difference is between essence and existence, and emphasizes the role of the existant, the students. When students speak of "relevance" or "individualized" education or being "turned-on" by the educational process, it is this experimental interaction which they seek.

As one examines the American college or university, he quickly recognizes that it is only rarely designed to offer this sort of education to students. While faculty members have been quick to propose reforms in government, business and other segments of society, they have been slow to bring about change in their own institutions. As universities continue to grow rapidly, the need to reshape academic programs becomes ever more pressing.

Unhappily, the academic programs in a large number of colleges and universities do not challenge bright, well-prepared young people. All too many institutions continue to offer an unappetizing bill of fare consisting of bland survey courses, sterile reading assignments, and dreary, machine-scored examinations. A university experience for many students today consists of reading and memorizing other people's ideas, with little of that opportunity to develop and express original thoughts, to experiment with new approaches, or to pursue independent, self-planned programs of study that would enable them to experience the interaction, the "relevance" which they, often violently, demand.

Knowing that the rate of change in a university is painfully slow and wishing experience rather than abstract knowledge, students are asking for participation in decision making. Faculty members and administrators should encourage this sort of involvement because it can be for many students a vital part of the educational process. The overshadowing value of participation is *what the participant himself learns from the action*; however, the university, also, can profit from the experience because it brings into the decision-making process the one constituency of the university which has a vested interest in the future rather than in the past.

As a result of these new demands upon the university it

has become evident that in the future, the reputation of a university may be judged by different standards than at present. One of these standards, developed by the universities themselves, is a high standard of scholarship among its staff; another is the excellence of its graduate program. However, one result of the education explosion following World War II is that we have become accustomed to higher levels of scholarship and greater excellence of graduate programs throughout the nation than existed at any but a very few schools before World War II. A high level of scholarly competence and graduate school prestige will be the *base line* which many universities will have achieved. It will be from this base line that a *new* scale that measures distinction will be drawn. That is not to say that maintaining this base line will become automatic; quite the contrary. Nor will all schools be equally successful in achieving these standards. But the difference between now and a generation from now, is that this extra measure of scholarly competence will not alone be what brings distinction—as it does today.

In the past the major problems of the university have centered around the assembling resources necessary to carry out the generally accepted roles of the university, roles which universities created for themselves. We are beginning, I believe, a period during which these roles, these criteria of excellence, must be reformulated. And if the colleges and universities are not able to establish criteria acceptable to society at large, or if they refuse to re-examine their relationship to society, then other groups both off campus and on will do the job for them.

It is certainly significant, for example, that very few student rebels are graduate students. At the same time that students are raising questions on campus, governors, legislators, businessmen, federal educational officers, parents of students—all of these groups and many more—are asking questions off campus. These various groups are not going to be satisfied with the same answers to questions about the role of the university in society, but they are asking essentially the same questions.

The universities have the choice of two responses: One, to stand aloof and let these criteria evolve outside the universities, or two, to assume that it is part of their educational function to develop them. Throughout the process the groups inside the university—faculty members, ad-

'The distinguished university will be marked as a place where students realize that discovering what they want to know and how to go after it is as important as knowledge itself. Such students will stand out, not because they were exceptional when they entered but because something unusual happened to them.'



ministrators and students—must realize that they may never be absolutely successful, that is, they may never arrive at a list of criteria that everyone will subscribe to fully. But, by trying they may solidify their own views about education and thereby assist the trustees, who bear the ultimate responsibility for any university, to clarify their views and in turn those of a large number of citizens and public officials who judge and influence universities in many ways.

In stating my own view of the criteria by which the university of the future will be judged, I wish to point out that a final statement must involve an extended dialogue among many persons. Also I will mention only those ways in which the requirements for distinction will go beyond the base line which has already been established. To the extent that knowledge continues to expand, we will, of course, be expected to deal with it. I also expect that universities will continue to become increasingly responsible for social welfare and social action programs.

Of the three major areas of responsibility in which universities have traditionally worked—research, teaching and social service—teaching will once again return to its once-primary position, and universities will be evaluated once again for their efforts in this area. However, the teaching will be different in kind and it will be different in quantity. It will be different in kind because it will exploit the total resources of university experience for their educational value; it will be different in quantity because distinction will be accorded to a university in the future more in recognition of *what it does for the many*, than what it does for the few.

Distinction, today, is ascribed to the universities which, because of their resources and reputations, attract a disproportionate share of the students who can demonstrate

high academic ability at entrance. David Reisman states as much in *The Academic Revolution*. In the future, however, these students will be more widely spread for three reasons: (1) as secondary education improves and population increases, the numbers of excellent students will increase beyond the ability of the established high prestige schools to absorb them, (2) scholarly excellence in faculties will become even more widespread among institutions. And probably most important, (3) there is a growing belief that American ideals are better served and that even academically proficient students better educated if they seek their education at a school that is concerned with a wider range of talents than just the academic.

A university is capable of fostering many sorts of proficiencies—leadership ability, to name only one—in addition to traditional academic excellence. The academically proficient will themselves see to it that they get the quality of education that is best for them, and in the process will discover that the test of a distinguished university is what it does for the many.

The university which has studied itself and its primary contribution to society and acted upon the insights gained in the process will attract students in ever greater numbers. Students can appreciate excellence in their own peer groups. In fact, in this way they can glimpse the best in humanity because they are most capable of recognizing it in their own generation. And those capable of leadership can come to appreciate their own good fortune and their responsibilities. It is this perceptive use of excellence which will characterize the decades ahead in higher education.

Because this university will encourage a broad cross section of American youth to develop a variety of proficiencies, and because learning at this school will be both



experimental and essential, the students at this university will make optimal use, on their own initiative, of the resources of the university. The distinguished university will be marked as the place where students realize that discovering what they want to know and how to go after it is as important as the knowledge itself. Such students when they leave the university will stand out among the population as a whole, not because they were exceptional when they entered the university, but because something unusual happened to them in their university years that enabled them to move further faster in their personal growth than if they had attended another university.

Regardless of the level of their academic achievement at entrance, these students will be the people who will have learned to make the best use of their abilities whatever they are, and who will possess the assurance, integrity, and courage and sense of purpose which draw others to them. They will be, more than ordinarily, the responsible bearers of public roles, the moulders of institutions, and the builders of a new morality that will resolve the present moral confusion. The distinguished university will generate values rather than destroy them.

Another characteristic of a truly distinguished university will be that its own goals and objectives, as well as those personal goals of its students, will be sharply defined and functional. That is, they will be goals toward which progress can be verified. If a goal cannot be so assessed, that, too, should be frankly acknowledged.

A subsidiary value of this clear definition of goals will be that obligations between the student and the university will be much more clearly defined. Since a student pays for a part of his education—with both money and time—and the university subsidizes the rest, both student and the university have formal obligations to the other which should be

explicitly acknowledged. Because the student is an individual, he is individually responsible to the university. Because the university is an institution, and because responsibility is an attribute of individuals—not institutions—the university will identify the persons in the university who are responsible to the students for the obligations which the university assumes when it accepts him as a student. A good deal of the confusion in the relationships within universities today may be attributable to ambiguity concerning who is responsible to whom and for what.

The discerning observer will continue to see the university as a community dedicated to learning, but it will be a community which stands in the world of institutions as a model of participation by all of its constituents in all vital matters that concern it. Such participation in a university will differ from participation in other types of institutions in one important way: whereas generally participation is welcomed because it is a right, or for the intrinsic value of a contributed idea, or to build morale; in a university the overshadowing value in participation is what the participant himself learns from the action. In a distinguished university the learning potential in everything that happens is exploited. Learning and contributions to knowledge are all that the university exists for; a truly fine university will structure itself to recognize that principle.

In summary, I have stated four criteria for the successful university of the future: (1) what the university does for the many rather than for the few, (2) clarity of goals, (3) sharply defined reciprocal obligations between the students and the university, and (4) wide participation in the university as a *total learning situation*. As a corollary to these, the distinguished university will develop a structure and a means for resolving the issues that will raise the level of performance and the commitment of all of its close constituents. Students, faculty, non-academic staff and trustees will all possess a much clearer understanding of their roles in the learning process. I do not know what the organizational structure of such a university will turn out to be, but I am prepared for it to be quite dramatically different from what we now have and to require substantial and difficult-to-make adjustments from all participants.

I have said that the distinguished university will be seen as a community dedicated to learning. This image will be earned partly by the accomplishment of what is taught in courses and partly by assuring that all of the significant events in the life of the community are exploited for their learning potential. But, beyond this, if a university earns distinction, it will become an exceptional community, one that stands out because of the quality of life that obtains there and because of its facility in dealing justly, equitably and humanely with the issues that arise within it. It will be a place where students learn—from experience—the attitudes, values, skills and ways of relating and dealing with conflicts and tensions that will prepare them to be community builders wherever they are for the rest of their lives.

This may, in the end, be judged the university's greatest contribution and the social justification for its continued high level of support.

The price of distinction, in this as in all else, is exacting and demanding. The pursuit of it may be the most rewarding adventure any of us ever undertakes.

Biafra—Whose Responsibility?

by *Nicholas deB. Katzenbach*

It was Samuel Butler who observed that "The foundations of morality are like all other foundations: If you dig too much about them the superstructure will come tumbling down."

The tragedy of Nigeria, like so many other human tragedies, is that what seems clearly moral and clearly imperative to most of us is not what seems either clear, moral or imperative to the people who have it in their power to end the conflict. To us the morality of the Nigerian predicament seems easy enough to define: end the bloodshed; allow food to get through to the starving; let medicine be delivered to the sick and wounded.

Many Americans ask us "Why can't something be done?" "Why don't we help stop the war?" "Why can't we deliver food to those who need it?" The answers lie not in a lack of willingness, not in a lack of food or boats or trucks that we can make available. The answers lie in other people, in how they feel and what they are prepared to do or not do, and with whom our influence is most distinctly finite.

The American interest in the Nigerian civil war is primarily and fundamentally humanitarian: We want to relieve suffering and end the killing. We have already taken a number of steps to seek to do this and are prepared to do more.

The real difficulty, of course, is that the humanitarian aspects of the problem are hopelessly tied to its political aspects. We would like to



Pictures by Robert Reichley



'You have heard it said we should not be the world's policeman. We are not. . .'

separate them; we would like to convince those responsible that innocent persons should not be made victims to power plays and political maneuvering; that the lives of women and children should not be sacrificed for the sake of narrow parochial advantage.

But the conflict is too deeply rooted in ancient rivalries and suspicions, too compounded by past mistakes and misunderstandings, too engulfed in mistrust and bitterness, for it now to be so easily divided. Human pride and political maneuvering have so far prevented the concessions necessary for humanitarian aid to get through in a manner and at a rate that would be truly effective.

Some persons, faced with this heartbreaking panorama of slaughter and starvation, would have us take direct action. They would have us slice through the Gordian knot which twists together a thousand political and humanitarian strands in an attempt to separate them. To end our frustration in providing humanitarian relief, they would have us force a political settlement upon the warring parts of the torn Nigerian nation.

I wish that a solution were so simple. The hard fact of the matter is that it is extremely doubtful, at very best, that we could unilaterally impose a solution that would end the bloodshed. And, secondly, it would be a most questionable proposition that we should do this, even were it within our power.

Many other nations are far more

Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach gave a major U.S. policy statement on Biafra as the Stephen A. Ogden, Jr. Memorial Lecture. Although the Biafran situation has changed since that speech last month, *The Monthly* presents the text because of its background information, and the continuing need to assist the Biafran people.

intimately connected by geography and by historical and cultural ties with Nigeria than we are. Regional organizations, like the OAU and international organizations like the United Nations with far more direct responsibilities, are in existence. . . . You have heard it said that we should not be the world's policeman, and, of course, we are not and have never tried to be.

As the world's strongest and richest power we have certain international obligations stemming out of treaties and commitments. But no one has appointed us, nor have we sought, nor have we the capacity, to intervene in every world dispute, no matter how grim or tragic it may be.

Certainly in the case of Nigeria it would be self-delusory in the extreme to see ourselves as a kind of *deus ex machina*, a Daddy Warbucks invited in by providence to magically decompose a situation as tenacious as it is appalling, and as grim as it is vexatious.

I think it might be best at this point to back up a little and sketch in a bit of history and background so as to put the current crisis in better perspective.

You will recall that the process of decolonization in Africa, much of it having taken place over the last decade, has already brought into existence no less than forty-one independent states. The important thing to remember about the new African countries is that their boundaries were drawn by European colonial powers, sometimes arbitrarily, sometimes to reflect the exigencies of a strategy or perhaps a trade route long since forgotten, but in any case more often than not ignoring the requirements and the ethnic and religious composition of the indigenous population.

The colonial legacy left a residue of other problems: lateral communications among Africans remained undeveloped; institutional mechanisms which could bring diverse groups together remained unformed.

The colonial political structures that had been erected were largely non-participatory and authoritarian. The prevailing philosophy was to keep the natives quiet, and when necessary to divide and rule. Such democratic institutions as were constructed came very late in the game, and were fragile and limited.

The new nations emerged out of this grey and melancholy past with a deep fear of further Balkanization and dissolution. With some 2,000 ethnic groups existing on the conti-



nent, it was apparent that the concept of self-determination was quickly reduced to the absurd if units too small to be politically or economically viable seek to splinter off. Acutely aware of this danger from the very beginning, the Africans themselves have taken very strong positions against territorial changes imposed by force and against secessionary and splinter movements.

That is why so few African nations—only four of the 40 members of the Organization of African States—have recognized Biafra or given it any support. When the heads of state of the OAU met in Algiers in September they passed a resolution, by a vote of 33 to 4, appealing for an end to hostilities and for the secessionist state to cooperate with the federal authorities in restoring peace and unity. The resolution also called on all UN members to refrain from taking any action detrimental to the peace, unity and territorial integrity of Nigeria. The United States has supported the resolution and avoided any action contravening its objectives.

For we believe that the work of the OAU is expressive of the strong African desire, stemming out of some of the same reasons I have already indicated, to solve African problems *within* African institutions and organizations.

Let me now elaborate a little on recent events in Nigeria itself—about the dismal cobweb of tribal rivalry, assassination, intrigue, and brutality which led to the current tragic impasse.

Nigeria is black Africa's most populous country with a quarter of its population. For the first five years after its independence the world built up high hopes about the stability of its democratic government. It may be that in our hope and in our fancy we romanticized the early history of the country's independence.

"Praise," Lord Acton has noted, "is the shipwreck of historians." And in our own sailing we probably failed to observe acutely enough to what extent its government remained a most uneasy alliance between tribally-based parties of the nation's three principal regions.

Before independence Britain had a choice of preserving a single nation or dividing it—like ancient Gaul—into three separate parts. Among the principal proponents of unity at the time were the Ibos, who seemed to recognize the value of larger political entities. The more conservative and more populous Northerners were at first mistrustful and inclined to think of partition though they subsequently came to recognize the advantages of unity. The Northern leader, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, decided, after a visit to this country, that if the United States, with its widely diverse cultural and ethnic heritage could build a great nation, Nigeria could do the same. Balewa became the nation's first prime minister.

The tenuous alliance managed to withstand centrifugal regional pressures until the 1966 rebellion, which was carried out by a small group of predominantly Ibo army officers,

apparently upset by corruption and dissatisfied with the country's slow rate of modernization. Prime Minister Balewa, as well as the premiers of Western and Northern Nigeria, and a number of senior army officers of Northern extraction, were brutally murdered. The elements of the army which gravitated to power recognized that unless strong punitive action was taken the country would be torn apart. But the new government led by General Ironsi, an Ibo himself, was too weak to redress the damage or punish the leaders of the original coup.

The Northerners sought revenge and the communal outbreaks which soon began resulted in the slaughter of many thousands of Ibos having the bad luck to live in the North. General Ironsi himself was assassinated. Well over a million Ibos fled to their Eastern homeland. The bloodbath persuaded the Ibos that their only hope of survival lay in asserting a separate sovereignty. Their final decision to secede came on May 30, 1967 after a series of efforts to compromise differences had failed.

From the moment the crisis began the United States has been active in trying to help the two sides reach a settlement. But for reasons I have already suggested, our influence in the situation is quite definitely limited. So if a solution is to be found it is of necessity going to have to be one that is pre-eminently Nigerian and African.

This, however, does not mean we have been idle or indifferent to the

‘For the UN to take up an issue of this gravity and then fail would only aggravate the situation’

folly and the bloodshed. A few days following the outbreak of the fighting we announced that we would not sell, or in any other way provide arms or ammunition to either side. We hoped that others, particularly the Soviet Union, would follow this example.

The Soviets, though they were not previously a military supplier to Nigeria, have, however, chosen to capitalize on this bitter conflict and have sold military equipment including modern aircraft to the Federal Military Government. The latter, in its hard-pressed situation, has understandably not been especially choosy about where it procured its supplies.

The British, who have traditionally trained and supplied Nigeria, have continued to do so. I do not really see how they could have made any other choice. Their position is clearly different from others who have been interlopers or johnnies-come-lately in the Nigerian arms picture. If they had stopped their sales they would, in fact, be helping to support the dismemberment of a fellow Commonwealth country with which they have had a special relationship since its independence.

Unfortunately, however, other nations have covertly provided arms to Biafra, a fact which, perhaps more than any other, has prolonged the fighting.

The United States has also been in close touch with concerned African nations. President Johnson communicated with the Emperor of Ethiopia and other African leaders who have been active in this matter. We have

also been in close contact with the OAU, with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, and with UN officials.

We have also pondered the wisdom of bringing the matter before the United Nations. Although we have thoroughly explored this course in many diplomatic channels, it has heretofore proved unfeasible. The African countries themselves oppose taking the matter before the UN, and without their backing it would be impossible to muster sufficient support. For the United Nations to take up an issue of this gravity and then fail would, aside from leading to a loss of prestige for the organization, only aggravate the situation in Africa itself.

As for humanitarian aid, the United States Government has already contributed over \$17 million in money, food and equipment to aid the starving. American private voluntary agencies have provided over \$4 million more. Two-thirds of the world total of relief funds has come from the United States, a proportion which, while demonstrating our concern, certainly ought to give other affluent nations pause.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, and other private agencies have worked very hard under the most difficult circumstances in trying to get food through. The main impediments to relief efforts, however, have not been the lack of money, resources or equipment. The main impediments have been political hurdles

erected by both sides.

The position taken by the Federal Government that the war was one for national preservation, and accordingly an internal matter of no concern to outsiders, did not make the task of international agencies any easier. Moreover, the Federal Government initially feared that relief efforts would interfere with military operations.

Subsequently, as the suffering grew and international concern mounted the Federal Government has modified its position, and authorized relief flights. It has shown itself willing to make certain political concessions that would protect Ibo rights within the framework of a reunited Nigeria. Biafra, on the other hand, has shown no interest in any peace which does not recognize its sovereignty. The latter, it says, is not negotiable.

The Biafrans fear another massacre—one on an even bigger scale. Their fear, while understandable in view of recent history, is, we believe, unfounded in the present context. Outside observers including representatives of the UN and the OAU were invited by the Federal Government to look into the conduct of the war including the treatment of civilians. They found no evidence to support the charge of genocide.

There are some who believe that the Biafrans' objective is to continue the struggle long enough to hang this frightful charge around the neck of their enemy in world councils. Under this strategy (composed, perhaps, in equal parts of calculation

and desperation) the imminence of death, starvation, and atrocity would generate sufficient sympathy and support about the world to ultimately bear salvation and sovereignty and its fruit.

As is so often the case in civil wars where passions run strong and deep, neither side can be said to have a monopoly on cynicism or stubbornness, however. Both, it has seemed at times, have been willing to subordinate the lives of innocents to the political struggle. Both, it has seemed, have been willing to frustrate relief efforts to make a political point or gain a tactical advantage.

Each side has resisted the relief corridors proposed by the other despite the safeguards offered by the ICRC and the OAU. The Biafrans, for example, have opposed the land corridors favored by the Federal Government despite the generally held belief that adequate quantities of relief can only get through on land. The Biafrans, however, claim that such corridors favor their enemy, or that the food, destined to travel down them, would be poisoned.

The Federal Government, for its part, long opposed the air corridors demanded by the Biafrans although acquiescing in night relief flights. It argued that air corridors could be infiltrated by day, as they already are by night, by clandestine arms shipments. More recently, however, the Federal Government has announced its willingness to permit daytime relief flights into Uli, the remaining major airfield in Biafra, on the condition that the field be used for no other flights during those hours. Although this offer would make possible a significant increase in the flow of relief supplies into Biafra, the Biafrans apparently have not accepted it so far.

Thus, the suspicions and intransigence of both sides have brought us to the present situation, one that is more wretched and desperate than ever. Even in normal times the Eastern region of Nigeria has had to import food during the winter and spring months. Because of the war, a severe shortage of protein-rich foods necessary to sustain life continues. A shortage of

carbohydrate foods, now developing, may well reach massive proportions after the end of the year.

In these grim and violently abnormal times our best information indicates that *millions* of people on both sides of the fighting will require much or even all of their food from outside sources if they are to survive. This means that several *thousand* tons of food will have to be delivered each week in Biafra. Presently, only about five or six *hundred* tons get through.

The calculations that follow, then, are bare, stark and uncomplicated. They add up to this: *millions*, literally millions of people face starvation in the next several months unless the war is ended quickly.

We shall help to intensify in every way feasible the existing relief flights, but even this will not suffice to reach all those in need so long as the fighting continues.

The grisly equation served up to us brings me back to my original message: the political and humani-



tarian aspects of the situation are interlocked and inseparable. The ultimate decision of what will happen—the decision of life or death for millions—rests with the leaders on both sides. Without their cooperation or consent outside aid cannot be effective. But *one thing is clear*: if both parties remain recalcitrant, if both parties continue to put political advantage ahead of people's lives, then one of the most terrible famines in modern times is certain and inevitable.

And so there you have it: a situation that is grisly, a situation where all our better instincts compel us to react, and to react quickly, but a situation, also, in which the courses of action open to us are

sharply delimited. They are delimited by other peoples whose passions and priorities are much different than ours.

You have here a tragedy which looms, a tragedy which you would think would concern everyone, a tragedy potentially so grave that half the world should clamor to bring relief.

But, we are far too lonely in our belief that no political consideration imaginable can be of greater importance than the avoidance of so great and horrible a tragedy. If we are right in our view, then, somehow, we must bring others to the same realization.

We are not, by ourselves, able to impose a solution, but a solution must be found. And like most foreign policy problems the solution will come, I expect, not out of grand gestures, but out of the quiet, unglamorous, and I think often under-appreciated work of diplomacy.

I believe that any solution must come within a framework that both preserves Nigerian sovereignty and unity and guarantees the future safety and development of the Ibo people.

In previous negotiations, the Federal Government has offered specific proposals to meet Ibo fears. They were designed to guarantee both their protection and their full participation in the life of the nation. But the Biafrans' fears are genuine and deep-seated and the proposals have not yet proved acceptable to them. The effort to overcome those fears must continue, and the guarantees made by the Federal Government must not only be manifestly just but credible and workable.

No one pretends that such agreements will be easy to produce. But they must come, and they must come quickly. Too much time has already been lost in bickering. Too many lives are being lost. Too many other lives are at stake. No one wins by obstinacy when millions die in the process.

It is about just such arid feuding and stubborn folly that the Prince of Verona spoke when he rendered his bitter judgment on the death of Romeo and Juliet:

"All are punish'd."

"All are punish'd", but the most badly punished of all are those innocent persons with the least to say about their punishment.



The Road To The White House

by Charles W. Colson '53

Somehow all political campaigns seem to follow the same script near the end. The candidate observes the time-honored rituals: the grand climactic campaign rally, the visit to his boyhood home. Campaign aides issue predictably exaggerated vote projections. The knowledge that the long battle is over, for better or worse, brings a sense of relief and inevitability to tired campaign workers.

It was like this election eve 1968 at 450 Park Avenue, New York, the nerve center of the National Nixon Campaign—but it was different, too. In the closing hours of the campaign had come the sudden realization that, what only days before had appeared to be a victory of landslide proportions, might well be no victory at all. There was an aura of disbelief and of deep sober concern.

On that Monday afternoon, Professor David Durge, who had interpreted poll results and raw polling data for the Nixon organization since before New Hampshire, reported that the bombing pause had caused a two to three percent swing nationally to Humphrey. The electoral lead had narrowed, according to Durge, but victory was still intact.

George Gallup had given Nixon a two-point lead in his final poll, but Lou Harris, in an unusual one-day poll conducted on Sunday, gave it to Humphrey by three points (Harris, notoriously partisan, had on several occasions during the campaign leaked advance poll results to key Humphrey lieutenants and had, by the shading of his reports, added to the momentum of Humphrey's late campaign surge). Both pollsters tempered their conclusions with cautions of a two-to-three percent probability of statistical error.

So, on election eve, incredible though it seemed, it was anybody's ball game. Through the long night of Nov. 5, and on into Wednesday morning, the suspense continued. It was not until dawn on the morning after election that it became clear that the slender lead in Illinois would hold, thus assuring a clear electoral victory for Richard Nixon as the 37th President of the United States.

Nixon's tremendous comeback from the two earlier de-

feats is the truly remarkable story of the 1968 election. Perhaps of equal interest to political scientists and historians, however, is the story behind the narrowness of the Nixon victory; how and why, after a 15 percentage point lead in the early October polls, the election became one of the closest in American history. But for a handful of voters in a few states, Americans might have faced a chaotic constitutional crisis. And the election has surely raised serious questions about the role of third parties and the consequences of coalition government in U.S. politics.

Let me caution at the outset: my involvement in the campaign was primarily with the Key Issues Committee, with responsibility for the development and preparation of substantive issues. There were many others very deeply and expertly involved in the political side of the campaign. So much for the disclaimer. Having convinced myself that many political writers and so-called experts, who had much less involvement than I did, will be venturing countless theories on the whys and wherefores of the 1968 campaign, I offer my own analysis.

Far and away the most important single cause of Vice President Humphrey's late campaign surge was the decline in popular support for Governor George Wallace. Wallace's decline and Humphrey's rise were in direct proportion. There never was any validity to the belief widely held by politicians and political writers that Nixon would gain when Wallace's strength began, as expected, to erode in the heat of the campaign.

Early in the campaign the Wallace vote was analyzed by scientific poll analyses. In August this vote was made up about equally of voters who would otherwise select Nixon and voters who would otherwise select Humphrey.

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The basic source of Wallace strength was found to be a racist sympathy. That part of the Wallace vote which would otherwise have come to Nixon in a two-man race was, however, also states rights, conservative oriented.

Without Wallace on the ticket, this portion of the Wallace vote would have chosen Nixon, obviously not on racist grounds, but for orthodox conservative reasons. The other half of the Wallace vote was made up mostly of urban, blue-collar Democrats, motivated by the race issue, but otherwise in sympathy with traditional Democratic economic issues. This was the so-called "soft" Wallace vote.

The AFL-CIO quietly waged a very effective appeal to win back traditional Democratic votes. Brochures, individually tailored to each state, asked such questions as: "Do you want Alabama wages in Baltimore?" The brochures never mentioned Humphrey or Nixon. The labor bosses had shrewdly and correctly concluded that if they could scare the working man out of voting for Wallace, he would, without any further persuasion, return to the comfort and security of his straight Democratic ticket.

In short, there was no effective way to crack any of the hard core of Wallace support. The prospect of voting first for a racist and second for a conservative was simply too tempting. But for the "soft" Wallace support, the economic issues in the end outweighed the racial fears. Thus, as the Wallace vote declined (at least seven percentage points between Oct. 1 and election day) Humphrey inevitably gained.

The Wallace threat was a source of deep and mounting concern to Republican leaders as the campaign wore on. Shortly before Labor Day, pollsters and strategists confidently predicted the Wallace vote would begin to shrink as the major candidates began serious campaigning. But in September, Wallace's share surprisingly increased.

By late in the month, party leaders pressed Mr. Nixon to attack Governor Wallace. There were a few Republican strategists, particularly Senator John Tower of Texas, who wisely understood the nature of the Wallace vote and who cautioned against an all-out attack. Nixon himself made the decision not to attack Wallace, but based it on other political grounds. Believing deeply in the genius of the American two-party system, he concluded that an attack would dignify the Wallace candidacy and would in the long run tend to encourage the strength of the third-party movement. This same belief controlled Mr. Nixon's position on the proposed debates with Humphrey; to do so he felt would give Wallace an equal forum with the two major political candidates, and this would be a disservice to our two party system.

In hindsight, had the Republican party launched—as many of its leaders wanted—an all-out attack on Wallace, it would have had little effect on the hard core of Wallace support but surely would have drawn more of the soft core back to its traditional Democratic ways.

Going into the last week of the campaign, Nixon still had a substantial popular vote lead. Republican strategists had concluded that only the dramatic, and not the unexpected, announcement of a halt in the Vietnam bombing could head off what still seemed like certain victory. The possible effects of a last-minute bombing halt announcement worried Nixon's managers throughout the campaign.

The question of what to do in the event of such an announcement was discussed with Mr. Nixon and top staff members as early as late August.

Nixon was urged repeatedly to make a public statement anticipating a bombing halt and thereby blunt its political effect. Nixon continually took the position, as he did with the entire Vietnam question, that he would say nothing, regardless of the political consequences. He concluded that anything he might say could be used as an excuse by the North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris to upset the peace talks, and he steadfastly refused to take this risk. Many in the Nixon campaign knew the announcement would come, and they knew the political consequences could be devastating.

On Oct. 14, in the Humphrey press headquarters in Washington, a statement was prepared for the Vice President's comment concerning the "just announced" bombing halt. The Vice President's proposed statement was cleared by White House staffers and the Humphrey forces were alerted that an announcement would be made Oct. 16. Word of the secret preparations leaked, however, to at least one Republican senator. Oct. 16 came and went and no bombing pause was announced. Why?

There can only be speculation: The secret negotiations then going on in Paris had failed to produce the desired concessions? The Administration feared repercussions if the bombing pause appeared to be politically inspired? Or, perhaps, the Administration was concerned that with



Nixon alone made the decisions not to speak out on the issues of George Wallace and the Vietnam war.

three weeks to go in the campaign the political backfire would be disastrous should the bombing pause not succeed. What was known to Republican leaders was that the announcement would come; only the timing was in doubt.

When General Creighton W. Abrams arrived in Washington from Vietnam on Oct. 28, he proceeded directly to the White House to confer with President Johnson. Shortly after the meeting, the President summoned the Joint Chiefs and his military advisors. The chronology of events made it appear that the Administration was desperately trying to conclude arrangements for the bombing pause prior to the election. This is not to suggest that the bombing pause itself was in any way politically motivated. The election was, however, a factor in the timing of its announcement.

Whatever the reason, the timing of the announcement could not have been more effective. I believe it was the decisive last-minute factor in such key eastern states as New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Until the suspension of bombing, all three states remained battlegrounds. The announcement gave heart to disaffected and dissident Democrats, mainly former McCarthy supporters found in greatest numbers in eastern liberal communities.

Until the last week of the campaign—and perhaps because of Senator McCarthy's half-hearted and delayed endorsement of Hubert Humphrey—these voters had planned to stay away from the polls in great numbers. The bombing halt was to them a great signal of concession on the part of the Democratic Administration and they no longer felt the need to punish the Democrats by staying home. The return of hundreds of thousands of loyal Democrats in the closing week of the campaign accounted in large part for Humphrey's dramatic gain in the East.

Nixon's handling of the Vietnam issue generally was a cause of division within the Nixon camp. He was repeatedly urged by many top Republicans, particularly Congressional leaders, to speak out on the Vietnam issue, to anticipate the Administration's bombing pause, to avoid the charge that he was ducking the tough issue, and to offer some specifics on how he could settle the war. Nixon alone took the position that anything he might say could be damaging to the U.S. position in Southeast Asia and in Paris. Those who, over the years, have derided Nixon as a political opportunist should have pause for second thought, for he never once during the campaign sought to take political advantage of the Vietnam issue.

Clearly Governor Spiro Agnew succeeded in the promise he made at Miami: to make Agnew a household word. There were many during the campaign who felt he was more of a political liability as a household word than he was as a relatively little known border state governor.

Perhaps a word or two about Governor Agnew's nomination is in order because it was as clearly misunderstood by the press in Miami as were his subsequent positions during the campaign. Going to Miami in August, the press had concluded that the first-ballot nomination of Richard Nixon was a certainty and that Republican delegates would merely go through the motions of nominating him. It is true that a fantastically effective pre-convention job had been done by the Nixon staff with Republican delegates across the country. What was not true was that Nixon had the nomination in the bag.

The way in which delegate apportionment to a national convention is determined is by the election results of prior years, and Republican successes in 1964 (the few that there were) and in 1966 were largely in the West and the South. In fact, from the hard South, the border states and the far West alone, there were approximately 700 delegates to the Republican convention (667 were needed to nominate). Thus a Reagan candidacy appealing to the favorite son instincts of the West and the conservatives of the South was a genuine threat to Nixon's nomination, much more so than the press ever recognized.

Stopping Nixon on the first ballot would have almost certainly resulted in the nomination of Governor Ronald Reagan. If Nixon had failed on the first ballot, his strength would have begun to decline with southern Nixon delegates following their more conservative convictions in support of Reagan. It was this prospect that caused Governor Reagan to openly announce his candidacy in Miami.

Before the balloting began, Nixon correctly concluded that he had to hold his coalition of delegates together, and particularly, could not afford to lose to Reagan his southern and border state support—hence, his Miami promise that his vice presidential running mate would be acceptable to all regions of the country. This promise, which

Nixon religiously kept after he had won the nomination, virtually eliminated Mayor John Lindsay, Senator Charles Percy, Senator Mark Hatfield and Senator Tower. It made obvious the nomination of someone from a border state who had not aroused the passions of any region of the country and who could not be characterized as a Southerner or an Easterner or a liberal or a conservative.

Obvious though this was, or should have been, the press reacted with shock at the selection of someone as little known as Governor Agnew. As far as the press was concerned, Agnew could never recover. The press became increasingly unforgiving during the campaign. Remarks were taken out of context, statements were misinterpreted, and as the public impression of Agnew worsened the press found Agnew's "bungling" an increasingly attractive story. Agnew's basic strength never came through in the campaign. It made good copy to talk about his mistakes and to contrast him with the Democrats' rising public star, Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Despite the fact that the Humphrey campaign was badly organized and under-financed throughout most of the campaign, the vice president made up for it all in the last week. There are reliable estimates that the Democrats spent in excess of \$5 million in the last 10 days. Their overall television exposure far exceeded that of the Nixon-Agnew ticket. There is no question but that the increased activity in the last 10 days had a significant impact in shaking Democratic apathy and bringing out the traditional Democratic vote. Ironically, most of the Democrat's big money came from substantial Wall Street financial interests.

The Nixon campaign was masterfully organized. The basic campaign strategy and format were adopted long before the Miami convention and the major moves of the campaign were thoroughly planned. Mr. Nixon, himself, had learned the lessons of 1960: the necessity for adopting a master plan in advance and sticking with it no matter what the pressures of the campaign produced. It is easy to say that if the strategy had been more flexible the Republican campaign might have been able to consider more effectively the last-minute Democratic assault, but, by the same token, had the campaign strategy not been so clearly planned out in advance, it might never have succeeded at all.

One thing is clear: the early lead in the polls did the Nixon candidacy a disservice. With a 15-point margin over Vice President Humphrey in September, the differential could only decrease. Hence the momentum factor, which always has a telling effect in a campaign, had to belong to the Democrats. There was no way the Republicans could sustain the momentum of their September lead.

Throughout the fall the campaign was haunted by the spectre of 1948 and the remarkable parallel between 1948 and 1968. As in 1948, the Republican candidate started the campaign with a clear and seemingly insurmountable lead. It was for Nixon his second try at the Presidency, as was the case with Governor Thomas Dewey in 1948. The Republican party had made dramatic gains in the 1966 Congressional off-year elections, just as they had in 1946. There was also the third party movement, and the Democratic party was badly split by it in both campaigns.

Both Democratic conventions, 1948 and 1968, had been deeply divided and had become embarrassing public spectacles. Even the GOP candidates seemed to have much in common as well-polished, sophisticated lawyers, with reserved and cautious personalities. It was the haunting speculation of a repeat of 1948 that kept the Nixon staff from becoming excessively over-confident in the face of polls that were almost too good to believe. In some small way the lessons of 1948 prevented a similar Republican disaster in 1968.

Perhaps an even more dramatic and politically significant story is how Richard Nixon and the Republican party were able to make such an extraordinary comeback in 1968. Nixon had been defeated twice, in 1960 for the Presidency and in 1962 for the governorship of his native California. He had been tagged for years as a "loser." The Republican party commands only 27 per cent of voter loyalty in the United States and lost the Presidential election of 1964 by a record margin. The fact that Richard Nixon, a Republican, is about to be inaugurated as President has to be one of the most amazing political comebacks in American history.

No one factor is responsible. It was simply the coming together of the particular man at a particular time in the nation's history. Interestingly enough, Nixon has been a political fatalist who has believed that, throughout various periods in our nation's history, somehow the right man has emerged at the right time to give the country the leadership that it needs. Clearly what Nixon represented in 1968 was what the majority of the people wanted in their President. If our earlier analysis of the Wallace voter is correct, then in a two-man race Nixon would have represented an overwhelming majority of the American people. In a time of fear, dissension, unrest and civil disobedience, the vast majority of the people wanted some return to normalcy.

Historically, Democratic campaigns have been most successful when people have wanted change and liberal innovation. Republican campaigns, as in 1952 and 1968, have succeeded when the basic desires of the country were for order, stability and the established way. Nixon, himself, correctly assessed the mood of the nation early in the year and geared his campaign accordingly. He appealed throughout his candidacy to the vast middle ground of the American electorate, to what he described as the "forgotten man."

A second major reason for the Nixon comeback was the Nixon personality. Probably no one in recent political American history has had such a confused and misunderstood public image. It has been a Nixon, a new Nixon, a new, new Nixon, the old Nixon again. I have known Mr. Nixon since 1956 and have had frequent personal contacts with him. Until 1968, he never projected the same image publicly that he did privately. Privately he is sincere, warm and a man of deep convictions. For many reasons, until this campaign, that image was never firmly established in the public eye.

It is hard to speculate why the Nixon personality came through in 1968 as it never had come through before. One reason is that, clearly, he got a better break from the press than he had during his earlier career in public office or in 1960 and 1962.

Secondly, in many ways, his personality did mature

greatly during his eight years of private life out of government. Having made a success of his own private career, he developed further self-confidence and self-assurance.

Nixon has often made the observation that a person may come to know himself best in times of defeat and personal disappointment. Nixon's two major defeats in 1960 and 1962 provided a forced interruption from public office. It made him consider another career and to step aside, at least for a time, from the hectic pace of campaigns and public office. It gave him an opportunity to reflect on his own values and, more importantly, the real needs of the Presidency.

I shall always remember an evening I spent early in 1964 with Mr. Nixon, then simply a private New York practitioner. Johnson was at the peak of his popularity and the Republican party was bent on the nomination of Goldwater. Looking ahead one could reasonably assume that Johnson would be elected in 1964 and, with the advantage of being the incumbent, be re-elected in 1968. By 1972 Mr. Nixon would be a forgotten politician and there would be other rising stars in the Republican party. In short, there was very little reason for Mr. Nixon to think that he would ever be President.

That evening he talked at length about why he had hoped he could be President and the things that he had wanted to accomplish. He talked about the need for re-



*A man beaten before
thinks not of
personal ambition but
what he might have
accomplished
if elected.*

building the North Atlantic alliance, the long-term strategy of dealing with the Soviet bloc, the ways in which lasting world peace could be built, the need for fundamental integrity in the office of the President, and the kind of confidence and respect that the President must create if he is to lead such a diverse nation as ours.

Mr. Nixon's comments were thoughtful and noble. It was the kind of detached reflection only a person who has been close to the Presidency, but who has resigned himself to never becoming President, might have. It was during this period of Mr. Nixon's life that he developed his most significant ideas about the conduct of the Presidency and America's leadership role in the world.

A man who aspires to the Presidency dreams of the power of cabinet appointments, glory, his own place in history, and all those things that make people run for the highest office in the world. A man who has been bitterly disappointed, one who has seen the Presidency within his grasp and lost it, thinks not of his personal ambition but more about what he might have accomplished to change the course of history. If there is any single factor that will make Nixon a great President, it is that he has risen from defeat, has reflected upon the needs of the office and the nation, and has developed the kind of deep convictions which look beyond personal glory.

Surprisingly for a man who has survived every political battleground, Mr. Nixon is basically a shy and retiring person. During the 1968 campaign he was still somewhat embarrassed and ill at ease with flattery and adulation. Presidents Kennedy and Eisenhower, for example, were noticeably exhilarated by the roar of the crowd, but Mr. Nixon still shows signs of being embarrassed by the response of his followers.

This combination of humility, along with the deep convictions Mr. Nixon has developed in recent years about the needs of the nation, came through in the campaign to portray a more accurate public image of Nixon, the man. His acceptance speech at Miami was well received publicly and accounted for his strong showing in the polls immediately following the Miami convention.

Another factor in the Nixon victory of 1968 was the extraordinary effort that Mr. Nixon went to following the Miami convention to unify the Republican party. The meetings in San Diego, to which Republicans of every possible philosophy were invited, did much to heal pre-convention wounds and pave the way for a unified campaign. With the exception of the Eisenhower campaigns of 1952 and 1956, the Republican party had not enjoyed such a broad base of active support within the party itself since the 20's.

Nixon's own handling of Republican leaders was largely responsible. He created the Key Issues Committee, which represented the entire spectrum of Republican thought, gave all Republican members of Congress an opportunity to inject their ideas into the campaign, and made them feel they were directly a part of the campaign operation. So-called "surrogate" candidates were appointed so that top Republican leaders all around the country might speak directly for Mr. Nixon throughout the campaign. Again the "surrogates" represented every shade and philosophy of Republican opinion.

The campaign included staunch conservatives (some holdovers from the Goldwater campaign) as well as a number of bright young minds from the eastern liberal establishment, and Mr. Nixon wisely listened to them all. The divergent viewpoints which he had access to throughout the campaign enabled him to steer a moderate course to the middle, which not only gave him solid Republican party strength but projected nationally the kind of philosophy which appealed to the broad middle of the American electorate.

The staff operation of the Nixon campaign deserves two special comments. First, it was clearly the most efficiently run campaign organization in many years, perhaps even superior to the vaunted Kennedy machine of 1960. It was organized more as a business than as a typical political campaign. Responsibilities were clearly assigned and individual functions of the campaign were delegated to those in whom Mr. Nixon had confidence.

The fund-raising operation was largely self-sustained and magnificently managed by former budget director, Maurice Stans, a businessman himself. The research operation was concentrated at 450 Park Avenue with three top intellectuals, Martin Anderson (former professor at Columbia), Allen Greenspan (noted economist), and Dick Allen (foreign policy expert), running their own self-sufficient, well-staffed operation. The Key Issues Committee was a focal point for Republican Congressional



Nixon's staff, often youthful, amateurish, contributed to the campaign's success and the victory.

activity, research and issues, performing a valuable function of its own.

Citizens for Nixon-Agnew had a completely independent task of organizing political activity groups around the country. The Citizens operation was a uniquely effective independent operation. (Nick Andrus '62 was assistant to the chairman.) The travelling staff that remained with Mr. Nixon throughout the campaign consisted of writers and close advisors like Bob Ellsworth, former Kansas Congressman, and Bryce Harlow, former Eisenhower aide. Decisions could be made on the spot.

The overall direction of the Nixon campaign was in the hands of John Mitchell, a shrewd and cool lawyer with enormous executive ability; Mitchell kept control of all the independent activities of the campaign. The entire operation was in continuous, almost instant, communication—TWX machines and telecopy machines were in place in each of the major campaign offices so that at any given moment a question which might be asked on the plane could be instantly relayed to Mitchell's office, the research operation, the Key Issues office, Citizens or finance. A position paper written in Washington could be transmitted instantly to the plane or to New York.

Interestingly, with but a few exceptions, all the key personnel were engaged in their first national Presidential campaign. There was a healthy and youthful amateurishness to it all. This, too, contributed to the efficiency and unity of the campaign operation.

In almost all of his discussions with Republican leaders throughout the campaign, Mr. Nixon consistently cautioned that what he did in the campaign would have a great effect upon his ability to govern and that the ideas and philosophies which he developed would set the tone for his administration. He spoke out on at least two occasions—the "security gap" speech was one—over the objections of his political advisors because he felt that the philosophy needed to be expressed as part of the tone he wanted to set for the administration he hoped to lead. He further refused to speak out on issues, notably Vietnam, again over the objections of his political advisors, because he felt that to do so would impair his ability to govern and to lead. He repeatedly showed political restraint and courage.

The Nixon Administration will represent a continuation of these qualities. If the President can successfully demonstrate the same leadership and responsibility he showed in the campaign he will win the overwhelming confidence and respect of the people and achieve his most important goal: the bringing together of a badly divided country.



Prior to the game in Atlanta, the soccer team gathered around Coach Stevenson at Georgia Tech Stadium for last minute instructions. Hopes were high for a national championship.

The NCAAs: Brown proved it coul



Pictures by William Childress, Jr.

The Sports Scene:

The students held a rally outside Sharpe Refectory on the evening of Dec. 3, but this particular group wasn't demonstrating against the caliber of the food or the decor of the dining hall. It was gathering to give the soccer team a rousing send-off on its trip to Atlanta, where it was to participate in the semi-finals of the NCAA soccer tournament.

The rally was the first ever held for a Brown soccer team, and it came at a time when old-fashioned rallies in support of athletic teams have gone out of style on many college campuses. Some of the students and members of the faculty and administration who stood in front of Sharpe Refectory were among the 1492 who had signed a petition in November of 1967 asking in vain for the NCAA Rules Committee to waive its controversial 1.6 rule and allow the 13-0-1 Bruins to compete in the national championships. For them, last month was especially sweet.

Brown's opponent in the semi-finals was Michigan State, a soccer power with seven consecutive NCAA appearances to its credit. In 1967, the Spartans were national co-champions. This year's Big 10 team took a 10-1-2 record into the tournament and had outscored the opposition by a rather healthy 73-6 margin. The attack featured Capt. Tony Keyes, a second team All-American choice as a junior, who set a school scoring record this season with 27 goals and six assists. One of four Jamaicans on the team, Keyes is exceptionally fast, having done the 100 in 9.6. Another strong offensive threat was Ernie Tuschcherer, a first-team All-American a year ago and a member of the U. S. Pan-American squad.

Coach Cliff Stevenson received a scouting report on Michigan State from a coaching colleague in the Midwest. The Spartans, he found, liked to move the ball down field on short passes rather than long kicks. When in the scoring area the front line looked to Keyes, trying to slide the ball off to him as he broke in on the cage at full speed.

The report also showed that Michigan State was strong defensively, as its record of allowing only six goals in 13 games would attest. The fullbacks were especially tough. The Spartans employed two basic formations, a 3-3-4 and a 4-2-4. The report also indicated that seldom, if ever, would the deep backs boom the ball upfield to Keyes or other members of the front line.

"When we got to Atlanta all the coaches began to tell me that Brown didn't have a chance against Michigan State," Stevenson says. "I didn't agree. I felt that if our line could get us a quick goal then we could contain State and beat them. We certainly weren't going to back off or change from our aggressive style of play. If we were going to beat them we would have to do it by playing our own game."

Stevenson's basic philosophy was to play the Michigan State front line man-to-man all over the field, with center half Don Smith assigned the unenviable job of shutting off Keyes. Since Michigan State's fullbacks didn't use the long kick, Stevenson planned to move his fullbacks up past midfield to force the play and keep the pressure on the Spartans.

Although Coach Gene Kenny of Michigan State had not done any direct scouting of Brown, he checked with a number of people and put together a "book" on the Bruins. He found, for example, that Brown's offense was geared to the play of its wings. Co-Capt. Ben Brewster and Herman Ssebazza. The strategy was normal: keep these men to the outside and make them pass the ball in rather than letting them carry it in themselves. Coach Kenny had the manpower to carry out this game plan with the Boles brothers at the full-back slots and Ken Hamann and Art Demling as wing halves.

Kenny's "book" also told him that Brown was bigger and stronger physically than his team and would apply great pressure with its big halfbacks. Kenny's strategy here was to try and wear Brown down physically and weaken the passing game. So he sent his team out in its 3-3-4 formation, with the middle "3" usually dropping back on defense to give State seven men in the penalty area. The hope of this alignment was that it would frustrate the Bruins by taking the good shots away and eventually take something out of Brown's precise offense.

With all pre-game strategy set, the two teams squared off at Georgia Tech Field on Dec. 5. Brown had its supporters in the crowd, with a number of students who made the long journey joining with the alumni delegation from the Atlanta Brown Club. The game was broadcast back to Rhode Island by WBRU-FM.

Because of Stevenson's plan to apply pressure and Michigan State's decision to play a defensive game, Brown dominated the scoreless first half by a wide margin. Then in the third period Kenny had his

play with the best



George King (17) dribbles the ball into the offensive zone against Michigan State as Co-Capt. **Ben Brewster** (10) slides to the inside. Although the Big 10 school has been in the NCAA's seven years

running and was national champion in 1967, Brown gave them a tough battle and dominated the statistics. The Bruins proved that in soccer they could play with the best.

team switch from the 3-3-4 to a more offensive 4-2-4 formation. The Spartans scored twice in this period and then went back into the 3-3-4 shell for the rest of the game. That's the way it ended, 2-0.

Michigan State's first goal early in the third stanza came on some individual maneuvering by right wing Luchscherer, who left his position and slipped into the center of the field on a throw-in situation deep in the Brown zone. The Bruin full-back temporarily lost his man and by the time he had recovered the Spartan All-American had faked Hager out and booted the ball into the net. State's second goal five minutes later came on a head ball which just eluded Hager's fingers as he jumped up to try and deflect it.

Despite the fine play of the Michigan State backs, Brown came close to getting on the scoreboard several times. Center forward George King found himself all alone in front of the cage shortly after the game started, but just as he kicked the ball it took a crazy bounce and went off the side of his foot. In the second period, in which Brown outshot State, 9-1, Sebazz's shot from 20 feet out barely missed the corner, and a few minutes later the Spartan goalie made a diving save on a bullet off the foot of Co-Capt. George Gerdts.

But it was hustling Brewster who came the closest. Just after Michigan State went ahead, 2-0, the Bruin senior from Marlboro, N. H., had a free kick from 12 yards out. The ball zipped through a maze

of players, hit the cross bar, was batted by the goalie, and fell inches outside the net. Several of the Brown players and some of the spectators thought the ball was in the net when the goalie touched it and that it should have been a goal. Unfortunately for Brown, the official didn't see it that way.

Late in the same period Brewster worked around the Michigan State full-back, faked the goalie out of the cage, but missed the right-hand side of the net with his quick shot. "I tried to hit the ball too hard," Brewster said later. "I should have just nudged it in."

By its performance in Atlanta, Brown proved that it could play with distinction against the best collegiate soccer teams. Although losing, 2-0, Brown outshot its opponent, 22-10, led in corner kicks, 4-3, and kept the ball on State's side of the field about 75 per cent of the time. "Boy, we're sure glad this one is over," Coach Kenny said after the game. "We certainly didn't expect Brown to be as strong as this. They played well enough to win."

The coach of the Atlanta Chiefs, a professional soccer team, also was highly impressed with the Bruins. "I personally feel that Brown should have been in the finals with Maryland," he said. "They may not have had as much individual talent as the other teams in the tournament but Coach Stevenson's players made up for it with a great team effort." Michigan State and Maryland battled to a 2-2 tie in

the finals to share the national crown.

The opportunity for Brown to match its strength against the best teams in the country had been a long time coming. A technicality had ruled the Bruins out of the NCAA tourney in both 1966 and 1967, years when Brown soccer was at its peak but also the years when the Ivy League was banned from all NCAA tournaments as a penalty for refusing to comply with the controversial 1-6 ruling. From a Brown standpoint, the sad part of this story is that during the two-year dispute, the ban was only in effect during the fall seasons. A truce allowed the Ivy League winter and spring teams to compete in 1966-67 and by the winter of 1967-68 both groups had gotten together.

The fact that Brown was eligible for NCAA tournament competition this season seemed a moot point in the minds of most people last fall since the Bruins didn't seem nearly strong enough to be considered for post-season play. Nine seniors had been graduated, including Vic DeJong and Pat Migliore, a pair of two-time All-Americans. Then Brown lost its league opener to Penn, 4-0, and everyone said, "I told you so." This was the year Stevenson and Brown would take their lumps.

There was only one flaw to this argument. Coach Stevenson and company had no intention of counting themselves out. The Bears came storming back from the Penn debacle to win seven of the next nine games, including five straight Ivy



"I came here to bury Michigan State not to praise them," Coach Stevenson seems to be telling his players. After a first half dominated by the Bruins, the tide shifted in the third period as the

Spartans jumped into a 2-0 lead. Among those showing concern for the situation are Vic DeJong and Pat Migliore, 1967 All-Americans, third and fourth from the camera.

contests. Brown was named New England champs for the third straight year in mid November and after beating Harvard, 5-1, the Bruins were assured of at least a tie for their sixth straight Ivy League crown. A victory over Columbia at New York in the finale would give Brown the title outright.

The Lions posed a real problem for Coach Stevenson. "We had to win this one," he said, "but we also had to be ready for the NCAA first-round game with Fairleigh-Dickinson Monday afternoon at Aldrich-Dexter. It was hard to keep the minds of the kids on Columbia and not let them look ahead to the tournament we had been kept out of two years running."

Brown didn't play well against Columbia, only well enough to win, 2-1 on a late goal by Brewster. Some say that this is the mark of a good team, one that can play poorly and still win a crucial game. Coach George Glasgow and his Fairleigh-Dickinson team were spectators at the game and were not impressed with Brown's performance.

Coach Glasgow's team brought a 7-4-2 record into the tournament and a 42 to 17 advantage in goals scored. Although the Bruins defeated Fairleigh Dickinson 3-0 in the NCAA opener at Brown, it was strictly no contest. Brown outshot the visitors, 35-4, and led in corner kicks, 9-0. Hager had but two saves in the goal. Brewster scored twice and Rich Biehl

Ivy League Soccer

Final Standing

	W	L	T	GF	GA
Brown	6	1	0	21	10
Penn	5	2	0	13	6
Yale	4	3	0	14	10
Cornell	3	4	0	12	10
Harvard	2	3	2	12	16
Columbia	2	4	1	7	10
Dartmouth	2	4	1	15	22
Princeton	2	5	0	10	19

pumped in the other tally on a feed from Ssebazza.

After this game Stevenson sat by the phone in his office waiting for the result of the Army-Brockport game. Regardless of who won, there would be a toss of the coin in Wheaton, Ill., to determine where the next game would be played. Stevenson polled his players and the consensus was that the appointed Brown representative, Joe Marone of Middlebury College, should call heads.

"About that time Athletic Director Jack Heffernan popped into the office," Stevenson recalls. "He said that he always believed in calling tails in situations like this. Pete McCarthy, our director of sports information, was there and so was his assistant, Joe White. To kill time we began

flipping a coin. It kept coming up tails. Jack wasn't saying anything but was flashing his 'I told you so' grin. I was just about to go back to the players to see if they wanted to switch to tails when the phone rang. It was Joe Marone to tell us that Army had won. He also said that he was sorry but the toss of the coin had been held, he had picked heads for Brown, and it had come up tails."

This was the third time since 1963 that the Brown soccer team had been involved in a flip of the coin for game site against an Academy team. And it was the third time that Brown had lost. "We'll have to sharpen up on our coin tossing before next season," Stevenson says.

The Army officials wanted the game played Friday afternoon, Nov. 29. Stevenson was in favor of playing it Saturday, when the Cadets would be doing their cheering at the Army-Navy football game, not the Brown-Army soccer game. Since Army had won the choice of field, Brown was allowed the choice of day.

Stevenson feels that his team played as fine a game against Army as any team he has ever coached. The Bruins were typically aggressive and their pass work was almost flawless. Army was tough, coming into the game with a 10-2-1 record and with a 53-20 edge on its opponents in goals scored. The only setbacks were 2-0 to Yale and 4-2 to Brown, both early in the year.

Despite Army's strength, Brown domi-

nated the game except for a few brief moments in the third period. As was the case in most games down the home stretch, Brewster was the sparkplug, scoring two goals and setting up a third scored by center forward George King. It was 1-0 at the half and 3-0 before Army broke through to score late in the third period. The fourth quarter was scoreless, but Brown kept the Cadets hemmed in on their side of the field most of the time.

Over-all Brewster led the Bruins in scoring with 12 goals and seven assists for 19 points. It was the third year in a row that the aggressive outside left had paced the team in this department. His 33 career goals tied Alan Young of the 1961-63 teams and his career point total of 50 is an all-time Brown high.

Stevenson will have his hands full next fall due to the loss of 10 members of this NCAA team. In addition to Co-Captains Brewster and Gerdtz, others who will graduate in June are Larry Morin, Don Smith, Craig Keats, Bill Paden, Steve Wiener, Rick Biehl, Bill Hager, and Dennis Colicicco.

Brewster, at left against Fairleigh-Dickinson, played a heady game all season. However, Brown's impossible dream was crushed by Michigan State, 2-0, in the semi-finals.



Richard Brubaker

Brewster's penalty kick gave Brown an insurance goal in the 3-0 victory over Fairleigh-Dickinson in the opening round of the NCAA's at Aldrich-Dexter.

William Childress, Jr.



Jack Heffernan becomes new athletic director

Two great moves, the toastmaster said, have been made to upgrade Brown football. The first was the hiring of Len Jardine as head coach two years ago. That statement was not a new thought nor was it terribly profound for a football crowd already squarely behind the young coach.

The second move, said Paul Choquette, Jr., '60, as he spoke at the annual Football Association dinner last month, is Jack Heffernan '28. That was a new thought, for only two days before, Heffernan had become director of athletics at Brown.

Heffernan had served five months as acting director following the resignation of Dick Thiebert. But today he no longer looks over his shoulder for his successor. Nor is Heffernan conducting himself like a temporary appointee marking time until the University decides who will permanently head the athletic program. There is a new air of confidence, and if the 62-year-old Heffernan is acutely aware that retirement is only three years away, it doesn't show. Heffernan is a man relieved; he has three years to accomplish some goals he has in mind. The folly of trying to do it in one is over.

For one who is acknowledged as everybody's nice guy, Jack Heffernan has had a long road to the pinnacle of Brown athletics. He returned to the University in 1949 after holding coaching and administrative jobs at Green Mountain College and Norwich University. He did an admirable job as director of Brown's physical education program and intra-murals. Once before he was offered the job of athletic director, but he turned it down because he decided the climate was not correct for him to accept. Furthermore, he was concerned about his age. A younger man was needed, he said.

After Thiebert quit, by his own admission Heffernan came in via the back door. The man offered the directorship decided not to come and Jack was asked if he wouldn't help out this year until a permanent appointee could be found. This time Heffernan wasn't worried about his age and he went right to work on all aspects of the athletic program, including helping to find his successor. He says this still is one phase of his job, but the feeling is that this task has dropped a little on Heffernan's priority list.

Heffernan does have a priority list which he calls his list of challenges. He is impatient with those who may feel the word "challenge" in relation to Brown athletics is a bit of an understatement. It's the confidence bit again, and yet with the stirrings in the Brown athletic program after some lean years, no one smiles when Heffernan talks about what he hopes to do in the next three years.

Heffernan won't place one-two-three order behind his list of priorities, but he has at least that many clearly in mind as he becomes responsible for the athletic program. His challenges, as he puts it, are these: the "community athletic program," varsity competition, and the proposed but

evasive athletic complex. Remember not to put them in that order when you discuss them with him.

As for the community program, Heffernan is tuned to the concept that there needs to be connecting links between all phases of athletics at Brown—physical education, intra-murals, varsity sports, and general use of the facilities purely for recreation by students as well as faculty and administration. An example is that Heffernan worried because the distance between Marvel Gymnasium and the main campus (almost two miles) discouraged use of the gym by students nights and weekends. His first act was to get the Navy ROTC detachment, the Buildings and Grounds Department, and others to agree to make Lyman Gym on the main campus available for recreational play at those times.

The new athletic director also feels Brown has responsibility to share its facilities whenever possible with the University's neighbors in Providence. This means making available the pool, skating rink, gymnasium, and playing fields to people outside Brown when there is no conflict with their use by students.

The varsity athletic program is a different set of problems. Heffernan runs down the set of circumstances in all too familiar fashion: Brown is the smallest of the Ivy League schools, it is competing with other good universities for the top seven percent of the talent, and he knows the University will not alter its academic standards to produce a change in the win-loss columns.

"What can I do?" he asked himself when he assumed the full responsibility of the directorship. "The answer is that I want to make sure we all are moving in the same direction and no one is holding back," he says. "Organization is basic to a good athletic program and I want to make sure we are in control of the basics."

One of the basics, he feels, is the knowledge that there is general support for the coaches from the top to the bottom of the University. Some special insight can be found in an athletic picture that hangs on the wall at Marvel Gymnasium. The picture shows Heffernan and coaches—and also Vice President for Administration Malcolm S. Stevens and Dean of the College F. Donald Eckelmann. Heffernan feels the coaches generally were an unhappy group, mostly because they felt they were alone with their problems. Heffernan's arrival has helped change that, which, more than anything else, creates the atmosphere of confidence. Says Len Jardine, only two years removed from Purdue University where he worked with veteran Athletic Director Red Mackey:

"Leadership is essential to a good athletic program. Jack has created a sense of a family moving with a single effort instead of having everyone go his own way. When a problem develops, you know you have someone to go to. More needs to be done, but Jack has made a start."

Heffernan is painfully aware of the fact that financially football, basketball, and hockey remain focal points in the Brown athletic program. About football, he says



Heffernan on recruiting: "We must recruit in a select group, otherwise the faculty will kill us. We just don't dare look at a boy who hasn't 600 'boards'."



On spring practice: "The pressures of spring practice are great. It does take boys from other sports. All the Ivies do the same thing; it won't hurt."



On 10 games: "We go through all the same preparations for the pre-season practice game. Making that a 10th game would help in our finances."

Robert Reichley

that under Jardine the program is well under way and all he can do is push it along. The answer to being competitive in the Ivy League is an aggressive recruiting program and Heffernan feels a certain sense of optimism when coaches from West Point and Colgate tell him that for the first time in their recruiting travels, they find Brown coaches have been there ahead of them.

"The only way we can build a competitive program is to have solid freshman teams back to back," says Heffernan. "That has not been in the Brown tradition—we've had a good team and then a weak one. We need two more solid frosh teams to begin to compete at the varsity level, and we can't stop because this year's freshman team was successful. You just know Harvard, Yale and Princeton aren't stopping."

Basketball is on the move and Heffernan says this can be partly traced to the addition of William Livesay to the basketball staff. "Stan Ward is a fine head coach, but he needs the horses to build a team. When we had the money to add a coach, it went to basketball. We are already beginning to see the results."

As for hockey, Heffernan says Jim Fullerton "is tremendous." It's one of those short statements that says everything.

In the other sports, Heffernan isn't evasive. He says soccer and lacrosse have done well, swimming is down and won't come up until a new pool is built, crew grows stronger each year, the addition of Livesay as head coach will bolster the baseball picture, track was down this fall but that was a rare occurrence not likely to continue, "Mike Koval is the man I want in wrestling," and Heffernan hopes to strengthen golf and tennis.

The other matter is the proposed athletic complex, which is much more difficult to place into perspective. Heffernan knows it is needed, that it is related to the University's broad financial needs, and that he is going to press for it in every way. He has talked several times with the architects and has brought them together with his coaches, who, prior to that time, hadn't been asked for their opinions on relating the complex to their specific needs. That's been done now, clearing the path toward approval of a final set of plans. The field house, a connecting structure of offices, a pool, and a gymnasium await the means to finance them.

"I think we are moving now, but I will never jump for joy until the first hole is dug," says Heffernan.

As Jack Heffernan begins a limited three years as athletic director, he knows he is fighting for time. Says he:

"I can't afford to look up into the clouds. I've got to do some of the little things along the way. And I want to make certain my successor is a capable man who understands the Ivy League and can lead our program effectively in the future. Sure, I want to win championships, but more than that I want the assurance that on any given day, Brown has its fair chance to win a game. The University will never let athletes in the back door,

and I believe in quality too—in all respects. The Ivy League will be stronger when there are five or six teams up there fighting for the top spots. I want my fair chance to be one of them."

Co-captains will head 1969 football squad

Co-Captains were a rarity on the Brown football scene in the early years. In fact, the Bruins didn't have dual leadership until Bones Stepczyk and Lou Duesing were elected to lead the 1940 team. Recently there has been a swing in the opposite direction and Brown squads have elected co-captains in five of the last six years.

This trend was continued at the annual Football Association dinner last month when David I. Chenault of Delmar, N. Y., and W. Patrick Foley of Connellsville, Pa., were elected to lead Coach Len Jardine's 1969 team. A 200-pound linebacker, Chenault is a two-year letterman who is described by his coaches as "a real fireball who loves to hit and who can inspire the right kind of spirit into the defensive unit." His dad, Price Chenault, played on an Alabama Rose Bowl team in the 1930's.

Foley, a 190-pound safety man, made a strong comeback this season after having been sidelined by a knee injury during his sophomore year and slowed by the same ailment through much of the 1967 campaign. Coach Jardine rated him the most improved player on the squad this season. "He's a very knowledgeable player who controls the intricate perimeter of our defense," Jardine says.

Four other members of this season's team were honored at the Football Dinner. They included Steve Wormith of Sarnia, Ontario, Capt. John Rallis of Warwick, R. I., W. Berry Lyons of Clearwater, Fla., and James Culbreth of Atlanta, Ga.

Wormith and Rallis were joint recipients of the Brown Club of Rhode Island's War Memorial Trophy, which is awarded annually to that member of the varsity squad "who through sportsmanship, performance, and influence contributed most to the sport at Brown." This marks the first time that the Club has honored two men in the same year. President John C. Edgren '38 made the presentation.

Wormith played three years at fullback with a pair of weak knees but still managed to be one of the team's main offen-

Six home games, four of them with Ivy League opponents, highlight Brown's 1969 football schedule as released by Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28. The Bruins will open the season Sept. 27 against the University of Rhode Island at Brown Field and will close at home with Columbia on Nov. 22. Other home contests are scheduled with Yale, Dartmouth, Colgate and Harvard.

The schedule: Sept. 27—Rhode Island, Oct. 4—at Penn., Oct. 11—Yale, Oct. 18—Dartmouth, Oct. 25—Colgate, Nov. 1—at Princeton, Nov. 8—at Cornell, Nov. 15—Harvard, Nov. 22—Columbia.

Homecoming will be held either the week-end of the Yale or Dartmouth games. Parents' Day is usually held on the Saturday of the Colgate game.

sive threats each season. He compiled a career rushing total of 976 yards and scored seven touchdowns. He was named to the ECAC Team of the Week last fall after gaining 201 yards rushing in leading Brown to a 27-19 victory over Colgate. This was the first time a Brown back had gone over 200 yards since Bob Margarita gained 233 against Columbia in 1942.

Rallis drew praise from Coach Jardine for his excellent leadership and for his fine play in the defensive secondary. "He gave a superlative effort each week through these most frustrating times," the Bruin mentor said. "And during the latter part of the season he shrugged off injuries to stay with the team."

Lyons, a senior member of Brown's special unit, received the Broomhead Memorial Trophy for the second straight year. Given in the memory of the late Frederick C. Broomhead '05 by his sons, William T. '35 and Lloyd S. '49, it cites "the football player whose continuous and generous contribution to Brown football and loyal devotion to his university promises to make him an ambassador of Brown in the tradition of Fred Broomhead." Lyons' lack of size limited him to the kicking and kick-return teams.

Culbreth, a starting offensive guard, was awarded the Class of 1910 Trophy as "the senior who has been a member of the varsity football team for three years; who has received a letter and who has compiled the highest academic average for the first six semesters." An economics major, he had a 2.67 average and was named to the Dean's List three times.

Brown closed out its season by losing, 46-20, to Columbia at Baker Field. Brown scored first, taking the opening kickoff and going 70 yards for the score, with a 30-yard scamper by flanker back John Buxton the key play. Wormith moved it across from the one. Brown found it difficult to do the right thing very often the rest of the long afternoon. There were eight fumbles, four of which were lost, one blocked

Ivy League Football

Final Standing

	W	L	T	Pts.	Opp.
Harvard	6	0	1	150	70
Yale	6	0	1	237	119
Penn	5	2	0	104	121
Princeton	4	3	0	207	113
Dartmouth	3	4	0	168	154
Columbia	2	5	0	143	183
Cornell	1	6	0	96	147
Brown	0	7	0	60	258

kick, and two other punts that were hurried and went 25 yards.

Meanwhile, Columbia quarterback Monty Domres completed an Ivy League record total of 30 passes in 54 attempts and compiled a total offense of 329 yards. He entered the game with 30 records (Ivy, Columbia, and Eastern) and improved on many of them before the day was over. He rose to fifth place on the all-time collegiate list with a total offense mark of 5,345.

There were two Brown records set during the afternoon. Halfback Tom Lemire gained 60 yards, giving him 699 for the season and breaking the old rushing record of 693 set by Bob Margarita '44 in 1942. Margarita, who later was an All-Pro with the Chicago Bears, played in only six games while compiling his total. As a team, Brown set an Ivy record—most yards penalized, 196.

Wormith was second to Lemire in rushing with 455 yards, followed by a pair of sophomores, Bob Flanders with 218 and Gerry Hart with 178. In passing, Marini had 46 completions in 107 attempts for 394 yards, Hal Phillips was 19 of 42 for 226 and Jack McMahon was 12 of 19 for 128 yards. Greg Kontos led the team in pass receiving with 31 receptions for 312 yards although he only was able to grab two in the last three games. Stewart, who missed the last game with an injury, had a 35 yard average on his punts, Lemire had 233 yards on kickoff returns, and Wormith led in scoring with 24 points.

In post-season selections, Rallis was picked on the All-Ivy League defensive team by the UPI. Wormith and Rallis were both Honorable Mention All-East on the same selection.

Hockey holds its own; others start slowly

With the athletic teams moving into the holiday periods, indications were that 1968-69 would not be the best of winter seasons on College Hill. Hockey would be respectable, though not up to recent standards; basketball's young and improving team faced a virtually impossible schedule; and it appeared that track, wrestling, and swimming would have a tough time finishing in the black.

The hockey team took a 3-3 record into the Holiday Hockey Tourney at Madison Square Garden, with the highlight of the young season the 5-4 upset of Boston University, rated as the number two team in the East behind Cornell. Brown trailed, 4-2, with only 2:22 left, but goals by Bill Gilbane at 17:59 and Bob Fleming at 19:05 tied it and set the stage for Curt Bennett to apply the clincher with a blistering shot from the blue line at 1:10 of sudden death overtime.

Brown's chances were kept alive in this one by the amazing play of junior goalie Don McGinnis. He had 59 saves for the night, at least 10 of which could be called spectacular.

The Bruins almost had another upset in the books, leading Harvard, 7-4, with eight minutes left at Meehan. This time the final

dramatics belonged to the opposition as the Crimson took advantage of three two-on-one breakaways to tie it and a fourth to win the game in overtime. After six games, Bennett led the scorers with 11 points, trailed by McLaughlin with 10 and Frank Sacheli with seven. The freshman team was impressive while winning five of six starts.

Coach Stan Ward's basketball team also posted an upset, handling Rhode Island a 79-59 shellacking at Marvel Gym. That was Brown's only victory in seven outings, although the team was playing far better ball than the record showed. Four of the defeats were by a total of 12 points, including a 64-63 loss to Providence in the final eight seconds.

Brown used a variation of the 1-2-2 zone and a trap press against URI and forced the visitors into numerous turnovers. Sophomore Bill Kahn was the Bear hero, tossing in 20 points and handling the playmaking duties with the poise of a veteran. Still another second-year man, Russ Tyler, had 17 points.

At P.C., Coach Ward had his team zone a team everyone said couldn't be zoned, a team that had been averaging 90 points a game. A patient offense and a defense that forced P.C.'s top shooter to give up the ball outside helped Brown lead, 63-59, with 48 seconds left. Then playmaker Kahn departed on fouls, Providence converted two errant passes, and "victory" turned into defeat. *Bulletin* columnist John Hanlon had this to say: "Once again, Stan Ward has taken a lot of guys named Joe and suddenly has them playing exciting ball against teams with vastly superior material."

After its defeat by Yale, Ward's team prepared for one of Brown's toughest road trips in its basketball history. The trip included games at Memphis State, Washington University of St. Louis, Trinity University in San Antonio, and New Mexico University, pitting the Bruins against some of the top major and small college basketball teams in the nation.

Junior Greg Ouelette paced Coach Ivan Fuqua's track team to a 73-36 decision over Boston University in its opener. He had a first in the long jump, a second in the 50, and a third in the high jump. Three sophomores, Ev Schenk, Dave Cox, and Bill Robbins, turned in victories in the 1,000, high-jump, and 45-yard high hurdles.

After losing a one-sided match to Penn in the opener, the wrestling team defeated Yale, 19-13. Serge Brunner (123), Bob Davidson (130), Dave Beemer (152), Barry Nathan (160), and Lou Schepp (heavyweight) won for the Bruins.

Sophomore Cy Miller, junior Steve Thomas, and senior Vance Salter provided the highlights as the Bruins split even in the first four swimming meets. Against Princeton, Thomas took the 50, while Miller won the 200 individual medley and Salter the 200-yard backstroke. In the Harvard meet, Miller took the butterfly in 2:17.4 and Salter posted a 2:14.8 in the backstroke.

Scoreboard

Hockey

Varsity (3-3)

Brown 3, Providence 2
Brown 5, Boston Univ. 4 (OT)
Cornell 8, Brown 2
Boston Coll. 4, Brown 1
Harvard 8, Brown 7 (OT)
Brown 7, Northeastern 2

Freshman (5-1)

Brown 3, Providence 1
Boston Univ. 6, Brown 1
Brown 4, Boston State 0
Brown 4, Boston Coll. 3
Brown 11, Roger Williams 0
Brown 8, Northeastern 1

Basketball

Varsity (1-6)

Canisius 65, Brown 53
Brown 79, URI 59
Rider 74, Brown 71
Hofstra 79, Brown 74
Yale 63, Brown 59
Providence 64, Brown 63
Yale 91, Brown 62

Freshman (2-2)

Brown 79, URI 77
Johnson & W. 71, Brown 66
Providence 84, Brown 70
Brown 66, Yale 63

Swimming

Varsity (2-2)

Brown 49, Tufts 46
Princeton 67, Brown 37
Brown 58, Holy Cross 34
Harvard 67, Brown 27

Freshman (1-2)

Tufts 52, Brown 43
Brown 65, Holy Cross 23
Harvard 63, Brown 31

Track

Varsity (1-1)

Brown 73, Boston Univ. 36
Northeastern 72½, Brown 36½

Freshman (1-0)

Brown 83, Boston Univ. 25

Wrestling

Varsity (1-1)

Penn 30, Brown 5
Brown 19, Yale 13

Freshman (1-0)

Yale 32, Brown 6

The Brown Clubs Report

There are few things that make an alumni secretary's heart pound faster than the formation of a new alumni club somewhere across the country. Therefore, it was only natural that Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32 reacted with appropriate enthusiasm when a Brown Club was organized last month in North Florida, with Jacksonville as its headquarters.

Robert W. Goodwin '52 is the president of the new club. He is manager of Peninsular Life Insurance Company in Orlando. Other officers include Lloyd M. Butler, Jr., '47 as vice-president and the Rev. Walter S. Peck, Jr., '35 as secretary-treasurer. Charles Weisbecker '41 has been named chairman of the club's secondary schools committee. Charlie, long one of Brown's most active alumni workers in the club field, formerly served as president of Brown Clubs in Philadelphia and Atlanta.

The Brown Club of North Florida is Brown's 57th alumni club. At present, there are three other Brown Clubs in Florida—in Palm Beach County, the West Coast, and Naples. The University is currently represented by clubs in 30 states and the District of Columbia.

The first social activity of the new club came Dec. 1 when James Dougherty, admissions officer and tennis coach, was entertained at an affair held at the Weisbecker home.

There was additional action in the Florida area during the holiday season. Joe Paterno '50, coach of Penn State, was in town for the date his Lions had in the Orange Bowl on Jan. 1. Charles P. Isherwood '44 got together with other alumni in the Miami area and arranged a party for the young and successful coach.

President Heffner was the guest of honor when the Brown University Club of Westchester held a dinner-meeting at the Tappan Hill Restaurant in Tarrytown on Nov. 20. There were approximately 100 in attendance, including alumni, alumnae, and friends of the University. Gerald H. Markowitz '53, president of the club, was master of ceremonies at the event which was jointly sponsored by the Westchester Pembroke Club.

The Brown Club of Newport County sponsored its first Introduction to Brown on Nov. 25. The response was outstanding, with approximately 70 persons attending. Thirty boys from the senior classes of all seven public and private secondary schools covered by the program were present with their parents. A lively and informative presentation by Associate Alumni Secretary David J. Zucconi '55 followed introductory remarks by Stanley L. Ehrlich '45, Newport county secondary schools chairman.

Alumni committee members present in-

cluded President Arthur W. Murphy '59, Frank S. Ceglarski '48, Edward M. Dolbashian '44, F. Richard Flad '54, Joseph B. Going '56, and the Rev. Hays H. Rockwell '58.

Coach Len Jardine was in the spotlight when the Brown Club of Northeastern New Jersey held a stag football smoker Dec. 13. Len brought with him some filmed highlights of the 1968 campaign—and some definite hope for the immediate future.

"A Late Summer Sail" was the topic when the Brown Club of Boston held its winter luncheon at the Aquarium Restaurant Dec. 3. Joe Chase '33, meteorologist, was on hand to personally describe his exciting role aboard Ted Hood's winning yacht, Robin, in the Newport to Bermuda Race. Drawings and blackboard illustrations enhanced the action.

There will be plenty to keep the Brown Club of Boston membership busy during the late winter and early spring. Included on the agenda will be the annual Sports Night, with John Prendergast '49 as chairman; a wine-tasting party under the direction of Dr. Saunders '57, and the spring luncheon. The latter affair will be held at the Tennis and Racquet Club according to Chairman Dave Lewis '57.

The Brown Club of Rhode Island's annual Introduction to Brown at Sayles Hall on Nov. 24 attracted the largest gathering of subfreshmen in the history of the University, according to Zucconi. Approximately 525 subfreshmen, parents, and alumni attended the affair, which was arranged by the Club's Secondary Schools Chairman Jack Schreiber '50 and chaired

by Larry Delhagen '58. Zucconi, a member of the Admissions Office for many years until moving into Alumni House last summer, gave the main address. Following the regular presentation the selected high school seniors engaged in a series of informal discussions.

In a late November trip, Secretary Zucconi made stops in Chicago, Cleveland, and Albany. In Chicago, he met with Club President Tom Hoagland '63 and his executive board and then participated in an evening meeting attended by Schools Chairman Thomas Jones '55 and 10 members of his committee. Zucconi talked with President William R. Fortner '57 and Schools Co-Chairman Ted Selover, Jr., '52 in Cleveland. His contact in Albany was Schools Chairman Lucian Drury '36, who arranged a meeting for Zucconi with six members of the Alumni Secondary Schools Committee.

The Colorado Brown Club welcomed Zucconi to a late fall Introduction to Brown Night attended by 148 high school seniors and their parents. The Secondary Schools Committee of the Club has grown in recent years and has contributed immensely to the increased number of Colorado boys at Brown. This year's committee consists of Bennett Aisenberg '52, Warren A. Barker '52, Vic Boog '65, Thomas Brand '66, Hugh Butler '65, Colby Cameron '63, Ted Crane '50, Raymond Fisher '63, Eugene Kay '59, Jack Lutz '65, Richard Mauro '67, Joseph McGarry '44, John Pennoyer '63, William Traub '59, Chan Visser '67, and Richard Woulfe '51. Co-Chairmen for the year are Kay and Mauro.



President Heffner was guest of honor when the Brown and Pembroke Clubs of Westchester County held their annual dinner-meeting in November. He is with respective club presidents, Gerald H. Markowitz '53 and Mrs. Oscar Hartenau P'28. Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32 is at the right.

Brunonians Far and Near

1900

A new rescue boat, a 14-footer with an 18 horsepower outboard motor, was put in use at Camp Yawgoog last summer after having been donated by Brown's Charlie Brown. Naturally, the unsinkable boat was christened the "Charlie Brown," and a likeness of the comic strip character was painted on both the port and starboard sides of the boat. During the christening ceremonies, Professor Brown broke a bottle of water over the prow, with gusto!

1904

Willis F. Avery, former attorney in Akron, O., wrote an article for the *Akron Bar Association Newsletter* describing his return to Brown last spring for his 64th Reunion. In a long and distinguished career, Willis was with the law department of Westinghouse Electric in the early 1920's and then with B. F. Goodrich Company in the same capacity. In 1936 he was made corporate assistant secretary of B.F. Goodrich and, in 1944, corporate secretary and general counsel of that firm. He retired in 1950 but was retained on a part-time basis until the fall of 1966. Since 1950, Willis had an active legal practice, largely as consultant and legal advisor to a number of companies. Now completely retired from business, he still finds time for community projects, including the Senior Citizens Center of Summit County, N. J., of which he is trustee.

1906

Gus Russ celebrated his 90th birthday Nov. 19 at the Mary K. Nursing Home, 1331-13th St., Des Moines, Ia. 50314. His niece reports that he is feeling much better. Our classmate still holds the Brown football record for most touchdowns in one game (five) and most points in a single game (30), both against Vermont in 1905. Gus also ranks second in the all-time scoring race with 154 career points, second to Dave Fultz '98 who has 174 points.

Gerald Cooper will be greatly missed by his classmates. Over the years, his interest in Brown and '06 never wavered. However, Gerald had many other interests. He was a member of the Cruising Club of America from 1931 until he died Oct. 21 and was a crew member in the first five Bermuda Races sponsored by the club in the late 1920's. During his lifetime he cruised on sailboats from Maine to Trinidad, taking in the Bahamas as well as the Caribbean Islands. Gerald also loved to golf and to collect classical records. He had an avid interest in hospitals and was chairman of the executive committee of the Roger Williams General Hospital when it was founded as the Homeopathic Hospital. During his final years he took

an interest in the Las Olas General Hospital in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

The Henry Carpenters headed for Florida on Dec. 6, where their address will be: Box 13, Hollywood. "Looking forward to the sunshine and general relaxation," Henry says.

1907

Charles R. Stark, Jr., and Mrs. Stark observed their 60th wedding anniversary Dec. 16 at their home in Sacramento. Mrs. Stark is the former Dorothy B. Burge P'08. Their oldest son, Charles R. Stark, 3rd, executive with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, working out of the New York City office, was in Providence in November to participate in a district meeting of the Chamber and received first-page notice in the *Evening Bulletin*. Your Secretary welcomed him back by telephone to his home city. And Mrs. Stark and your Secretary's wife also exchanged greetings.

The Walter C. Slades are again at their winter home, 114 Averrida Messina, Sarasota, Fla. 33581. They flew from Boston on Nov. 26. Their motor car, which preceded them, was due to arrive in Sarasota to coincide with their arrival.

In their new car (it has a piratical name), Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Keene drove to Niagara Falls for a "second honeymoon" and spent two pleasant fall days there. The trip covered 1200 miles. Now they have Mrs. Keene's excellent picture series, taken both above and below the Falls, for showing on the home projector. After their return, Sal put the home grounds in shape for winter and carried out a wood-splitting project while questioning Henry Ford's dictum: "Work is the best fun."

The Rev. P. Bishop Covell, son of our late classmate, the Rev. Phannel B. Covell, was author of the leading article in *The Rhode Island Baptist* for November, with the title, "A View of the Church Today." He is pastor of Warwick Central Baptist Church and is active in community as well as pastoral affairs.

Claude R. Branch, board chairman of the Providence Washington Insurance Company since 1954, has resigned. However, he will continue to serve as a Providence Washington director, a post he has held since 1933.

1909

Henry E. Fowler was back in Barrington, R. I., this fall, where he spent 28 years as town clerk. "I have 24 adopted grandchildren," he chuckled, his eyes twinkling above the pipe which is as characteristic as his cardigan sweater. "I knew I'd miss my own when I moved to Florida, so I made friends with all the neighborhood youngsters. All call me 'Grandpa'

except one. When he comes to see me he calls 'Henry' in a loud voice."

1913

Thomas H. Roberts reports the death of his wife, Mary, last September. He now makes his home with his sister at 55 Columbia Ave., Cranston, R. I. 02905.

1914

Nathan M. Wright, president of Mortgage Guarantee and Title Co., Providence, has announced the sale of the 46-year-old firm to Home Owners Title Guarantee Co. Our classmate plans to retire from the firm, but will continue his separate practice of law.

1917

This fall the University of Rhode Island christened its shell "Walter J. Stein" in recognition of the contribution our classmate has made in helping to get rowing started at URI.

1919

Dr. Sidney A. Fox, clinical professor of ophthalmology at the New York University School of Medicine, has written a book, *Surgery of Ptosis*. Published by Grune & Stratton, Inc., it is the first book to deal exclusively with surgery of ptosis and is the result of Dr. Fox's experience with hundreds of ptosis operations.

Two classmates, both Rhode Island attorneys, have been named to special committees with the American Bar Association. William H. Edwards has been named to the professional grievance committee and Arthur J. Levy to the committee on professional relations. Walter Adler '18 has been named to the membership committee.

1921

Daniel R. Pinkham reports that he is retiring from the Pinkham Medicine Company in Lynn, Mass., and moving to Florida. His new address: 106 The Sunset House, 225 Hourglass Way, Sarasota, Fla. 33581.

1923

Ronald B. Smith, a partner in the Providence law firm of Edwards & Angell, has been elected a member of the board of trustees of People's Savings Banks.

1924

Jack Monk is living in Florida—and loving every minute of it. "I have settled in Florida, acquired a house, and am fast acquiring a red neck, like most southerners. Florida went Republican this time, and since this happened right after I arrived, I am claiming credit for it. Pass the word on to Nixon if you will. He may need an ambassador to the Riviera. Have affiliated with the Ivy League Club in

Sarasota and at my first luncheon I met more Brown men than I usually do on campus. Even Bill Shupert '22, of ancient football fame, came barging in to exchange lies about our prowess in college."

Dr. Gordon E. Bigelow, pastor of the Winter Hill Baptist Church, Somerville, Mass., for the past four years, was honored last fall on his 40th anniversary as a minister. He is a member of the board of directors of the Somerville Rotary Club and the Somerville Community Council.

1925

J. D. Miner has retired as manager of the advanced systems department with the Westinghouse Aerospace Electrical Division, Lima, O. His retirement closes a 43-year engineering career with Westinghouse, one that saw him awarded the Westinghouse Order of Merit in 1952 for his help in establishing Westinghouse leadership in the field of electrical equipment for the aircraft industry. This is the highest award the company bestows on employees.

H. Vinton Potter has been elected chairman of the American Gas Association's residential gas section. Our classmate is senior vice-president for marketing with Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., Tulsa.

Benjamin Roman, dean of student affairs at Brown, has had many pleasant duties to perform in his long career in the prep school and college field. One of his most pleasant came last fall when he was assigned the task of crowning the Homecoming queen between halves of the Brown-Princeton football game.

1926

"I have been many things in the years since leaving Brown," David L. Reid says. "I was a Hollywood moving picture extra in the old silent movies, a pipeliner along the Mexican Border, a Houston construction worker, a Texaco refinery employee for 17 years, a Texas peace officer, and a student at the University of Texas where, in 1933, I acquired a B.B.A. degree after living for two years on \$300. This amount paid all my expenses, which included one meal a day consisting of cold chili, sauerkraut juice, a stale doughnut, and a glass of milk. Am now self-employed as an operator of a public bookkeeping service specializing in the making of income tax returns." Dave's address: 2316 Evergreen Dr., Port Arthur, Tex. 77640.

Howard G. Lewis, principal at Providence's Hope High School for the last 12 years, retired Dec. 31, marking the end of a relationship with the school system that had lasted 40 years. In addition to being a teacher, he served as assistant principal of Roger Williams and Nathan Bishop junior highs and principal of George J. West and Samuel W. Bridgman junior highs and Central High before becoming Hope's principal in 1956.

John H. See retired this fall after a 40-year career with AMICA. He first worked in the claims and rating departments of the Providence firm before becoming head of the underwriting department. He was elected an assistant secretary in 1939 and vice president in 1946. While planning for

Alumnus develops new anchorage device

A WEATHERVANE ANCHORAGE for light planes to forestall high wind damage has been invented and patented by two aviation veterans, Edmund L. "Skip" Eveleth '32 and Col. Earl Adams. The device, the Safe-T Mount, will enable aircraft to safely ride out a hurricane.

The idea for the mount was that of Eveleth and Adams, each of whom has more than 30 years' experience in commercial aviation, in 1966 as they watched the feverish tie-down preparations of light plane owners as a hurricane approached. They both knew that planes are designed to meet hurricane force winds of 75 miles an hour or more head on. The planes, in fact, do this regularly in flight, since virtually all models of aircraft exceed this speed.

However, an immovable plane anchored by ropes and cables and weighed with sandbags is easily damaged by heavy wind gusts striking from the side. The mount is a metal "T" of adjustable size, swinging easily on a roller-bearing pivot. It will accommodate planes weighing up to 10,000 pounds, a range which includes virtually all of the private planes produced.

The wheels and tail skid are placed on

small platforms at the ends of the arms. Each is equipped with an adjustable, easy to fasten, anchoring device. The base of the mount is equipped with a hydraulic lift to raise the mount and the plane clear of the ground. This can be done with two or three strokes of a handle. Release of the lift is also simple and quick.

With the mount a few inches off the ground, the plane tail surfaces act as a weathervane and the craft, turning easily on the roller bearings, swings nose to the wind. Eveleth contends that the Safe-T Mount mechanism will withstand 150-mile-per-hour winds with a Cessna or Piper aircraft secured to it. The construction is of welded steel and is the first piece of mooring equipment that has been made in 50 years to improve the method of tying down light aircraft.

Eveleth was with Pratt & Whitney and Sikorsky Aircraft Division of United Aircraft Corp. for 25 years. Most recently he has been with the Florida firm of Air Carrier Engine Service, subsidiary of Fairchild Hiller. In addition to aviation, Eveleth is nationally known for his prowess as an auto and boat racing photographer.



SKIP EVELETH AND COLLEAGUES

A new idea to help private plane owners prevent damage

retirement, Jack built a new home in Matapoisett, Mass.

1928

Richard Gurney has been appointed by Governor John Dempsey of Connecticut to the State College Board of Education. He teaches at the Hotchkiss School.

Walter T. Littlehales, who had been with the New York Telephone Co., retired this fall. He's living at Holiday Isle Apartments, 2200 North Gulf Boulevard, Indian Rocks Beach, Fla.

George R. Merchant is a controller with H-R Television, Inc., New York City.

1929

Dr. John H. Pearson has been elected a

fellow in the American Institute of Chemists. He is finishing his 32nd year with the Industrial Chemical Division of the Allied Chemical Corp., where he is director of special projects. "Am looking forward to the 40th Reunion in June," he says. "Along with other '29 classmates I'll walk down College Hill. But I won't promise to walk up again."

1930

Edmund J. Farrell, registrar at the University of Rhode Island, was elected to the Narragansett Town Council in November. Before taking the position at URI, Ed was superintendent of schools in Pawtucket.

Dr. W. Harlow Kahler (GS) is chair-

man of the Lincoln (R. I.) Planning Board, a post he has held for the past six years. Previously he served as a member and president of the Town Council for four years. Dr. Kahler is the laboratory manager for Berkshire Hathaway, Inc.

1931

Douglas S. Clarke is senior vice-president of the First National Bank of Canton, O. He holds an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1930 and a Doctor of Laws degree, cum laude, from Cleveland-Marshall Law School in 1950.

Judge John F. Aiso has been sworn in as a justice of the California State Court of Appeals. He is a former Superior Court judge.

1932

James H. Higgins, Rhode Island attorney, has been named to the state legislation committee of the American Bar Association.

Bill Resko retired this fall as director of probation for the Rhode Island Juvenile Court.

1933

John F. Runyon, formerly vice-president in charge of bread sales for ITT Continental Baking Co., has been made vice-president in charge of its hostess cake division.

1934

Herbert G. Molden has been appointed president of the American Book Co. This firm, a division of Litton Industries, Inc., has recently acquired the D. Van Nostrand Company and the Reinhold Cook Corp. The merger makes American Book one of the leading textbook publishers in the nation. Herbert had been serving as senior vice-president of operations at American Book.

George Rowell, Jr., has been appointed international sales manager with Sadler Bros., Inc., of South Attleboro, Mass., manufacturers of optical tools and findings. He had been assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales at the Attleboro Refining Co.

Carleton E. Hammond has been named a director of the Chatham (Mass.) Trust Co. He is with Hammond-Hoyt Associates of Darien, Conn.

James L. Knight continues as president of the Miami Herald Publishing Co. The paper last fall carried an article on the Brown Iron Men of 1926.

Rockwell Gray, formerly assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company of North Kingston, has been elected treasurer of the firm.

Dudley J. Brown has been named technical sales manager for the industrial fastener divisions with Lamson & Sessions Co., Cleveland. He had been manager of product planning.

1935

Frederic A. Bauman has three sons, all in the Navy. Terry is with the Bureau of Personnel, Ronald the air force, and Frank the submarine service.

Alfred E. Kessler is executive secretary of the Marion County (Ind.) Tuberculosis

and Respiratory Disease Association. In 1959 he was one of five delegates from the United States attending the International Union against Tuberculosis in Istanbul.

1936

Dr. John Warkentin is associated with the Atlanta Psychiatric Clinic, Atlanta, Ga. Over the years he has done extensive work in psycho-therapy. He is also an outstanding lecturer and author, having had many scientific papers published in medical journals. He is the editor of *Voices*, the American Academy of Psycho-Therapists journal which was first published in 1965 and has since become a significant journal in the field of mental health.

John H. Coogan is working with Raytheon Company in Andover, Mass., as a senior methods and process engineer.

1937

Gerald Smithson is a professor in the electrical engineering department at Lowell Technological Institute, a position he has held since 1955. During a sabbatical last year he did work at the University of South Wales.

1938

Edwin J. Beinecke, chairman of the finance committee at the Sperry and Hutchinson Company of New York, has been named a director of the State National Bank of Connecticut. A native New Yorker, Ed is a member of the president's advisory committee of Pace College and of the board of trustees of the Human Resources School, Alherton, L. I.

Frank B. Foster, president of the Chase-Foster division of Keene Corp., reports that the East Providence plant will shortly double in size. He notes that this is the first step in a five-year program aimed at tripling the division's annual manufacturing capacity. Chase-Foster manufactures laminated materials for flexible printed circuitry, data processing tapes and punched cards and composite electrical insulations.

John V. Jennings, a group insurance specialist, is a consultant with Arthur Sedry Hansen, consulting actuaries, Lake Bluff, Ill.

1939

Arthur L. Brown has been named manager of special projects of a new Unconventional Raw Materials group in Shell Oil Company's Denver exploration and production area. The group plans to conduct investigations that may tap energy for the future, locked in such Rocky Mountain natural resources as coal and oil shale. New techniques for producing and processing these fuels have been under study for some time in various departments of the company. Arthur has been with Shell since graduation and had been serving as Denver production manager since 1963.

Richard Fleischer, one of Hollywood's leading directors, has started production on a new film about the life of the late Cuban revolutionary, Che Guevara. Called "Che," the film will be directed by Fleischer for 20th Century Fox, the same company for which he did "The Boston Strangler."



Arthur L. Brown '39

Judge William C. Bieluch was one of three Hartford residents honored with the seventh annual Polonia distinguished service award of the United Polish Societies of Hartford. The Yale Law School graduate had been a Hartford attorney for more than 20 years when he was named to the bench last August.

The Rev. Alvin D. Johnson is pastor of the First Baptist Church in New Haven, Conn. The graduate of the Yale Divinity School had previously served pastorates in Colorado and Connecticut. Author of *The Work of the Usher*, he has recently written another book, *Celebrating Your Church Anniversary*, published by the Judson Press.

Charles E. Gross of Providence has been elected vice-president of the Moses Brown School Alumni Association.

Charles H. Mullen is working in Boston as personnel supervisor with the New England T&T Co.

Irving Z. Mann is president of I. Z. Mann & Associates, with offices at 384 St. Armands Circle, Sarasota, Fla. 33577.

1940

Robert I. Smith has been promoted to the post of vice-president in charge of electric operations by the Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Livingston, N. J. He has been with the department for 22 years, most recently as general manager.

John J. McLaughry spent a great deal of time watching Classical High School on its way to the Class B Eastern football championship last fall. His son, Dick, performed at halfback and end on a defensive unit credited with restricting the opposition to an average of 4.1 points a game. John, a highly capable cameraman, took motion pictures of all the games for Coach Al Morro.

Wilbur E. Becker is assistant director of personnel with Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, Del.

Samuel M. Gourse still operates Gourse & Sons, retail clothiers located at 162 Pleasant St., Fall River, Mass.

Russell W. Field, Jr., has been named

vice-chairman of the Industrial Foundation of Rhode Island. He is president of Brownell & Field Co.

1941

Paul D. Shapero has re-established his former partnership with James Bingham, and the new law firm, known as Shapero and Bingham, will be located at 162 Bedford St., Stamford, Conn. Says Paul: "I was elected to the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut as a representative from Stamford in 1966. In December of 1967 I was appointed Corporation Counsel of the City of Stamford, a position which I still hold and one which makes life exciting. Because of this position, I did not run for re-election to the state legislature and thus ceased to be a member of that body as of Dec. 31. Son David, having graduated from the Brunswick School in Greenwich, is now a freshman at Princeton, while daughter Elizabeth is a student at the Low Heywood School in Stamford. Supervising all our activities, as well as continuing her work as a child psychologist both at the Family and Children's Services and the Psychiatric Clinic for Children, Inc., is my wife, Amy, who manages to keep her sanity in a house further complicated by the presence of two cats and a dog."

Dr. W. L. Money, professor of zoology at the University of Arkansas, has been studying the effect of cancer on cells and cell growth for 25 years. He has been in his present position for two years, teaching courses in general biology, experimental endocrinology, and reproductive endocrinology, and physiology, in addition to his research work. Prior to coming to the University of Arkansas, Dr. Money worked for 18 years at the Sloan-Kettering Institute and Cornell Medical School in New York City.

Two classmates have recently assumed responsibility for the operation of comparable stores in Buffalo. Louis L. Berger has become president of L. L. Berger, Inc., the largest women's specialty store in that part of the United States. Paul Rohrdanz has become president of Kleinhans, Buffalo, third largest men's specialty store in the United States. "Here's where the similarity ends," Lou writes. "Paul was a junior Phi Beta Kappa and I struggled for C's. Also, Paul worked his way up through Kleinhans the hard way, where ours is a family business."

Albert Boutelle has been appointed a hydraulic specialist by the Parker Hannifin Corporation of Cleveland. He had been a sales engineer with the Lincoln Supply Company of Pawtucket.

John R. Mars, language department chairman at Culver (Ind.) Military Academy, has been selected to serve on the committee that prepares Spanish Achievement Tests for the College Entrance Examination Board under the direction of the Educational Testing Service. In addition to serving as department chairman, John teaches three classes of advanced placement Spanish at Culver.

William A. Stinson is with Aetna Life & Casualty, working in the group division in New York City.



Berger and Rohrdanz '41



Henry L. Dursin '42

1942

Robert G. Parr on Nov. 1 received the Outstanding Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota, consisting of a gold medal and a citation. The award is reserved for former students of the institution who "have attained high eminence and distinction." Bob's citation read as follows: "The Regents of the University of Minnesota as a token of high esteem and recognition of noted professional attainment by Robert G. Parr, distinguished graduate of the University of Minnesota, professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, scholar, and chemist respected through the scientific community, successful predictor of molecular spectra, renowned contributor to our understanding of chemical bonding, deem him worthy of special commendation for outstanding achievement." Bob received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1947. He has recently returned from 10 months abroad, doing research in Oxford and Melbourne and lecturing in Japan.

Henry L. Dursin has been elected a vice-president of ORC Caravan Surveys, Inc., a subsidiary of Opinion Research Corp., Princeton, N. J. Before joining Caravan as director of research last March, Henry had been director of research and promotion at Harper-Atlantic Sales and a supervisor of corporate research at General Electric.

Henry F. Tingley, Jr., has been re-elected treasurer of the Industrial Foundation of Rhode Island. He is a vice-president of Industrial National Bank.

Edward F. Swanezy is working in New York City as product sales manager with Celanese Chemical Co.

1943

Dr. Enold H. Dahlquist, Jr., has been chosen president-elect of the American Association of Blood Banks. He is associate pathologist and associate director of the Blood Bank of the Rhode Island Hospital. He and Ann and their six children

live in Gloucester Township in a farmhouse built in 1740.

Thomas N. Tamburri, chief of the highway safety research section of the California Division of Highways, was one of four traffic engineers honored in Sacramento last month by the state for work credited with saving the lives of 90 persons each year who otherwise would die in head-on, wrong-way traffic crashes on California freeways. The California Superior Accomplishment Award is the highest that can be given by the state to an employee. Only six other persons have ever received it.

Albert C. Blatz has merged his insurance agency, the Blatz Company, with the Robert F. Driver Co., Inc., in downtown San Diego. Al now is vice-president of the Driver Company and is general manager of the La Jolla branch.

Howard E. Russell, Jr., Republican candidate for representative in Rhode Island's second Congressional district, lost in the Democratic landslide in November but won a great deal of support for his positive approach during the campaign.

L. Robert Campbell, president of Ware Savings Bank on Cape Cod, has been elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Easter Seal Society.

Eliot Miller has been named manager of the newly formed Knit Fabrics Department of J. P. Stevens & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

James E. Whitney is manager of standards development at the Coca-Cola Company, Houston, Tex. He is research chemist.

1944

Theodore Panagiotis of Cranston has contributed to the *Portfolio of Accounting Systems for Small and Medium-Sized Businesses*, published last month by Prentice-Hall, Inc. He wrote a chapter describing the nature and background of the floral business. Ted is administrative officer of the Army Map Service in the Corps of Engineers in Providence.

John F. Ahearn, Jr., has been elected vice-president of corporate planning and development with Southern Natural Gas Co. He'll be located in the firm's headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

Arthur Marx, Jr., is a partner and stock specialist with Andrews, Posner & Rothschild, 37 Wall St., New York City.

Harold W. Paine is chief engineer for the New Era Manufacturing Co., Hawthorne, N. J.

1945

Stanley L. Ehrlich has been elected a fellow of the Acoustical Society of America in recognition of his work on the development of electroacoustic transducers and relevant measurement techniques. He is technical director for energy-management at the Anti-Submarine Warfare Laboratories in Portsmouth of the Raytheon Company's Submarine Signal Division.

Michael F. Gammino, president of Columbus National Bank, announced this fall that his bank plans to develop a statewide banking system in Rhode Island after limiting itself to the Providence market for the first 28 years of its existence. Branches in Warwick and North Kingston are planned for the near future.

James Geehan, assistant general manager of the Providence Journal Company, left Dec. 1 to become editor of the *Plainfield* (N. J.) *Courier-News*. He had been with the *Journal-Bulletin* more than 21 years and was executive city editor and managing editor of the *Evening Bulletin* before assuming the managerial position Oct. 1, 1967. Jim had been a member of the Board of Editors of the *Alumni Monthly* for the past year.

Dr. George V. Walsh (GS) was one of three men appointed to the senior rank of professor at Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N. Y., when it opened its doors in September. Professor Walsh had been chairman of the philosophy department at Hobart and William Smith Colleges. He holds his doctorate from Princeton and has had 20 years of teaching experience.

Guy W. Fiske is working in New York City as worldwide product line manager—automotive, with Instrumentation and Control Industries.

Dr. Edgar B. Phillips is executive director of the American Child Guidance Foundation in Boston.

Dr. Don A. Guinan, an obstetrician and gynecologist living in Manchester, Conn., spends his vacations in Africa, Alaska, and Wyoming. His latest trip was to Zambia, Africa, where the hunting was good.

Philip E. Teschner is vice-president of Arkwright-Boston Insurance, 504 Mills Square Tower, San Mateo, Calif.

Fred I. Brown, Jr., is working in Godesberg, Germany, as vice-president of General Electric Technical Services Co., a subsidiary of GE.

1946

Fowler Blauvelt has been named a group vice-president with Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. Formerly vice-president of marketing, our classmate will now head the textile and industrial group, with responsibilities for the manufacture and marketing of Fiberglas for the decorative,

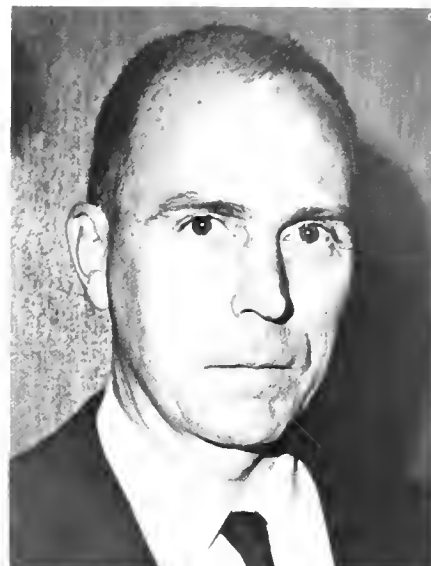


Albert C. Blatz '43

aerospace, transportation, appliance, and other industrial markets.

Dr. Albert A. Blank (GS) is the author of a new four-volume series of textbooks which emphasize the practical usefulness of calculus and its concepts to the professional mathematician. The first volume, *Calculus I: Differential Calculus*, has been published by Houghton Mifflin Co. Successive volumes, devoted to integral, univariate, and basic multivariate calculus, will be issued this year. Dr. Blank is professor of mathematics at New York University.

Walter A. DiPrete was presented the State Realtor of the Year award at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Realtors Association. He is vice-president of Frank A. DiPrete Realty Co., Cranston.



Enold H. Dahlquist, Jr., '43

Daniel I. Sargent has been named executive director of the Corporate Finance Department of the national investment firm of Salomon Brothers and Hutzler, New York City. He joined the firm early in 1968 after having served as vice-president and director of Philadelphia and Reading Corp., vice-president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust, and an engineer and consultant with W. R. Grace & Company and Price Waterhouse & Co.

1947

Robert Irving was promoted last fall to senior staff engineer at Hughes Aircraft. "I have been with Hughes close to three years," he says, "and am involved in the systems engineering of the Maverick (AGM-



Robert G. Parr '42, right, receives the Outstanding Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota from James Hogg, assistant vice-president. Professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, he spent 10 months abroad last year doing research and lecturing. Further information appears in the '42 notes.

65A) air-to-ground tactical missile. I have been on this program since the beginning of the contract definition phase two years ago and consider it my most important effort next to Polaris." Bob resides at 8637 Bothwell Rd., Northbridge, Calif.

Ralph Darian has been appointed scout executive of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He was a Boy Scout and volunteer leader in Jamaica Plain, Mass., and started his professional scouting career as a field scout executive in Newton, Mass. For the past five years he had been director of field service in New York City, assuming the added responsibility of deputy scout executive in 1968.

Richard L. Pittenger is an account executive with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, a firm he has been associated with for the past 15 years.

Eugene J. Cudworth is president and director of Professional Insurance Company of New York, with offices at 90 Park Ave.

1948

Elmer M. Fiery has been elected manager of marketing computer services with Bergen Drug Co., Inc., Wyckoff, N. J. His offices are located at the firm's headquarters, Hackensack, N. J. He has been with the company for eight years, most recently as manager of special services. Elmer was instrumental in the development of TIP-TOP, Bergen's first computerized data service offered to retail pharmacies. He has been closely associated with the program's subsequent growth to nationwide distribution through franchised wholesalers.

Willard C. Butcher has been appointed executive vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, with responsibility for the firm's international department. In his spare time he serves as treasurer and trustee of the Museum of Modern Art, treasurer and director of the finance committee of the American Heart Association, and a trustee of the African-American Institute.

Raymond Kasar is president of Burlington House, a division of Burlington Industries. He also is a bachelor who is a Sunday painter, enjoys forays to art gallery openings, and mingles with people outside the textile field to keep himself well informed. He is in a position to decorate his relatively new duplex in United Nations Plaza in true "eccentric." This means he has an English library-style bedroom, Brazilian garden kitchen, and a Turkish retreat for a den.

Ray F. Carmichael, vice-president for planning and development at Manhattan College, has completed a term as a member of the board of directors of the National Society of Fund Raisers, Inc.

Dr. Paul W. Cook, Jr., president of Wabash College, resigned this fall to take a position as consultant to Howard W. Johnson, president of M.I.T. His address: 23 Phinney Rd., Lexington, Mass.

Charles H. Keilus is working in Los Angeles as head of the radio and television West Coast production for the advertising firm of Campbell-Mithun, Inc.

1949

Joseph P. Agronick has been appointed to the position of principal with Fry Consultants Inc., international management counsel, Los Angeles. A specialist in the fields of marketing and personnel organization planning, Joe is a graduate of Harvard Business School and is director of the Harvard Business School Club of Southern California. Before coming to Fry, Joe was a principal in an executive recruiting and selection firm.

Lt. Col. Harold C. Kinne, Jr., arrived in Viet Nam just before Christmas to become General Abrams' senior chemical officer on the Military Assistant Command, Viet Nam staff. Colonel Kinne was promoted to his present grade in November after duty on the staff of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Army, in the Pacific following graduation from the Army War College. While Harold is in Viet Nam, his wife and children, Anne and Tommy, will remain in Hawaii.

Dr. John M. Houston has been named manager of the surface and particle physics branch in the General Physics Laboratory at General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady. He joined GE in 1955 and at the time of his current promotion he was acting manager of the center's physical electronics branch.

The Rev. George F. French, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., was given a Bishop's Award and citation for his work as chairman of the 1968 Diocese of Albany centennial celebration.

Dr. Jacob Shapira, a research scientist, is working in Moffett Field, Calif., at the Ames Research Center.

1950

Jack Ellsworth, station manager for WALK AM-FM, Patchogue, New York, has been elected president of the Long Island MacArthur Airport Businessmen's Association. The association, now just over two years old, has a membership of prominent businessmen representing major com-

panies within the local communities. Its purpose is to establish and maintain friendly and cooperative relations among organizations and individuals within the community that have a common interest. Jack wrote the album "notes" for the new RCA release, "Makes the Goin' Great," by the Glenn Miller orchestra under the direction of Buddy De Franco. An inveterate collector of big band records, Jack features them daily on his popular radio show, now in its 17th year. He says that Glenn Miller is still the overall favorite with his listeners. "Those of us on the plus side of 40 knew we had something good going in that all-too-brief Miller period from 1939 to 1944, but we could hardly have anticipated what was to come," he says. It is no coincidence that Jack's 12-year-old son is named Glenn.

Lester R. Allen has agreed to serve as a member of the Museum Corporate Monetary League of Twenty (MCMLXX). This is a group of 20 men who will work with a number of firms located within a 50-mile radius of Boston in trying to raise a significant amount of the centennial fund for the Museum of Fine Arts by the end of 1970. "That's where the Roman numerals come in," says Les. "The cause is impeccable, the museum being one of the world's greatest, even though it receives no financial support from government or foundation. In spite of the work that will be involved, I am keen on the job for obvious reasons. Art D.I marked me for life." Les is director of the Mitre Corp., Bedford, Mass.

Fred Kozak, a Division I official, had a Saturday off late in the season and took in the Brown-Columbia game at Baker Field. George Paterno, who coached Kings Point to a 7-2 record, joined Fred and the two walked the sidelines together with special passes. This was the first visit for both to Baker Field since the 1949 Brown-Columbia game, when Fred and George were instrumental in earning Coach Rip Engle's Bruins a 16-7 decision.

John S. Ramaker reports that he has



Fowler Blauvelt '46



Joseph Agronick '49

joined Pitney-Bowes, Inc., at its branch in Northfield, Ill. "It was a tough decision leaving a very interesting job as director of finance for Northwood Institute, a college system with four campuses in this country."

John F. Barry, Jr., completed 12 years, three four-year terms, on the Warren (R. I.) School Committee in December. He did not run for re-election. During his time on the board the school department constructed a high school, an elementary school, and joined with Brown University in the Brown-Warren Education Project, called by the *Providence Journal* editorially "the most noteworthy news about public school education in Rhode Island in 20 years." Jay served as chairman of the board for two years and as secretary for eight.

John J. Harrington reports in from Canada, where he is executive director of the United Appeal of Ottawa & District. "We just completed our 17th consecutive United Appeal Campaign here," he says, "having raised \$1,912,686. It was a real rough one all the way, and it required a week's extension to achieve our goal. We are very happy, for we came in with an increase of nearly nine per cent over last year—about double the North American average."

Ernest V. Perreault is administrative assistant in charge of business affairs for the school department in the town of Braintree, Mass.

Charles L. Shaw, Jr., is assistant secretary and director of industrial relations for MPB Corp., Keene, N. H.

Harold V. Garabedian has been a member of the East Greenwich (R. I.) Recreation Committee for the past six years and is a former vice-president of the Jaycees there. He's employed by the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn.

Phillip I. Crawford has been named export sales manager for the Bassick Division of Stewart-Warner Corp., Bridgeport, Conn. Active in civic affairs, he has been a scoutmaster for the Boy Scouts for three years, is a member of the Republican Town Committee of Easton, Conn., and assistant chairman of the Christian Board of Education.

David A. Comfort is regional assistant manager with Hartford Insurance Group, New York City.

1951

A. Laney Lee has been named to the newly created position of general manager of central division with Gardner Advertising of St. Louis. He had been serving as creative director of Gardner's St. Louis office since 1966. He joined Gardner in 1958 as a television/radio copywriter and producer, was promoted to creative group supervisor in 1964, elected a vice-president in 1965, and named a member of the Gardner board of directors in 1967.

Dr. Aram V. Chobanian, associate professor of medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine, has written more than 60 scientific papers for various medical journals. He is a 1955 graduate of Harvard Medical School. In addition to his teaching duties at B.U., Dr. Chobanian



Jack Ellsworth (Shiebler) '50, station manager and air personality at WALK AM and FM, Patchogue, N. Y., with clarinetist-band leader, **Buddy De Franco**, who directs the Glenn Miller orchestra, joined forces in a new album. Jack wrote the liner notes for the RCA Victor album, "Glenn Miller Makes the Goin' Great."

is the physician-in-charge of the hypertension clinic at Boston City Hospital.

Robert S. Hunting (GS) is chairman of the English department at the University of Maine.

1952

George S. Sunderland has been promoted to eastern regional sales manager for Raychem Corp., corporate headquarters in Menlo Park, Calif. The company, which is 11 years old, has been a pioneer in products utilizing benefits of radiation chemistry, such as wire and cable and heat-shrinkable insulation materials.

Joseph B. Munro, Jr., is management relations administrator with General Dynamics Corporation at its division in Quincy, Mass.

Robert J. Torok is working in Stratford, Conn., as program manager of Sikorsky Aircraft.

Robert W. Goodwin is a superintendent with Peninsular Life of Jacksonville, Fla. He's in charge of market development and expansion to other states.

Clinton Pearson, president of the C. J. Pearson Co., has been elected a trustee of the Rhode Island Research and Design Institute. Clint will serve for a three-year term.

Arky Gonzalez spent three weeks in Europe on assignment by *Life*, returning just in time for Christmas. He had a cover-line article on defoliation in Viet Nam in the October issue of *Data* magazine.

1953

Dr. Alfred M. Brock (GS), professor of physics at the University of California, Irvine, is the author of a new technical book, *Using the IBM 1130*. No previous acquaintance with digital computers or their function is assumed, the author says. Therefore, the material is suitable for a novice, either as an introduction to this computer, or to computers in general. Dr. Brock is a consultant to Harvard Project Physics and one of the organizers of the Irvine Conference on the use of computers in the teaching of physics. The author was a scholar at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies and has served on the faculties of the University of Alaska and Reed College. His interests include the history of late 19th and early 20th century physics, the teaching of science to non-science majors, and the production of films on the computer. Dr. Brock is the editor of *Science and Language* and the co-editor of *Science and Ideas*.

Hugh D. Rogovin has announced the formation of a partnership under the firm name of Miller, Shapiro & Rogovin. Offices are at 1 Court St., Boston. Their special field is commercial real estate.

Lt. Col. Andrew E. Andersen, USMC, has taken up his new assignment as executive officer at the U.S. Marine Base at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard. Andy and Pat and their children are living in Georgetown, Mass.

Curtis F. Kruger is working at Texas Instruments in Attleboro, Mass., as manager of the motor controls department.

1954

Early indications are that the 15th Reunion this spring may be one of the largest of its type ever seen on College Hill. Quite a few members have written to the various class officers making tentative reservations for the May 30 to June 2 affair. Another newsletter and a reunion flyer will be in the mail in the near future. Meanwhile, keep those dates in mind.

Nathaniel W. Horton has been named trust officer and assistant secretary in the trust department of the First National Bank & Trust Co., Evanston, Ill. He had been in the trust department of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago.

Leonard Rubin of Framingham, Mass., sales manager of Webster Shoe Company for the past seven years, has been named a vice-president of the firm.

John A. Wallace is part owner, treasurer, and pilot for Copters Unlimited, Inc., Warwick, R. I. He's a vice-president and founder of the Warwick Boys Club.

1955

Dr. Raymond M. Russo is clinical assistant professor of pediatrics and director of the ambulatory pediatric training program at the State University of New York Downtown Medical Center. A captain in the Air Force, he was discharged last spring.

William L. Payne is senior chemist with Pacific Resins & Chemicals, Inc., Seattle, Wash.

Anthony N. Nunes, who was named to the Warren (R. I.) School Committee last August to fill a vacancy, was elected to the board for a four-year term in the November election. He works for the post office department in that town.

Herbert F. Ostrach has been appointed a lecturer in art at Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton, Mass.

John W. Fuller is second vice-president at Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City. He has responsibility for estate and trust planning and administration.

1956

Jack D. Samuels has joined NBC in the newly created position of director of compliances and practices. He will have over all executive responsibility for administering NBC's policies and practices established to maintain the integrity of game, contest, and award programs in the NBC television and radio networks. Jack is an experienced investigating attorney. For five years, 1960 to 1965, he was with the United States Department of Justice, first as an attorney in the internal security division, then as a special assistant to the deputy attorney general, and lastly as assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York. From 1965 to 1967 he was an attorney for the Bell System and, since the fall of 1968, he had been in the law firm of Baer and Marks in New York City. Jack received his LL.B. from Colum-



Jack D. Samuels '56

bia in 1960 and was named a Harlan Fiske Stone Scholar.

Kenneth T. McIntosh, employment counselor with the Rhode Island State Employment Service, was mentioned in a feature article in the *Providence Bulletin* last month. Entitled "A Dropout Ahead of the Game," the story told how a boy who had been kicking around from job to job after dropping out of school had been privately counseled by our classmate to a term in the Job Corps and, eventually, to a high school equivalency certificate and a possible writing career.

Robert L. Webb has been promoted from the sales department to the public relations department of the Narragansett Brewing Co., Cranston, R. I. He has been named director of plant visitations.

William H. Moberger has been appointed marketing manager for Abitibi Corp., national manufacturer of hardboard and plywood paneling. He has served on the marketing staffs of General Mills, Boise-Cascade, Allied Chemicals, and Schering Corp.

Joel Davis is a member of the National Panel of Arbiters serving with the American Arbitration Association.

W. Bradford Schultz, a computer consultant, is president of Marco Corp., Fort Washington, Pa.

Dr. Herbert R. Crowley has been appointed assistant professor of otorhinolaryngology at the University of Nebraska Medical Center. He had been in private practice since 1965.

Paul Chorney has a leave of absence this year as manager of tube research at Microwave Associates, Burlington, Mass., and is a visiting associate professor in the engineering department at Brown.

1957

Arthur R. Taylor has been elected to membership in the Council on Foreign Relations. The Council is an organization of distinguished leaders in business and science who discuss and evaluate the foreign policy of the United States. Arthur is a

vice-president and is in charge of all new client development of the First Boston Corporation, a major international investment banking firm.

Richard D. Stephenson has been appointed director of admissions at Vassar College and will assume his new duties this month. A women's college for more than a century, Vassar has announced that it will admit men in the fall of 1970. Dick has been director of undergraduate admissions at Case Western Reserve University.

Peter Sweetland has been appointed secretary of the commercial lines and casualty-property department at Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford. He joined the company in 1960 at Washington, D. C., and was promoted to assistant secretary last year.

Donald R. Klein is director of admissions at Columbia University's School of Engineering and Applied Sciences. He was recently appointed to a vacancy on the Service Academy Review Board, a seven-member group screening applicants from the 25th Congressional district for nominations to all U.S. service academies.

C. Stewart Dickert, a 1962 graduate of Fordham Law School, last July became associated with Lee, Mulderig & Celetano, 102 Maiden Lane, New York City. He continues to practice in the field of negligence litigation.

William P. Narkiewicz has been promoted to administrator of systems and planning in the group annuity administration department at the home office of Aetna Life & Casualty in Hartford.

Robert T. Stevenson, Jr., has been elected a business development officer by the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria. He comes to the position from the Continental Illinois National Bank of Chicago.

Otis H. Shao (GS) has left Florida Presbyterian College and has taken the position of dean of the graduate school at the University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.



Peter Sweetland '57

J. Kennedy Snyder is assistant professor of English at St. Mary's University in Halifax, Canada.

1958

Capt. Albert F. Clark has received a regular commission in the United States Air Force at Griffiss AFB, New York. He previously held a USAF reserve commission as an aviation cadet graduate. Al is serving as a KC-135 Stratotanker senior navigator at Griffiss.

Martin J. Moran, Jr., has been elected an assistant treasurer of Citizens Savings Bank & Trust Co., Providence. Marty is a member of the Smithfield Town Council and of the Governor's Council on Health Planning.

Richard A. Murphy has received his Ph.D. from Cornell. He entered Cornell with a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship and Andrew Dikson White Fellowship in 1959. While there he taught German in the intensive language department. In 1962 he joined the staff of Robert College in Istanbul, teaching English as a foreign language. Currently, he's assistant professor of linguistics at Robert College.

James F. Ott has been appointed vice-president in the corporate finance division of Eastman Dillon Union Securities & Co., Chicago. He joined the firm in 1966.

Robert C. Wood, senior vice-president of People's Savings Bank, Providence, was one of two men responsible for dreaming up a new and colorful way to present the annual report to the incorporators. He helped produce a color movie. The 17-minute film was entitled "The 117th Year at People's" and was narrated by Mort Blender, WPRI-TV news commentator.

John S. Shapira is an associate with the Chicago law firm of Lord, Bissell & Brook.

John E. Wright is working in Pittsburgh as staff assistant for Aluminum Company of America.

Gary E. Clipper is with Aeroquip Corp., Jackson, Mich., as district manager.

Dr. Martin L. Feldman is a visiting scientist at the New England Regional



Philip B. Reed '59

Primate Research Center, Harvard University.

1959

Plans are moving ahead at a fast pace for the 10th Reunion this spring. With Dan Kiley serving as chairman, a nine-member committee held three meetings prior to the end of the year. Kiley's assistants include John Blish, Andy Davis, Buzz Hathaway, Dick Horton, Dave Merchant, George Miller, Bob Pyper, and Don Warburton. Briefly, the reunion schedule will include a social hour, alumni dinner, and campus dance Friday evening; a cocktail-brunch, alumni field day, dinner, and the Pops Concert on Saturday. More detailed plans are forthcoming.

Philip B. Reed has been named product manager, industrial nonwovens, with Kendall's Fiber Products Division in Walpole, Mass. Our classmate joined Kendall's purchasing department in 1966 as a buyer and later transferred to sales. He was a sales development specialist until his present promotion. He and Ann and their infant daughter, Alison, reside in Needham.

Alan P. Miller is doing trial work for the law firm of George F. Barrett, Chicago. "Last year I had the second highest number of jury trials in Chicago," he says. "My wife (Beverly Cole P'61) and I have four children. Kristen is 6, Gretchen is 5, and the twins, Eric and Melissa, are going on four."

Tenold R. Sunde, Jr., is helping to write and produce news broadcasts for the Columbia Broadcasting Co. His office is at 524 W. 57th St.

Charles M. Trammell, 3rd, is with the Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Newark, as reactor engineer of the Salem Nuclear Generating Station.

The Rev. Bruce W. Mosher is associate minister of the First Congregational Church, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Andrew M. Davis, Jr., has been elected president of the Moses Brown School Association. He succeeds a fellow Brunonian, Ted Low '49.

George Miller has become a life insur-

ance agent, representing Mutual Benefit Life of Providence and the Feitelberg Agency of Fall River, Mass.

David E. May began work this fall as Baptist student chaplain at Duke University.

Robert F. Pyper is an advertising representative with the Providence Journal Co.

1960

H. Anthony Ittleson has been elected vice-president of C.I.T. Corporation and of C.I.T. Leasing Corp., with responsibility for the development and stimulation of new marketing opportunities involving financing services within the C.I.T. corporate family. Our classmate represents the third generation of his family to be associated with C.I.T. He is the son of Henry Ittleson, Jr., who retired as chairman of the board of C.I.T. Financial last year after 46 years of service and the grandson of Henry Ittleson, founder of the firm in 1908.

Dr. Rene E. Fortin (GS), professor of English at Providence College, has received the 1969 E. Harris Harbison Award of \$4,000 for distinguished teaching. Dr. Fortin has been a faculty member at P.C. since 1957.

Richard K. Bird is assistant accountant with the First National City Bank, Raffles Quay, Singapore.

William J. Brisk is assistant professor in the political science department at the University of New Mexico.

1961

Stephen I. Isaacs is responsible for the planning and evaluation of educational and rural developments in Thailand for the Agency for International Development. Although he is centered in Bangkok, his duties normally take him to the underdeveloped and more dangerous reaches of Thailand and other countries in the Southeast Asian Peninsula.

Bruce H. Bates has left the New York Telephone Company, where he was employed as a district commercial manager for six years. This fall he joined Management Science America as an account representative (Northeast region) in its computer software marketing division.

Howard M. Myers, with Hooker Chemical Corporation of Niagara Falls for the past year, has been promoted to tax analyst from tax accountant. He is a graduate of the Cornell Law School and Cornell's Graduate School of Business and Public Administration. Howard was with a Rochester law firm before joining Hooker.

James D. Burke is working on his Ph.D. thesis in fine arts at Harvard. During the current academic year he's in the Netherlands as a Fulbright fellow.

Richard L. Ormond, a museum curator, is assistant keeper at the National Portrait Gallery, London.

John V. Sauter works in New York City as assistant treasurer of Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St.

John A. Whitney has joined Northeast Airlines as a senior computer application specialist. He's working with other airlines in an effort to computerize all air reservations between airline companies.



James F. Ott '58



H. Anthony Ittelson '60

1962

Richard Kostelanetz and Boyd McFerrd '64 participated in a recent conference of 400 high school students and art teachers from Minnesota and Western Wisconsin sponsored by the Walker Art Center of Minneapolis. Kostelanetz illustrated the growing interrelationship of art forms as expressed in "happenings" and the use of mixed media, including dance, film, and theater. He has written extensively on this subject in articles that have appeared in such national publications as *Look*, *Holiday*, and *Esquire*. Dick has completed one book, *The Theater of Mixed Means*, and is working on another, *Masterminds*, a study of post World War II American thought, to be published later this year. McFerrd, who teaches sculpture at the Kansas City Art Institute, discussed the new art materials and approaches, using his own works as illustrations. His work has been included in several national group exhibitions and his "Silverman" is in the Art Center's permanent collection.

Paul McCormick has been promoted to assistant counsel in the legal department with Connecticut General Life. He joined the firm in 1965 after earning his LL.B. degree from Harvard.

Dr. Paul F. Parakkal (GS) is a visiting scientist this academic year at the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Beaverton, Ore.

Prof. Donald R. Friary is wearing two hats. He is assistant professor of history at State University College, New Paltz, N. Y. and, in the summer, is head tutor of the Heritage Foundation fellowship program at Deerfield, Mass.

Charles N. Higgins, Jr., has joined the newly established trust department of Lake County National Bank, Painesville, O. He had been in private law practice in Lake County, O., since leaving the trust department of Cleveland Trust Company early in 1968.

Dr. Peter A. Franaszek, an electrical engineer, is a member of the research staff at the IBM Research Center, Yorktown Heights, New York.

Philip M. Reed is assistant manager of the casualty property agency with Travelers Insurance Co., Albany.

Carl W. Hally has left IBM to become vice-president of the Wilson Floors Co., Columbus, O.

Joel A. Cassel is living in New York and working for Peter Sharp & Co., a real estate concern.

David R. Kobrin is assistant professor of Colonial American history at the State University of New York, Albany.

1963

Daniel Alper got together with two other Brunonians last fall in Southern Chile, where all are Peace Corps volunteers. Dan is administering a credit program for people of the zone. David Wood '62, a doctor, is attending to many of Chile's Peace Corps volunteers, while Duty D. Greene '66 is working in reforestation and educational radio.

Charles Negro was an active worker for Senator Eugene McCarthy last year. He started in March by running a storefront headquarters in Wisconsin and by August was in charge of the McCarthy campaign in the entire state of Georgia.

Lt. Jack Mavis has completed a three-year tour with Patrol Squadron 42, home based at NAS Whidbey Island, Washington, which included three WESTPAC deployments to Viet Nam. After a brief shore duty tour at patrol Squadron 30 Detachment, Jacksonville, Fla., as a flight instructor he became assigned as a special weapons instructor.

Robert N. Nelson received his Ph.D. from M.I.T. in October and is a postdoctoral research fellow at the University of Florida.

James S. Ferguson is assistant treasurer of Bankers Trust Co., Church Street Station, New York City.

Samuel S. Labouisse, a social worker, is an interviewer and art instructor at the Episcopal Neighborhood Center Parish Prison, New Orleans.

Frederick H. Gaine (GS) is at the University of California at Berkeley as a member of the Asian Studies Department.

1964

Lt. Eric T. Helland, USN, accepted a commission in the Naval Dental Corps last May. Initially he was stationed at the dental clinic in Norfolk, Va., but in August he received orders for duty aboard the attack carrier Kennedy, still under construction at Newport News, Va. The ship was commissioned Sept. 7 and Eric spent six weeks in Guantanamo Bay during an exercise period. Next on the agenda is a nine-month cruise to the Mediterranean.

Dr. Aaron P. Scholnik received his Ph.D. last June from the Chicago Medical School, where he was a member of Alpha Omega Alpha, national honor medical society. He also received the Alumni Association Award for scholastic achievement. He is doing his internship at the Cleveland Clinic and plans to take his residency in internal medicine.

Capt. Bruce W. Bean, USAF, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross

for heroism in Southeast Asia as an air target officer. An intelligence officer, he was cited for outstanding achievement during aerial flights in the Airborne Battlefield Command and Control Center.

Elton B. Klihanoff has been sworn in as a legal assistant to Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson of Massachusetts in the division of Health, Education and Welfare. He received his law degree from the Harvard Law School, where he was a participant in the Ames Competition and a member of the Harvard Voluntary Defenders.

Al Van Neuwenhuize attended George University Medical School and is currently interning at the New England Medical Center in Boston.

Peter B. Eby is a theoretical physicist doing research in the space program at the Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala. He received his Ph.D. in physics from the University of North Carolina last summer.

Charles B. Fishman, who earned his degree from Indiana Medical School last June, is interning at Wadsworth V.A. Hospital, Los Angeles.

Kenneth H. Antin received his M.A. in philosophy at the University of Wisconsin and is working there toward his Ph.D. While "hitting the books" he is a teaching assistant at Wisconsin.

Howard Batsford, Jr., is working in Garden City, N. Y., as a financial analyst with Doubleday & Co., Inc.

Paul H. Mayers of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company has been promoted to assistant secretary in the international division.

Lee E. Berk is vice-president of the Berklee School of Music in Boston. He's also vice-chairman of the National Association of Jazz Educators. Lee earned his LL.B. from Boston University in 1967.

1965

Robert G. Gregg wonders whether or not the Alumni Office is being subsidized by the FBI or CIA. "The bloodhound qualities exhibited by your organization would be admired by both groups," he writes. "For the past two years I've been teaching. Finding the job virtually impossible, I have decided to play a part in the reform of our educational process and have joined IBM for computer-assisted instruction."

Donald D. Pearson received his M.B.A. degree from Harvard Business School last June. He spent five months in Washington, D. C., as a trainee with the State Department for AID. Don expects to depart this month for a two-year assignment in Brazil. His father is John H. Pearson '29.

Richard M. Rieser, Jr., is a recent graduate of the VISTA training program at the University of Oklahoma Training Center in Norman. Dick and his wife, who was a member of the same class at the University of Oklahoma, plan to spend one year working with the Southwest Oklahoma Community Action Group, Inc., in Altus.

Anthony B. Ludovico reports that he was scheduled to enter the service Nov. 13 for a two-year stint. He received his LL.B.

Gerry heads surgical subsidiary

Skiing buffs can take to the slopes this winter without worrying about broken bones. Oh, they and other annual winter victims of snow, icy roads, and auto accidents may still fracture a fibula or wreck a radius but now at least they will greet spring unencumbered by casts embellished with friends' names and psychedelic flowers.

Today, many doctors are setting broken bones internally, a method that promotes earlier mobility than the traditional plaster cast and traction method. The original means of setting bones internally with compression is the ASIF (Association for the Study of Internal Fixation) system, distributed in the United States by Smith Kline & French Laboratories' subsidiary, Surel, maker of surgical sutures.

Surel's ASIF manager, James Gerry '64, explained that the system was designed and developed in 1958 by a group of surgeons, engineers, and metallurgists in ski-conscious Switzerland. SK&F has had an exclusive contract for U. S. distribution since 1965.

With the new system, the surgeon attaches a stainless steel plate to one part of the fractured bone with special

screws, and uses a compression device to bring the other fragment into perfect alignment with it. He then inserts more screws and removes the compression device.

"The ASIF system shortens the rehabilitation period and makes early and painless limb movement possible," Gerry says, "thus reducing muscle atrophy and joint stiffness. It also gives totally rigid fixation at the fracture site throughout the entire healing period and, by compressing the bone fragments tightly, minimizes the amount of new bone which must grow to bridge the fracture line."

These advantages sometimes are dramatically evident. In a recent article in the *Association of Operating Room Nurses Journal*, two orthopedists and an operating room nurse reported that they had used the system in setting fractures that had failed to heal after treatment with traditional methods. They also found the system useful in multiple injuries, such as legs which had been broken in a number of places, and in corrective surgery—as well as in the acute fractures common among skiers.



JAMES GERRY

With screws and plates, farewell to plaster casts

from the University of Connecticut School of Law last June and had been with Doherty and Greco, Hamden, Conn.

Dr. John C. Weed, Jr., is interning at University Hospital, Birmingham, Ala. He attended Tulane University Medical School.

Peter D. Laird, an investment analyst, is with the securities investment depart-

ment of New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

F. John Zarlengo (GS), a teacher at Cranston High School West the last six years, has been named to the post of consultant in innovative and demonstrative programs in the Rhode Island State Department of Education.

Michael G. Kimberly, a June graduate of Syracuse University Law School, is working in the counsel's office at the State University of New York.

Jonathan E. Davis is a student of Chinese at Taipei Language Institute, Taipei, Taiwan. His wife Jan (Westsmith P'65) is also a student there.

Roland R. Formidoni is a law clerk with the Superior Court of New Jersey, working with the law division in Mercer County.

1966

Robert R. Gaudreau received his M.B.A. from Columbia this fall and is working at the Industrial National Bank in Providence as a management trainee.

James L. Farmer (GS) has been appointed assistant professor of zoology at Brigham Young University.

Peter H. Hess (GS) is lecturing in philosophy at Victoria College in the University of Toronto.

R. Van Arsdell Whisnand, Jr., is an administrative assistant with Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Boston.

1967

Roger M. Firestone is working for his Ph.D. at New York University. "Found time this past summer to do some singing and dancing in 'Once Upon a Mattress' (15 performances from July through August) at St. Paul's Eastside Theater. In addition to studying mathematics this year I am also acting as director of the Washington Square Woodwind Quintet, a group I formed last spring of members of the Washington Square Orchestra of N.Y.U."

Rudy Hanzsek, Jr., is serving at Kagnew Station, Asmara, Ethiopia, as an Arabic linguist for the United States Army. "Pete Thorbahn '66 also is here in the same capacity," he says. "We played on the Company 'B' flag football team together, he as a fullback and I as a defensive end."

Peter Geureux became an admissions officer last fall at the Rhode Island School of Design. "Great to be back on College Hill," he says. Since leaving Brown Pete taught school for several months and then took basic training at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Peter E. Zimmerman has been graduated from a VISTA training program at the University of Oregon. He will spend one year working in Hanford, Calif., with the Kongs County Community Action Program.

M. Arthur Johnson is working in Rochester, N. Y., as a development engineer with Kodak.

Mark W. Lediard is associate producer of the CBS-TV series, "The Secret Storm."

Daniel John Hushon has been invited to join the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau in his second year at the Harvard Law School.

Philip A. Coates, who earned his Sc.M. in math from the University of Michigan last spring, is administrative assistant at Stiefel Labs, Oakhill, N. Y.

1968

David M. Bylerly is teaching English and French at the Fountain Valley School of Colorado Springs.

Marriages

1935—Carl W. F. Fernstrom and Mrs. Geraldine Coridesi Kenney of New London, Conn., Oct. 12. At home: 4 Maguy St., Quaker Hill, Conn.

1958—Kenneth M. Dillabough, Jr., and Judith N. Sauls, daughter of Mrs. Marjorie Y. Sauls of Erdenheim, Pa., and Col. Marcus F. Sauls, USA (ret.) of St. Louis, Nov. 2.

1961—Stephen L. Isaacs and Jo Ann Overton in Bangkok, Thailand, Sept. 30.

1961—Francis H. Monahan and Mary L. Seliger, daughter of Mr. R. Ralph Seliger of Wayne, N. J., Nov. 2. Dr. George Allgair '56 and Knowlton O'Reilly '61 were ushers.

1962—Lt.(j.g.) Paul J. Forrest, USNR, and Carla S. Wilkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilkins, Jr., of Seaford, Del., Oct. 26. At home: 2212 Delancey St., Philadelphia.

1962—Stephen H. Levine and Sandra Kotler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Kotler of Pawtucket, Oct. 6.

1963—Richard H. Morgan and Virginia L. Wilkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark D. Wilkins of Morrisville, Pa., Nov. 3.

1964—Capt. John R. Erickson, USMC, and Suzanne George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. George of Piscataway, N. J., Oct. 27.

1964—Steven H. Grindle and Marilee Serrill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas F. Serrill of Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 10. At home: A/C Cuerpo de Paz, San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic.

1964—David J. Kaiser and Mary J. Hollenbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Hollenbeck of Rumford, R. I., Nov. 23.

1965—James M. Brines and Constance A. Bidwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bidwell of Barnstable, Mass., Oct. 5.

1965—Dr. John C. Weed, Jr., and Patricia G. Darcy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Darcy of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., Dec. 27, 1967. At home: 3314 Cliff Rd., Apt. B, Birmingham, Ala.

1966—John M. Delehanty and Judith W. Prince, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon M. Prince of Westfield, N. J., Nov. 3. Hugh J. Delehanty '70 was best man.

1966—Harvey I. Forman and Marian Eisman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sylvan Eisman of Melrose Park, Pa., June 9. At home: 3924 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

1966—Lt. Robert S. MacNeill, Jr., USMCR, and Barbara Peterman P'68, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peterman of Livingston, N. J., Sept. 7. Stephen T. Veiner '66 was best man, and Mark C. McGarrity '66 and Phillip A. Alpert '65 were ushers.

1966—William Tomeny and Maureen Mulligan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mulligan of North Syracuse, N. Y., April 27. At home: 5562 Bear Rd., Apt. J-2, North Syracuse, N. Y.

1967—Carl S. Campbell and Paula J. Starnes, daughter of Lt. Col. Gilbert D. Starnes, USA (ret.) and Mrs. Starnes of Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 12. Donald Bes-

ser '67 was best man.

1967—SP/4 Rudy Hanzsek, Jr., and Jane E. Oberrender of Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 7. John D. Witmeyer '67 was an usher.

1967—Philip A. Helgersen and Carol L. Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Parker of Rumford, R. I., Sept. 21. Ralph Thompson '69 was an usher. The groom's father is Capt. Arthur A. Helgersen, USN, '41.

1967—Howard M. Miller, Jr., and Mary Ann Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ross of Chicago, Oct. 5.

1968—Philip S. Asbury and Karene A. Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Austin E. Freeman of Canbria Heights, N. Y., Nov. 9.

1968—Bernard R. Beckerlegge and Barbara F. Romano, daughter of Mrs. Anthony Romano of Fitchburg, Mass., and the late Mr. Romano, Nov. 23. Jonathan K. Smith '68 was best man, and David B. Sutter '69 and James R. Rassmussen '69 were ushers.

1968—Scott A. Guitarr and Gail A. Curcuro, daughter of Mrs. Philip B. Curcuro of Gloucester, Mass., and the late Mr. Curcuro, June 30. Michael F. Maznicki '68 was an usher. At home: 6 Dyer Ct., Danvers, Mass.

1968—James O. Rippe and Elizabeth A. McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald of Nesconset, N. Y., Sept. 7.

Births

1944—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Carpenter of Oconomowoc, Wis., their fifth child and second son, Jonathan Duncan, Sept. 4.

1946—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Burton of Houston, Tex., their eighth child and fifth son, Douglas, Oct. 3.

1949—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Bernstein of Cincinnati, their first child, a daughter, Emily Calla, Oct. 18.

1951—To Mr. and Mrs. Waldfried R. Werner of Yardley, Pa., their fifth child and fourth daughter, Anne Elizabeth, March 5. Mrs. Werner is the former Gloria Wright P'52.

1952—To Mr. and Mrs. Davies W. Bisset, Jr., of Pawtucket, their fourth child and third son, Robert William, Oct. 16.

1952—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Freund of San Francisco, their second child and second daughter, Ellen Virginia, July 10, 1967.

1952—To Dr. and Mrs. Richard M. Stockwell of Farmington, Conn., their fourth son, Philip Hansen, Aug. 3, 1967.

1952—To Dr. and Mrs. William T. Winsor of Trumbull, Conn., their second child and second daughter, Elizabeth Tillinghast, May 8.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Herzog of Forest Hills, N. Y., their first child, a son, Robert Ian, Oct. 9.

1956—To Dr. and Mrs. Jules A. Titelbaum of Scarsdale, N. Y., a son, Adam Keith, Oct. 26.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Karl F. Lauen-

stein of Montgomery, Ala., a daughter, Susan Elizabeth, Oct. 23.

1958—To Mr. and Mrs. George A. Benway, Jr., of Santuit, Mass., their second son, Christopher, Nov. 14.

1958—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Drake of Schenectady, N. Y., their third child and second daughter, Janet Elizabeth, Oct. 26.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Warren J. Kauffman of Ardmore, Pa., their first child, a son, Benjamin P., Oct. 22.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Seidman of Cleveland Hts., O., a son, Joshua Jacob, Oct. 26. Mrs. Seidman is the former Ruth L. Kertzer P'60.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter R. Vale of New York City, a son, Anthony Leland Pavlo, Oct. 25.

1960—Mr. and Mrs. John A. Reisert of Norristown, Pa., announce the adoption of a son, John Patrick, born Sept. 18. Mrs. Reisert is GS '61.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Abbot, Jr., of Sidney, N. Y., their second daughter, Kristine Helen, Oct. 26.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. Victor T. Belle-rue of Mantattan Beach, Calif., a son, Robert Victor, Sept. 8.

1961—To Mr. and Mrs. John R. McNair of Waterbury, Conn., their first child, a daughter, Lindsay Anne, Aug. 3. Mrs. McNair is the former Susan Wynn P'62.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. McMullen of Ann Arbor, Mich., their first child, a son, Theodore Lundstrom, Nov. 14.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Peiter of Ann Arbor, Mich., a son, Charles David, July 14. Mrs. Peiter is the former Sara C. Glock P'62.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson O. Clayton of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, their second child and second daughter, Constance Merrill, Oct. 9.

1963—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson of Gainesville, Fla., a son, David Norton, Feb. 2. Mrs. Nelson is the former Anne Milbouer P'64.

1964—To Mr. and Mrs. Arnold H. Selengut of Landing, N. J., their second child and second son, Jesse Nathaniel, Sept. 9. Paternal grandfather is Manuel Selengut '30.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. N. Burgess Record, Jr., of New Haven, their first child, a son, Daniel Burgess, Sept. 8.

In Memoriam

DWIGHT HUBBELL HALL '99, in Fairfield, Conn., Nov. 8. He was retired as vice-president of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Hydraulic Company with whom he had been associated since 1904, and a former president of the Mechanics and Farmers Savings Bank. After graduation, he was first employed by the construction department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad before joining the Hydraulic Company. In April, 1967, he was honored by the Lakeview Cemetery Association

whose out-going president he was that year, for his 35 years of service to the organization. He was a former chairman of the Fairfield Sewer Commission; past president of the Connecticut Water Works Association and a member of its legislative representation committee; former executive director and past committeeman of the Manufacturers' Association, and a former director of the Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. Phi Delta Theta. His widow is Lottie W. Hall, 743 Stratfield Rd., Fairfield.

DR. HARRY WORTHINGTON HASTINGS '04, in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22. He was a former chairman of the department of English at the former State College for Teachers in Albany and past president of the board of trustees of the Albany School for Practical Nursing. He received his A.M. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University in 1906 and 1916 respectively. After teaching at Simmons, Radcliffe, and Dartmouth colleges, he joined the State College for Teachers faculty in 1914, retiring as chairman of the English department in 1948. He also taught in the U.S. Army University of Shrivenham, England in 1945-46. He was for many years a member of the board of governors of St. Agnes School, Modern Language Association, National Association of Teachers of English, Association of University Professors, and past president of the Albany Torch Club. Two years ago he published an account of life in rural New England called *Chowder Without Tomato* (See April 1967 issue) and he was also the editor of several literary anthologies. Chi Phi. His cousin is Prof. William T. Hastings '03, and his son is Henry C. Hastings '44, Gary Public Library, 220 W. 5th Ave., Gary, Ind.

WILLIAM THOMAS PEARSON '06, in Venice, Fla., Nov. 25. He was an investment banker and co-founder and president of Pearson, Erhard & Co. of Boston. In 1951 he joined Whitesides, West & Winslow, investment bankers, as vice-president. In 1966 he joined the investment firm of Townsend, Dabney & Tyson in Boston. Later the name of the firm was changed to Dominick & Dominick, Inc. He was a former president and director of the Pittsburgh District Electric Co., vice-president and director of the Texas Southern Electric and Tennessee Eastern Electric Companies, and a trustee for the Roxbury Home for Aged Women and other estates. He also served as a trustee of the Brown University Fund Board. Delta Phi. Phi Beta Kappa. His widow is Bernice A. Pearson, Box 493, Casey Key, Nokomis, Fla.

DR. IRVING HILL BLAKE, A.M. '12, in Lincoln, Neb., May 6. A retired professor, he was associated with the University of Nebraska Zoology department for 30 years. He received his A.B. degree from Bates College in 1911 and a doctorate from the University of Illinois

in 1925. In addition to teaching comparative anatomy, histology and ecology, he also was department chairman from 1946 to 1953. He was an authority on ecology, the reaction of animals to their environment, and wrote many papers on this subject. A monograph or small book on *Rocky Mountain Ecology* by Dr. Blake will be published this year by the University of Nebraska Press. His widow is Abigail Blake, Americana Nursing Center, 4405 Normal Blvd., Lincoln.

CLARENCE NELSON WOOLLEY '12, in Pawtucket, Nov. 23. A prominent Pawtucket lawyer for many years, he was a partner in the firm of Woolley, Blais & Quinn. He received his LL.B. degree from Boston University Law School in 1908, but because he had not reached the age of 21 and could not be admitted to the bar, he attended Brown for one year. Later, when he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, he began the practice of law in Pawtucket. During World War I, he was chairman of the legal advisory board for Pawtucket. He was a former member of the Rhode Island Board of Bar Examiners, American Bar Association and American Jurisprudence Society, and a charter member of the Pawtucket Bar Association. He also served on executive and judiciary committees of the Rhode Island Bar Association. His widow is Mabel T. Woolley, 18 Belmont St., Pawtucket.

JOHN AUGUSTINE O'NEILL '22, in Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 26. A former city solicitor of Pawtucket for 26 years, he was one of that city's political leaders since the 1920s. He received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1926 and entered into the practice of law in Pawtucket. Throughout his career, he was a man who genuinely loved politics. As a top lieutenant and close friend of both the late Mayor Thomas P. McCoy and former Mayor Lawrence A. McCarthy '23, he participated in the government of his city for more than three decades. With McCarthy, he founded the city's Independent Party in 1946 after the Democrats denied McCarthy their endorsement for mayor, and he still was serving as its chairman at the time of his death. He was a member of the Rhode Island and Pawtucket Bar Associations, Phi Kappa. His widow is Eva L. O'Neill, 18 Blaisdell Ave., Pawtucket.

WARREN FAUNCE SANFORD '24, in Swansea, Mass., Nov. 13. A prominent businessman, he was president and treasurer of Building Materials, Inc., of Fall River and New Bedford. He also had been president and treasurer of the former Sanford Hardware and Newport Lumber Companies and treasurer of the former Sanford Men's Store. He was a member of the Home Builders Association of Southern New England, vice-president and member of the investment board, and trustee of the Fall River Five Cent Savings Bank. Phi Kappa Psi.

His widow is Helen M. Sanford, 187 Seaview Ave., Swansea.

JOSEPH ANTHONY BEEHAN '27, in New York City, Feb. 9, 1963. He was a partner in the corporate law firm of Beehan, Trask & Beehan, and received his LL.B. degree from Fordham Law School in 1930. His brothers are William E. Beehan '15 and T. Edward Beehan '27, and his daughter is Miss Frances M. Beehan, 17 West 82nd St., New York City.

GEORGE WILSON DOUGLASS '27, in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 5. He was an insurance adjuster for General Adjustment Bureau, Inc., New Bedford. He previously was employed by Charles Hudson, Inc., Fitchburg, Mass. Alpha Delta Phi.

DAVID McCOLL CAMERON '31, in Providence, Nov. 22. Until his retirement this year he was for more than 25 years a political reporter and editorial writer for the *Journal-Bulletin*. Before going to the *Journal-Bulletin* in 1942, he had been a reporter for the *Pawtucket Times* for nine years, the last three years as that newspaper's political writer. He was known to hundreds of persons in public life through many years of covering the general assembly, state departments and his writing on governmental problems. In connection with his newspaper activities, he assisted for some years in the conduct of the Model General Assembly, training high school students in simulated sessions of the real legislature. He was a former secretary and vice-president of the St. Andrew's Society of Rhode Island and a member of the social action committee of the Barrington Congregational Church. His widow is the former Edith M. Smith P'33, 5 Sachem Rd., Barrington, R. I.

VILBERT CHARLES CAPALDI '32, in Providence, Nov. 22. He was resident road engineer for the state division of roads and bridges. Prior to World War II, when he served with the U.S. Navy, he was employed for eight years at the Providence office of the U.S. Army Engineers. He was a member of the Professional Engineers of Rhode Island and the William Shields Post, American Legion. His sister is Miss Barbara L. Capaldi, 68 Grace Ave., Warwick, R. I.

MAURICE KENNETH LAUFER, A.M. '32, in Albuquerque, New Mex., Oct. 28. He was a physicist and staff member of the Sandia Corp., Sandia Base, Albuquerque. A graduate of Ripon College in 1930, at one time he was a physicist for the Grimes Mfg. Co., Urbana, O. His widow is Mildred O. Laufer, 4011 Hannett Ave., N.E., Albuquerque.

LEROY CORLIES THOMPSON '32, in High Point, N. C., Sept. 12, 1967. He was president of Hussong-Walker-Davis Co., Philadelphia. His widow, Elinore H. Thompson survives.



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