KNOWLTON

# Brown Alumni Monthly

March 1969

## The Medical Program:

Human understanding and professional skill

# Brown
## Alumni Monthly

March 1969, Vol. 69, No. 6

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To study the learning processes of children, Brown psychologists are working with large segments of the Rhode Island community through the Child Study Center. In pictures and words, this article tells what they are learning.

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Rhodes Scholar Ira C. Magaziner '69, through an exhaustive report written on curriculum reform, leads intense student interest in changing the environment of Brown. This is a report on what they hope to gain.

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When the Rhodes Scholarships were announced, everyone knew Ira Magaziner, but the question remained: "Who is the other student?" This article profiles Tom Bose '69, "the other student" with some ideas of his own.

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COVER: This is Professor Babette T. Stewart, who is setting up living cells in a phase contrast microscope for third-year medical students studying cell physiology and biophysics, one phase of Brown's medical program explained more fully in the article on Pages 8-16.

# Carrying the Mail

## The Quota Question

SIR: Your essay, "Black Students, A Moral Commitment," insistently claims that Brown is not starting any black quota. . . . You and many others may piously want to believe that Brown is not heading toward quotas and subtle double standards, but the official policy of the University clearly implies the contrary. . . .

If X accedes and pledges to bring in a certain percentage of Y, a percentage which is to reflect the percentage of Y in the total population of Z, what does that mean? It means that X agrees to a quota policy whether X deigns to admit it or not.

PHILIP BARAM '59
*Brookline, Mass.*

SIR: Those responsible for your January, 1969 cover should be fired. Brown has been free for over 200 years. . . . Why don't you all grow up? This problem is not new.

LARRY BOYCE '39
*Glyndon, Md.*

SIR: As a past publisher and continuing Brown man, may I commend you for the job you are doing. I receive seven similar publications and can speak with some authority.

EUGENE O'BRIEN '19
*Atlanta, Ga.*

SIR: It is a great pity that your back cover of the January issue contains no black faces.

KATHERINE PEASE CARELTON GS'22
*Jensen Beach, Fla.*

SIR: . . . All of the established educational institutions in the country owe an obligation to these students who, through no fault of their own, have been subjected to inferior primary and secondary schooling. Any policy which has as its goal the salvaging of as many such students as possible is, without question, a wise one.

The fact remains that no one knows just how many salvageable students there are. There is a limit to what can be done for an 18-year-old illiterate whose effective schooling ceased in the third grade. Inasmuch as a disgraceful number of the nation's black children have been so poorly schooled, both in the rural South and the urban North, at least for college purposes, it is mathematically absurd to guarantee at this time black representation in the colleges and universities identical with black representation in the general population. What should be a desirable long-term goal has somehow been transformed into an impossible present commitment.

Such a policy can have but one of two consequences at this time, each of which constitutes a fraud on the black students. The frantic scramble among schools to meet their black quotas will inevitably result in the admission of students who are incapable of meeting normal academic standards. Such students will either be dropped along the way, which is cruel, or will be pushed through, to be graduated into a competitive world with an engraved diploma and no education or training, which is criminal. . . .

A. MATTHEW ARONSON '49
*New York City*

SIR: The recent decision by Brown to commit itself to the recruitment, admission and support of black students, whose number per class will now equal the national percentage of blacks in the total American population, is one I sincerely applaud and heartily endorse. . . . It is late in coming, like so many things in white America, but now that it is done I urge the University to proceed with boldness and conviction.

Let no one intimidate you with the charge of quota-setting. Call it a moral commitment, or preferential treatment, or the balancing of long-standing inequities and injustices in our society. The label is not important. What is important is that what Brown has done emanates out of the best principles of the American experiment and the wisest traditions of higher education. Our shame is that it has taken us so long to do what is the only human and decent thing to do.

As an alumnus I have been waiting for Brown to act rather than react in these critical matters which confront colleges and universities today. It seems that in this instance you have done just that and I congratulate you for it.

THE REV. EDWARD L. LEE, JR. '56
*Temple University*

SIR: Brown's pretense at "moral commitment" as a rationalization of its moral cowardice in the face of some moral bullying is disgraceful. Nothing useful is likely to result from setting one group of students apart for special privileges and bribes as a mark of their inferior preparation and militancy. Rather, they should be encouraged to employ their Brown opportunity to achieve the full measure of their potential rather than to cheapen the B.A. degree earned at Brown to one given by the University out of a false sense of guilt. . . .

It matters not whether the contumacy is presented violently or merely with the threat thereof implied for the presenter to qualify as a bully. . . . For what Brown is doing now with its mischievous and misguided new policy is creating leadership in the Negro community which is convinced that kicking the cringing white "do-gooder" in the teeth is the way to ride a palanquin cheaply and without the agony of industry. . . . It remains true today what Tennyson implies, that things of value come from striving, seeking, finding, and not yielding. What is given away is relatively worthless.

DR. ROGER G. SMITH '53
*Portland, Ore.*

SIR: While it ill befits those not manning the educational barricades to criticize administrators under intense pressures for minor lapses of judgment, the institutionalization of racial discrimination goes to the essence of university life and . . . constitutes a breach of trust so significant that concerned alumni and other thoughtful members of the community have a duty to speak out against it. To review what has been written by champions of civil rights causes on the matter of admission of students to institutions of learning by racial ascription rather than achievement would be to insult administrators who surely are aware of what they are doing. The implications of a racist admissions policy are also all too clear for members of all other majority and minority racial, religious or ethnic groups not entitled to favorable treatment.

The necessary obverse of racial favoritism can only be the ugly sort of racial discrimination which men of high moral bearing have fought against throughout history. I hope Brown will reverse its latest policy so that it can continue to stand for principles of racial justice and equality, and in order that alumni and others interested in higher learning can maintain their support of Brown with clear conscience.

HARRIS T. SCHRANK '63
*New Haven, Conn.*

SIR: I want to congratulate you most enthusiastically for your article "Black Students at Brown." This was an extremely

(Continued on page 48)

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.

# Under the Elms of Brown

## *ROTC question finally surfaces as Ad Hoc committee recommends stripping away most of academic credit*

The problem had been kicking around for two years—longer than that, really—being shuffled from committee to committee, the object of a great deal of student and faculty rhetoric, and at least one incident last spring that managed to get blown to magnificent proportions.

Even when no one was talking about it, the problem caused its own anxieties because no one doubted that the issue would have to be faced and some solution found before the end of the current academic year.

Then last month the whole, broad issue of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, and how or whether it should be maintained on the Brown campus, finally surfaced.

The event that brought ROTC out into full view was a report of an intensive study given military training at Brown by an Ad Hoc committee appointed last fall by President Ray L. Heffner. Even then the mechanism seemed a bit cumbersome, especially to ROTC opponents. The Ad Hoc committee was to make its report to the important Curriculum Committee which, in turn, was to make its own recommendations to the faculty some time this month.

It is believed, though not with any certainty, that by April the question will reach the Brown Corporation, in which a final decision is vested. In the meantime, a continuing dialogue appears inevitable as the University decides what, if any, role it should play in the training and development of the nation's officer corps.

There was little doubt that whatever the Ad Hoc committee reported on the sensitive issue would have drawn blood from one side or another. The realization that the committee's thorough work drew criticism from both sides of the issue probably adds to the validity of the report.

It is crucial to understand the position from which the Ad Hoc committee worked. The charge given it by President Heffner last fall was ". . . to make concrete recommendations of ways of insuring the intellectual quality of the portions of the ROTC programs for which college credit is given."

Implicit in that charge from the Curriculum Committee, which President Heffner normally serves as chairman, was the basic assumption that ROTC programs would remain on the campus. The committee was careful to point out that while the validity of that assumption was discussed, it was not dealt with except where academic credit from ROTC courses was concerned.

What came out of the Ad Hoc committee was the basic general recommendation that both the University and the two ROTC organizations recognize their "joint responsibility for mutually developing and sustaining high quality ROTC programs which satisfy both the University and the ROTC organizations." More specifically, the committee recommended to its parent Curriculum Committee that:

George Henderson

A liberalizing environment?

- ROTC courses receive "nominal" (which, in a broad sense, means "no") credit with the exception of a Navy course in navigation.
- A standing committee of the faculty be appointed to oversee the ROTC programs.
- ROTC programs be designated "departments" under a Special Programs category in the University.
- Faculty status as "professors" only be given to the two military officers in charge of the Navy and Air Force programs (this point and the previous one would be necessary for the programs to be consistent with the current Congressional legislation or the contract with the armed services).
- Students presently enrolled in the ROTC programs be allowed to continue through to graduation under the terms of the contract in force at the time of their enrollment.
- The University seek new contracts with the Navy and the Air Force consistent with the recommendations in the report.
- University courses be developed as substitutes for ROTC courses wherever possible.

Working with the full cooperation of Capt. Robert Brent, professor of naval science, and Lt. Col. Robert G. Liotta, professor of aerospace studies, the Ad Hoc committee plunged into the consideration of ROTC course quality from a standpoint of content, instructor qualifications, and academic freedom in the classroom. They interviewed ROTC unit commanders, instructors in individual courses, and talked with ROTC students in closed meetings, and students and faculty members in open sessions.

And the committee added at least one disclaimer which, in view of student criticism of curriculum and university faculty members as a whole, is worth noting. Said the report:

"The committee felt uncomfortable singling out the Department of Military Science for criticism, as there may well be course offerings that merit examination in other departments. Perhaps future committees will be appointed to examine such courses."

It also added that concern for ROTC programs on college campuses was not new, that a conference on ROTC had been held at Dartmouth in 1958, and that one of those present was then Brown President Barnaby C. Keeney.

A final point intended to set the ground rules for the discussions was that the Ad Hoc committee chairman, Dean of the College F. Donald Eckelmann, told the committee of one administrator, three faculty members and three students that anyone who had irrevocably settled in his own mind the question of ROTC should disqualify himself from service on the Ad Hoc committee. No members withdrew, which bordered on becoming a moot point since at least one committee member, David I. Kertzer '69, had spoken out against ROTC during the two years the question has been under discussion. A minority report by Kertzer accompanying the Ad Hoc report reflected the fact that Kertzer had not changed his mind after the long hours of committee sessions.

In the discussions the Ad Hoc committee reviewed the syllabi and goals of the courses, considered the professional experience and academic credentials of ROTC instructors, and discussed the relationship between the ROTC student and the military services with special regard to the preservation of the University's coveted environment of academic freedom.

One definite pattern developed: If ROTC is to continue at Brown, it must do so under totally different conditions than now exist. The implications were unmistakable that while the University and the military services must produce a program that is mutually beneficial, it falls within the province of the University to serve as a watch-

dog over the programs and to continually recommend ways by which the programs may be strengthened.

Recognizing that the standards against which any course is judged need to be explicitly stated, the Ad Hoc committee relied heavily on general goals set by the Curriculum Committee and the Graduate Council. It said that fundamental differences developed between the ROTC staffs and the Ad Hoc committee on the purposes and goals toward which University courses should be aimed. Said the committee:

"The goal of the Air Force courses (which comprise a two-year ROTC program) is to prepare the student for service as a junior officer. The Navy (with both a four-year and a two-year program) aims at a somewhat broader goal, that of providing education and training useful to a career officer who will be assigned responsibilities in a variety of areas.

"Neither goal, however, is normally used for judging the adequacy of a University course," said the Ad Hoc committee. "Disagreement about the fundamental goals of a course will usually lead to disagreement about the quality of an individual course. The ideal situation would be one in which ROTC courses satisfy both the requirements for academic credit in the University and the training needs of future officers. If this ideal cannot be achieved, the University requirements for academic credit must be met if credit is to be given."

One by one, the Ad Hoc committee made these general assessments of the courses:

- Almost all ROTC courses attempt to provide a survey of a large number of topics when far fewer topics would be more satisfactory.
- All but one course must be taught at the level of the student with the fewest relevant prerequisites.
- ROTC courses provide primarily training for prospective military officers and thus have difficulty meeting course content standards as stated.
- Technical material, including managerial economics, cannot be adequately taught on the descriptive level.
- While there is a method of analysis appropriate to history and political science courses, the ROTC courses in these areas treat the material as a collection of facts selected to provide background for an officer.

The Ad Hoc committee reflected that these conclusions can be modified as new ROTC course structures evolve, and the Navy is already near conclusion in a total revision of its ROTC offerings. But, added the committee:

"Improvement is especially likely if suitable University courses become available and are used in lieu of ROTC courses. Such substitution will begin to occur as the proposed new Navy program comes into existence."

In the area of personnel, the Ad Hoc committee took cognizance of the attempts of the military services to place highly competent officers in ROTC assignments, but added that it is not likely that the present plan of choosing instructors will produce professors or instructors who are as qualified to teach a regular University course as those in other departments. The problem, it said, lies in the system of selection, short tours of duty, and the secondary importance of teaching and scholarship in the overall career pattern of an officer.

In the area of academic freedom, the committee expressed deep concern for the "potential" danger of overt violation rather than any evidence inherent in the present ROTC programs. Students and instructors alike may feel it in their best interest to withhold opinions and an open expression of ideas which appear to be in conflict with the subject matter presented.

"The present satisfactory state of Brown ROTC courses with regard to academic freedom is largely due to the personal efforts of the two unit commanders. Future ROTC personnel may not consider this matter of prime importance. Many of the potential difficulties will be ameliorated if regular University courses are substituted for ROTC-taught courses."

In concluding its report, the Ad Hoc committee said the University should not restrict itself simply to approving or rejecting programs submitted by the ROTC units but should actively participate in the development of the ROTC programs and in their supervision.

"The University should recognize its responsibility in this area by developing and supporting satisfactory ROTC substitute courses."

And it was exactly that thinking, and the phrases "actively participate" and "recognize its responsibility" that brought out the sounds of opposition. Fully anticipating that the report would meet with a undetermined amount of opposition from some students and faculty, the University indicated it had learned something from its experience in December when its black students walked off the campus to dramatize demands centering on the enrollment of more Negroes at Brown. Then, virtually no information was available, and, in fact, little was known of the seriousness of the disagreement between black students and the University. Such was not the case in the ROTC question.

When the Ad Hoc committee completed its report, it released it *in toto* and made certain that portions of it did not leak out until the report was completed. More than 24 hours before the report was to be formally submitted to the Curriculum Committee, copies were to be found in Faunce House and additional copies were sent to the student newspapers, the Cammarian Club, the Providence newspapers, and several national newspapers.

Furthermore, President Heffner decided to open the meeting of the Curriculum Committee to the University community. He added the stipulation that students and others could attend the meeting but could not participate. Then, when the meeting began in the Corporation Room jammed to capacity mostly with students, the President told the audience that while it could not participate in the deliberations of the committee, members would remain after adjournment to answer questions.

The meeting opened and closed without incident and without violation of the ground rules. Committee members stated their positions, and none of them were surprising. David Kertzer's minority report and one by another student member, Otto G. Stoll '69, had been circulated in advance along with the main Ad Hoc report. They reflected the views of a large number of students who felt that the committee's work was inhibited by the narrow range of its charge. The question, Kertzer said, was not how and under what conditions ROTC should be fostered on the Brown campus, but whether the military establishment has any right at all at the University.

Attacking the assumption that the University has any responsibility to the military establishment, Kertzer said student pressures against ROTC were not con-

Michael Boyer '68

An SDS question: when do we get to the larger issue?

cerned with the intellectual rigor. Said he:

"The most persistent characteristic running through the Ad Hoc Committee proposals is the fact that their justification is bound to the assumption that compromise with the normal procedures of the University is warranted if needed to keep ROTC on the campus. Many of the recommendations of the committee are made because of military requirements, although they run counter to customary University academic safeguards."

Kertzer leveled his most serious opposition to the establishment of a faculty committee to oversee military training programs on campus.

"In certain respects," he said, "I feel the implementation of this recommendation would represent a greater threat to the University than that inherent in the present ROTC structure. While it is recognized that the courses offered by the present departments of military sciences do not belong in the University curriculum, at least the influence of the military is localized to a department which lies essentially outside of the University community.

"The establishment of a faculty committee, to be composed in part by military officers . . . brings the military into the mainstream of the University. The very idea that the faculty of Brown University has a 'responsibility' to devise military programs on campus must be seriously challenged."

Kertzer said that the thought that Brown academic departments must make a commitment to the military program has "pernicious implications" for the autonomy and integrity of the faculty. Kertzer said he and many students believe the University curriculum must be totally independent of the wants and needs of the military, that if the University is to be a bastion of academic freedom and critical thinking it cannot properly sponsor activities which inherently preclude these. Finally, the inevitable point:

"Members of the University community must recognize that they are not neutral parties to the war in Vietnam, but through the institution that they support and control, they are providing material support to the U.S. war against the Vietnamese people. . . . If the academic community wishes to condemn the present course of action on the U.S. military, it must order the military to leave the campus."

Kertzer did not sign the Ad Hoc report, but Student Otto Stoll did, at the same time issuing his own minority report that deplored the fact that the committee could not consider the larger question of the relationship between Brown and the ROTC units.

When President Heffner adjourned the meeting of the committee, some student discussion began from the floor. One student, before the meeting began, announced there would be a rally that night sponsored by the newly formed chapter of Students for a Democratic Society. The SDS group had disbanded and then reappeared with a small core of students last month. Now the SDS spokesman wanted to know if the committee was going to look at the large issue of whether Brown should be affiliated with the military in any way.

Though the question was not specifically answered there, it was intimated and later confirmed that the Curriculum Committee would take a good look at the larger issue. One piece of supporting data, said a Curriculum Committee member later, would be the Ad Hoc report. But the Curriculum Committee would not be restricted to that.

"Why did the committee try to accommodate the military?" asked Stefan Ostrach '69, who headed the education committee for the Campus Action Council, now defunct, when it replaced SDS the first time around.

Answer:

"I'm not at all sure that what this committee has done will accommodate the military." The respondent was committee member Lyman G. Kirkpatrick, professor of political science and former executive director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

That brought French professor Edward J. Ahearn to his feet for a question-statement, with emphasis on the latter. He called the report unfair, said it was full of sophistry, and commented on the report's jargon about "credits that are not credits, and departments that are not departments." He, too, wanted to know why the larger question had not been asked. President Heffner gave the answer, which spoke generally to his belief that a liberally trained military establishment did, indeed, have some value.

And that was the end of it, at least for the moment. Col. Liotta came out with his own position paper, carefully documented and generally speaking to the belief that the Air Force already does conform to the standards as set by the Ad Hoc committee. Said he:

"I have had full authority to rearrange, introduce, and eliminate any portion of the curriculum that was not satisfactory or was not commensurate with the academic level of Brown University . . . I feel that the full range of flexibility was not explored."

Col. Liotta said he believed that the standards could be raised to satisfy the University. But he, too, spoke to the bigger question.

"The ROTC has been under continuing attack by those in the academic community who question the values of this nation. The ROTC is a convenient and tangible representation of the 'establishment' on the campus. There is no doubt in my mind that removing credit from ROTC is only the first phase in removing the military from the campus entirely.

"I believe it is essential that all of the values of this nation be reflected in the military, including the voice of dissent. The first step toward removing the military from the main stream of American life is to remove it from the direct influence of our great liberal universities."

Col. Liotta's message was clear, and a week later while appearing on a Providence radio talk-back show, he was asked by a listener if removal of the military from the campuses was not the first step of subversion by an enemy. Replied Liotta:

"I communicate with a lot of people at Brown including those who are opposed to ROTC. I am convinced the people who oppose it at Brown are dedicated idealists. I do not think there is anything subversive about them."

As the ROTC question headed into the home stretch, some strong positions were crystallizing. There was, on one hand, the confidence on the part of some students that the faculty would vote down the Ad Hoc report and consider the larger issue of asking the military to leave the campus completely. And yet, for the first time this year, sentiment on the other side of a major question was forming. Some 900 students signed a petition asking the Curriculum Committee to retain ROTC.

It is probably an oversimplification to categorize it this way, but there seemed to be at least four important factions, two for and two against ROTC.

Of the pro-ROTC groups, one was for its continuation for an assortment of reasons vaguely related to the long association between Brown and the military, the belief in a strong national military program, and, unfortunately, a sense of supporting ROTC because they know some others—in this case, students—are against it.

A more meaningful pro-ROTC position is one that accepts the idea that the University does have a responsibility to the nation and to the officer corps to produce liberally trained military personnel. For them, the thought that all of the nation's officers might come from professional military schools—they call this a "mercenary army"—is particularly offensive. Additionally, said Professor Kirkpatrick:

"What will happen then is that ROTC programs will end up in colleges and universities not as well qualified as Brown. I believe in a military program with a strong civilian influence, and our college ROTC programs are one way of doing that."

On the other side, there is an obvious and vocal group which, generally for reasons of opposition to the Vietnam war, is against ROTC and any other relationship between the University and the military-industrial establishment.

But on this side, too, is a more thoughtful group that considers, at least momentarily, that an unpopular war is not sufficient reason to move the military establishment off the campus. Their questions are sincere and penetrating. They want to know what place the military has in a modern university. There is, to them, a serious question of standards, the granting of college credit on a basis other than that recognized by the University in its overall academic programs, and the sacrifice of University autonomy to any outside agency. For them, it is as David P. Leonard '44, associate professor of history at the University of South Florida, said in a letter

to this magazine in October:

"Let us ask: What place does ROTC have on the campus of a serious, private university? As a World War II measure it may have been legitimate. But I find it hard to understand why Brown continued it in peacetime. I do not see that military training has any place in free and higher education, and especially in an institution which claims to be private."

There were some ironies on both sides of the question, too. Students, on other questions of University policy, have been quick to urge Brown not to follow the lead of other Ivy League schools and to move on its own instead. Now some of them point to Yale, Dartmouth, and Harvard, whose faculties have already voted to strip ROTC of most or all of its academic credit.

News media reporting the reaction of the military also appeared a bit puzzling. The *Chronicle on Higher Education* headlined an article: "Colleges Move To Cut Credit For ROTC Worry Military." The next day, an AP story was headlined in many daily newspapers: "Military Not Worried About ROTC Question."

Then there was Louisiana Congressman F. Edward Hebert, a high-ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee, who accused the faculties of Yale, Dartmouth, and Harvard of intellectual dishonesty and evasion. Thundered he:

"How would (they) fare in a world which was allowed to fall under the sway of communism?" Then he said he would ask the Defense Department to withdraw ROTC from any school that refused to give it academic credit.

Which, it appeared, is precisely what those chronically opposed to the military would like Congressman Hebert to do.

## *Training the unemployed*

A project to help train the unemployed and underemployed so that they can obtain jobs as computer programmers has been undertaken by the University.

The course of instruction, which primarily serves the Negro community, is being coordinated by Brown with the assistance of the Providence Office of Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) and Progress for Providence. The State Department of Employment Security also is involved, helping to find jobs for those who successfully complete the course.

There is no charge for the course, which is open to all ages and all educational backgrounds. The project is being financed under a $7,000 Title One federal grant, along with matching funds from Brown. IBM has contributed textbooks, instructional time, and the use of a small computer at its Providence office.

The course is being taught by Dr. Anatole M. Shapiro, a member of Brown's Physics Department. He is assisted by Judith Fitzhugh and Thelma Austin, Pembroke seniors and members of the Afro-American Society at Brown.

"No formal education is required," says Dr. Shapiro. "However, many of our students have a high school degree or its equivalency. What is required is that they have a quickness at figures and good intelligence."

Michael Boyer '68

THELMA AUSTIN (right)
Incentive for more schooling

The course is designed to give those enrolled a basic knowledge of computers so that they might obtain employment in the rapidly growing computer industry. Business computing today is used extensively for banks, inventory controls, and manufacturing.

A basic course in algebra is given to the students at the OIC office before they start the program at Brown. Professor Shapiro has them employ a desk-top computer for instructional purposes and shows them how to use Brown's big IBM 360 computer and its time-sharing terminals.

"They have to learn, basically, how to give the instructions to make the machines do the things they want them to do," Dr. Shapiro stated. "I know of no other college in the country that is conducting a program quite like this, although a number of government laboratories are involved."

Some two dozen enrollees are in this semester's course. Eight persons were graduated Feb. 5 from the first six-month program started last summer. Three were placed in jobs the very next day.

"These are eager students," Professor Shapiro says. "They know that this is an excellent opportunity and they have responded admirably. I'm very pleased with them."

Errol Hunt, job development specialist with OIC, sees a double benefit from the program as far as his students are concerned. "Brown's program not only helps train these people for jobs, but by bringing them to the campus it can help provide some of them with the incentive to resume their schooling."

Hunt said his organization has formed a working rapport with industry and there are commitments from industry to place the students in jobs when they complete their course.

Looking to the future, the OIC hopes that Brown will see fit to conduct similar programs of this general type in other fields. The training of lab technicians, for example, might be feasible, using some of the University's resources in this area.

"We can't thank Brown University enough for its cooperation," says Hunt. "The University can't help but gain a great deal of good will in the community from programs of this sort."

## *The price: Going up*

Students will be paying more for their room and board at Brown in the 1969-70 academic year as the result of a recent de-

Annette Gregoire

THE DISAPPEARING ELM
In front of Sayles Hall, loss of another old Landmark

cision by the Corporation. An increase of $120 has been approved, hiking the rate from $1,080 to $1,200 a year.

Maid and linen services also will be discontinued, as part of the package program recommended to the Corporation by Business Manager John Price '43. If these services had not been eliminated, the University would have been forced to raise room and board by $160 rather than $120.

According to Price, the increase will eliminate a $32,000 deficit in University operating costs and, at the same time, finance higher expenses. The last rate increase from $970 to $1,080 was in September, 1967. At that time, Price hoped that the additional income would reduce operating cost deficits, but he found that last year's inflation kept the budget in the red.

"If the present pace of inflation continues," he said, "I don't think it will be realistic to assume we can hold room and board costs down. Brown is not immune to inflation. Everyone is feeling it today. Dollars just don't go as far as they used to. Check your grocery bill if you want proof of that."

Undergraduates also will be paying $150 more in tuition costs next fall, as the second phase of a back-to-back increase announced last year goes into effect. Brown's tuition in September will be $2,300.

Price termed the elimination of maid and linen service as a "trend." There was no resentment on the part of the students to this move, he added. The Corporation felt that students would rather subscribe to a private linen service than pay the extra $40.

The increase in room and board will not affect students on scholarship, Price stated. All of those students who maintain an acceptable scholarship average will be given extra money to meet their costs.

## *Fund honors top workers*

R. Harper Brown '45, senior vice-president of Container Corporation of America, and George T. Metcalf '13, won the two achievement bowls awarded by the Brown University Fund for outstanding accomplishment during the 1968 campaign.

The awards were presented during the Advisory Council week-end in February. Joel Davis '56, national chairman of the fund last year, made the presentations. He also walked off with one of the major awards, achievement among the younger classes.

Harper Brown, regional chairman in District 5, was judged to have done the best job among the eight men working throughout the country in this capacity. Tom Hoagland '63, regional vice-chairman for the Greater Midwest Area, accepted for Brown.

Metcalf is a previous winner in the competition for the achievement bowl among head class agents. Davis, in his remarks, took notice of Metcalf's loyal service to the fund over the years. The Class of 1913 had a participation percentage of 94.8 last year.

Several special awards were presented at the February meeting. Judge Thomas J. Paolino '28 was honored for improving the participation in his class more than 20 points and for bringing in a number of exceptionally large gifts. Total giving for '28 last year was $35,000.

Another special award winner was Kingsley Meyer, head class agent for the Class of '43. The 25th Anniversary Class Gift of almost a quarter of a million dollars broke all records. The percentage participating was 69.2. Accepting for King was Jay Fidler '43, who, among other things, was class gift chairman.

The various group winners and their percentages was as follows: 1962 to 1967, Matthew F. Medeiros '67 (58.2); 1956 to 1961, Davis. 1950 to 1955, Ralph Crosby '52 (44.4); 1944 to 1949, Robert G. Huckins '49 (38.1); 1938 to 1943, Meyer.

Also, 1932 to 1937, Raymond H. Chase '34 (49.7); 1926 to 1931, Paolino; 1920 to 1924, M. Randolph Flather '24 (80.3); 1914 to 1919, Edgar J. Staff '15 (75.0); 1908 to 1913, Metcalf. Veterans Groups, Dr. Harold G. Calder '02 (100).

## *Applications set new record*

Brown is a leader among Ivy League institutions experiencing a rise in the number of applications for next fall's incoming class of freshmen.

The Admission Office reported that more than 6,200 applications have been received for approximately 800 openings in the freshman class. The figure sets an all-time record and is 1,000 higher than the 5,200 applications which set a record last year at this time.

At the same time, the Admission Office said that applications from more than 600 black students have been received and are being reviewed. This figure compares to 150 applications from Negroes last year.

Admission Director Charles H. Doebler, IV, '48 says the overall increase in applications is attributable to a number of factors. The increase reflects rises in the number of applications at several Ivy League schools. Secondly, intensive recruiting efforts to increase the number of black students attending Brown beginning next year also helps raise the overall total of applications.

"We believe that our new and attractive catalog has helped, and certainly the total reflects the increasing assistance of alumni in recruiting efforts."

Following a walkout of Brown and Pembroke Negro students in December, the University agreed to intensify its efforts to enroll more black freshmen next year at both colleges. There currently are 52 Negro students at Brown and 31 at Pembroke.

Richard A. Nurse '61, the admission officer specially involved in the recruiting of black students, said he expects the University to enroll between 95 and 100. Last year Brown accepted 56 and 22 black students actually enrolled in the freshman class.

"Some of the Negro students we accept will go into a Transitional Year Program through which they may become more fully prepared by the fall of 1970. They will not be full students in the normal sense of the word."

Nurse said various methods have been used by the University to seek a larger number of applications from black students. Mass mailings have gone mostly to students in the East, South, and certain parts of the Midwest. The recipients of these mailings are generally students who received "commendation" or better in the National Achievement Scholarship Program, which is an offshoot of the National Merit Scholarship Program. Nurse also has spoken at many largely black high schools.

"We have received a great deal of help from alumni," says Nurse. "The Westchester Brown Club held a special commitment night in New Rochelle, N. Y. and attracted 100 prospects there.

"In Washington, D. C., the Brown Club, through the efforts of Tony Gould '64 and others, wrote to all black students who were semi-finalists or better in the National Merit Scholarship examination. They heard from 30, and 20 applied."

Nurse said his efforts have been directed to attracting as large a pool of applications as possible in order to insure the selection of qualified freshmen.

"We could take a very highly qualified group of black freshmen," said Nurse, "if we accepted all or most of the Negroes coming out of prep schools. But I feel this would defeat the purpose and that we should have some black students from the ghetto areas as well. We are looking for reasonable board scores and class ranking in the 85th percentile or better."

For a still undetermined number of black students, transitional programs are being set up for summer and for the 1969-70 academic year. Nurse says this is a matter of assessing the student's overall potential.

"For example, take the case of a Negro student with board scores in the low 600s who does not have a high class ranking. We could consider him solely on a basis of his board scores, but his class ranking is too low for Brown to accept him. We believe he has good academic potential based on various data we have on him. The Transitional Year Program will enable us to place him in courses to strengthen him with the hope that he will be acceptable next fall. If he is not, we will try to place him in another college."

Nurse said that while competition for qualified black students is intense, the Admission Office has been helped by alumni who are helping identify strong candidates and persuading them to apply.

"We know that not all of the ones we accept will come, but the work of alumni in many areas helps increase the pool. Right now, I am reasonably certain—though I know problems will exist—that we can attract the kind of Negro student whose attrition won't be much greater, if

any, than what we would expect of any other student."

While Brown showed an increase in the number of applications for next fall, the *New York Times* reported recently that at troubled Columbia College, freshman applications were down. Columbia Admission Director John Wellington was quoted by the *Times* as saying that he believed the decline from 3,800 to 3,000 applications is directly attributable to last spring's riots on that campus.

"You can anticipate that people are going to react to something like this," Wellington told the *Times*. Columbia College last year accepted 1,150 applications and enrolled 700.

The *Times* said that while Columbia was down, Harvard and Yale both showed increases. Harvard applications were up 900 to a total of 8,500 for a freshman class of 1,200. At Yale, the *Times* said an increase of 500 applications brings the total to 6,700 candidates for 1,025 places in the freshman class. Princeton received 5,500 applications—about the same as last year—for 850 places, and Cornell has an increase of some 400 applications for its College of Arts and Sciences for a total of 7,300 applications.

At Dartmouth, completed applications are 4,600, up about 100, for 800 openings. Pennsylvania reports 8,000 applications for 1,700 openings, both about the same as last year.

## *For war, one is enough*

For peace, two are needed. For war, one is enough.

So goes the old Middle Eastern saying, and in a round of speeches and press conferences here last month, Israel's ambassador to the U.S., Lt. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, left little doubt that he considered the one party sufficient to renew the Middle East war is the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Rabin told University students and a standing-room-only audience at Sayles Hall that he does not believe a big war is imminent in the Middle East. But he sees no end to dangerous tensions between the Arabs and the Israelis, and he is not optimistic that peace is somewhere on the horizon.

The Russians, he said, can profit most from tension short of war, and he believes the Arabs lack sufficient confidence in themselves to start one on their own. Bolstered by Soviet encouragement and supplies, the Arab nations are led to believe they can get back what they lost in the 1967 "Six-Day War" without instigating all-out hostilities. He made it clear his country has no intention of giving back the Middle East real estate taken from the Arabs for any reason short of a lasting peace.

"The only peace which will be a lasting one," he told reporters at a press conference, "is one between the two parties who are at war. Any other settlement is exactly that—a settlement—and will never achieve peace. . . . The peace which must be negotiated between our country and

Robert Reichley

AMBASSADOR RABIN
'What is the price of one life?'

the Arab nations must include three ingredients to meet my definition of peace: recognition of Israel and all of the Arab countries of the Middle East, reconciliation of the right of a country to exist, and open boundaries in the sense that there is an exchange of views to allow people of both sides to talk to each other."

In a deliberately low-key, articulate address, Ambassador Rabin said Israel is capable of resisting, on its own, and the Arab nations after 27 years of tension and seven wars are aware of that.

"Our people know how to fight, and they know what they are fighting for. The Soviets know we will fight. We don't need anyone to fight for us; we don't even need 'advisers.' I believe the Arabs will never be in a position to destroy Israel so long as we have the means to fight."

Ambassador Rabin called upon the big powers to play a smaller role in the Middle East, but he made it clear he does not think Russia will leave what the Soviets consider an important sphere of influence.

"The Middle East is a bridge between Asia, Europe, and Africa. The nation with full control there can have a freedom of operation in all directions.

"The Middle East," he continued, "holds two-thirds of the known oil reserves, and the economies of Europe and Japan depend upon the flow of oil from there. If the Soviets gain control in the Middle East, I do not believe they would stop the flow of oil. But think of the psychological influence on Europe and Japan if the Soviets gain control of the Middle East.

"Finally, Winston Churchill called the Middle East the 'soft underbelly' of Europe. The most important sphere of influence still is Europe. In the struggle of the two super powers, Russia would have a tremendous advantage if she controlled the Middle East."

Rabin, a veteran of 27 years with the military forces there, was asked by reporters and by a Lebanese student to explain how his country could justify Israel's devastating attack on Lebanon's Beirut Airport. The ambassador backgrounded his answer by referring to the earlier hijacking of an El Al airliner by the Palestine Liberation Front.

"We didn't react. We waited, because we knew this was a reversible act. Nothing happened. Then the same group committed a second act. The El Al plane that was attacked in the airport at Athens had been there for 45 minutes before the Liberation Front attacked it. They waited until the plane was loaded, and the object was to kill as many as possible.

"There were 200 bullet holes in the plane and it was fire-bombed while it was loaded with several tons of fuel. By sheer luck and the good work of the fire squad at Athens, the plane didn't blow up. Only one man was killed, but what is the price of a human life? We destroyed only airplanes."

Ambassador Rabin said that because Israel is surrounded by Arab countries, its access to the world is by air and sea.

"We could not tolerate their freedom of action in an area which is our lifeline. We told them so by our act. We did not try to spread the war outside the Middle East, and since the attack on the Beirut airport, the following six weeks found a reduction in guerrilla warfare."

Responding to the Lebanese student who said her government could not be held responsible for the actions of the Liberation Front, Ambassador Rabin said Israel deals with governments, not people.

"We expect them to deal with private organizations operating in their territory. We have good intelligence there and we know what they are doing. When an Arab wants to stop this, I believe it can be stopped."

The Middle East, he concluded, will never be peaceful until the Arab nations abandon their three "No's—no peace, no recognition, no negotiations."

## *Co-ed housing project planned*

The University is considering a pilot project in co-educational housing next fall depending upon the development of a sound and reasonable plan currently under study.

F. Donald Eckelmann, dean of the College, said that the plan must be acceptable to the deans of Brown and Pembroke, their respective housing committees, and the upper level of administration of the University.

The intent of the pilot project is to develop a living arrangement in which both men and women students would share common lounge and dining facilities. Said Eckelmann:

"The interest in the pilot project stems from the desire for a more normal meeting between men and women on an informal relationship. It is a matter of having men and women meet in situations that are not

(Continued on page 49)

Doctor-student relationship is intimate as Henry T. Randall, M.D., professor of bio-medical science at Brown and director of surgical research at Rhode Island Hospital, joins Dr. Joseph A. Chazan (top) in discussions of hospital procedure with six-year Brown medical students Stephen F. Sullivan and William C. Sternfeld. Opposite page, Dr. Thomas Gaffey, a research fellow, calibrates a spectrophotometer to measure the absorption of light by living systems.

Brown's medical program:

# Seeking for the physician new levels of understanding / professional skill

Turn Page

*photographs by John Swanberg*

# Hospital rounds deepen the experience

In 1963, Brown inaugurated a new type of program of medical education to combine undergraduate and graduate medical teaching as one continuum utilizing the entire University faculty together with community hospital staffs and Rhode Island's private physicians. One of the basic goals of this program was to extend and improve community health care while providing a six-year education in medical science leading to a master's degree.

A subsequent stage will include the further development of a postgraduate education program involving the community's physicians on a continuing basis.

Brown's department of biology was the natural nucleus for a modern medical faculty capable of turning out broadly educated physicians with superior technical skills and a solid experience in the practice of contemporary community medicine. The faculty had been conducting advanced work in cytology, developmental biology and genetics, and had established a national reputation for the quality of their biological investigations.

Moreover, Brown had a University-wide interdisciplinary division system free of the rigidity of the traditional separate schools or institutes. Divisions offer a way of keeping specialized training within the composite learning field of the University. Besides keeping the student's outlook broad, this system tends to remove superficiality from multidisciplinary studies—both ideal conditions for the training of modern physicians.

Clinical faculty are drawn from existing hospital staffs and private practitioners of Rhode Island, with appointments to directorial positions of professional academic medical scientists made jointly by the University and its affiliated hospitals. Teaching facilities consist of the laboratories and classrooms of the University and

**Staffs of** the *Brown Alumni Monthly* and *Medical Opinion & Review* cooperated in the simultaneous publication of this article in their March issues. This is reprinted from *Medical Opinion & Review* with permission. Copyright 1969.

**An 80-year-old** South Providence woman is among the hospital patients Brown medical students met during their rounds with doctors. Opposite page, students listen as various aspects of the physical examination are explained.

**With completion** of the new Bio-Medical Center this year, Brown's six-year program will have a new impetus through the availability of the latest laboratory, research, and classroom facilities. The building is expected to be dedicated sometime early next fall.

the equipment, wards, and clinical populations of local hospitals themselves, which draw their patients from a predominantly urban community of 1.5 million residents.

Enrollees in the medical program at Brown are intensively schooled in all the sciences. The emphasis on advanced technology—including, especially, computer technology—and the fact that medical students share classes with students for whom these sciences are major fields of concentration, make course work exceptionally demanding but also especially stimulating and productive.

To create a better understanding of the doctor-patient relationship, students are required to devote a full quarter of their academic time, throughout the six-year course, to studies in social or behavioral sciences or the humanities. Each student's formal studies must have a relation and sequence calculated to develop a practitioner sensitized to the demands of the "new medicine."

Students are exposed to patients from their freshman year. For example, one of their initial courses, Introduction to Human Biology, includes a laboratory seminar one day per week, which is conducted in the hospital, in which students are oriented to the nature of the life-science experiment. This "freshman biology" course is given by senior basic and clinical science faculty; the effects of this novel juxtaposition of instructors and subject matter have been electric for both students and teachers.

Throughout the six-year program, students are involved in interdisciplinary studies that integrate scientific exploration with clinical casework. This serves as practical reinforcement of the effort to encourage students to think creatively in a combined clinical-investigative vein. For example, a fifth-year course is given in Integrated Medical Science. The syllabus of this course is not fixed. Instead, its focus of integration—*e.g.*, neural science—is set at the time by professor and students, on the basis of special problems presented at the hospitals, or may even include a biomedical problem of particular temporal interest in the broader scene of medicine.

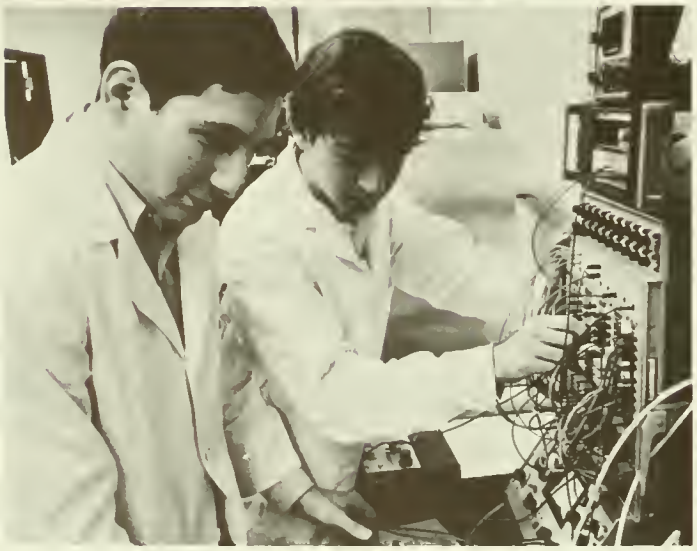
During the sixth year, each student is assigned to work at a hospital under the tutelage of a medical-science professor (*i.e.*, a University clinical chief) and a clinical instructor (*i.e.*, a physician in private practice). This exposure significantly deepens the student's experience with the basic procedures of practice—patient care, history taking, etc.—and, though limited in intensity, is equivalent to the clinical clerkship.

Evaluations of those who are now completing the six-year master's program, in terms of the level of their comprehension, skills, clinical acumen, and maturity in human relations, show that the students have attained exceptionally high scores. This has been confirmed by admissions committees at the medical schools in which the program's first graduates have been accepted. Indeed, students who have completed Brown's present six-year medical-sciences program may well be prepared for an intensive clinical experience such as an internship under University direction.

In their examination for accreditation, the Association of American Medical Colleges and the AMA had originally recommended affiliation with a single hospital in Providence—the largest and most distinguished, Rhode Island Hospital. Brown's planners felt, however, that a more extensive affiliation scheme was necessary to fulfill all elements of medical education, and to assure broader health-care benefits for the community as a whole, as well as to allow for eventual expansion of the training program's classes. Other community medical institutions concurred. Accordingly, Brown's newly formed Division of Biological and Medical Sciences is developing affiliations with Miriam, Rhode Island, Lying In and Roger Williams General hospitals in Providence, and Memorial Hospital in Pawtucket. Some 1,200 beds were brought into a socially and professionally unified medical program. Additional associations with two private psychiatric institutions are now being considered.

Benefits to the community are becoming apparent. It is no longer considered exceptional that involvement in a training program facilitates a marked rise in the caliber of a hospital's medical operations. It may also occur that a nonteaching hospital's successful dedication to supplying optimal medical care forces it into a problem situation from which University affiliation offers relief. This prob-

**Student Anne B. Caldwell** (top right) presents the history of a patient she evaluated in discussion with Dr. Chazan and Brown students Robert Wadle, William Sternfeld, and Jeffrey Partnow. Under the supervision of Dr. Peter A. Stewart, one of the few qualified medical computer instructors in the nation's medical schools, fourth-year students Elliot Perlman and Jeffrey Kelman (bottom left) simulate the physiological control of respiration using an analog computer model. At bottom right, Dr. Joel K. Weltman, M.D. performs a complement fixation test for anti-viral antibodies for Jane Hough, a fourth-year student taking medical microbiology.



lem is the stress of interinstitutional competition. But the coordinating force provided by Brown has enabled the local hospitals to respond, as components in a total facility serving a single community, to the real antagonist—disease. As a result, evaluation of priority or efforts rests now where hospitals always wanted it—in the hands of clinicians, not financial managers.

This means, for example, that so long as Providence needs one and only one surgery and immunology unit for major-organ transplantation, it will intensively support just one such facility, not two or four. It means that whatever funds the benefactors of Rhode Island medicine can muster for such a facility will be concentrated into the development of one installation of maximum scientific and therapeutic capability, staffed by one "dense" cluster of experts in this field. The same concentrated progress will be attained in the treatment of cancer and in hemodialysis—to mention the other two areas in which Brown's "constructive meddling" has already paid dividends.

Nevertheless, even though there would be no danger to patients (for no person in Rhode Island is more than 45 minutes away from any hospital), there is no intent here to generate overspecialized centers. Such specialty hospitals would be a disservice from the training and clinical standpoints. Rather, the plan has worked only to alter emphases at the affiliated institutions to facilitate the unfolding of different methods of medical education.

At one of the affiliated hospitals (Roger Williams General), for example, medical science will not be completely subdivided into the traditional organ-oriented sections ("vertical" system), but will emphasize those disciplines that transcend the organ-specific interests. Clinical pharmacology, medical oncology, systemic dermatology, infectious diseases, clinical immunology, and medical genetics are representative examples of what may be termed, by contrast, a "horizontal" system. It should be appreciated, however, that this approach is not intended to function alone, but rather, to be freely interwoven with the "vertical" pattern in order to strengthen the total fabric of medical learning and practice.

Medicine in Rhode Island can be pursued along these lines presently only because its organization within Brown has provided both the incentive to new exploration and a unified network of medical care. Thus, physicians at one hospital can develop and promote one particular approach in medicine without generating intramural conflicts.

This health network supplies the stimulus of cross-fertilization, the accretion of theory, and the distribution of skills realized when biological researchers, clinical investigators, and private practitioners are all part of a teaching and clinical service team. Finally, the University multihospital affiliation has permitted salary-sharing arrangements that make participation in the project financially attractive to the most eminent clinicians, teachers, and researchers.

That the project is becoming the dominant force in medicine in Rhode Island suggests it may serve as a model for other communities. Certainly the results justify an essential premise of the plan: private practitioners will welcome any project that genuinely enables them to improve their clinical abilities on a continuing basis. It has also been demonstrated that the private physician is most highly motivated in workshop situations centering on his own patients. Rounds and conferences of this type have been made a basic structural part of the continuing education program.

Far from threatening loss of patients and income, the Brown project, by forming a medical center here, has induced more people to seek medical care in their own community. Since all hospital patients are integral parts of the teaching program under the direction of the University chiefs of service, and most are private patients as well, there is no longer an invidious distinction between University, hospital, or private medical-care patients. In addition, the system assures adequate continuity of care after discharge from the hospital.

The Brown project has given new impetus to continuing education throughout the state, and the University has been assigned organization of postgraduate training for Rhode Island's participation in the Regional Medical Programs.

**An example** of the interdisciplinary environment of the medical program is Dr. John N. Fain, a campus researcher here assisting Dr. Randall at Rhode Island Hospital in a sixth-year seminar on the subject of obesity and diabetics.

The University could extend the undergraduate-training plan to encompass the entire course for the MD degree if, as a prior condition, a clinical program is developed that is as imaginative as the basic-sciences core of the existing course. Great difficulties in completing the design of such a clinical program are not anticipated and, once its structure is established, the project's directors will work toward solutions of the larger community-health problems that exist in this region. These efforts will be coordinated with other programs, including those emanating from the national government.

In a community of this size, the introduction of a few

# The medical school: science and the humanities

Budget cuts on the national level are affecting the recruitment of science students needed to assist medical programs.

dozen alert and enthusiastic students of medicine into a University-hospital-community realm that has been modified to accommodate them, initiates changes that are beneficial and quickly felt throughout the health structure. Projects like this one are probably easier to duplicate in other communities than has been widely supposed. A "medical school" like Brown's, utilizing and coordinating the faculty and laboratories of both the University's basic-science and humanities departments, and involving the active and formal participation of community hospitals and the private practitioners of the area, will produce new physicians who operate at high levels of human understanding and professional skill. A medical project of this type also enlarges the opportunity for established physicians to improve their practices and express themselves as teachers and members of their community.

Considering the importance of expanding the medical manpower pool, the demonstrated feasibility of doing so along the lines of Brown's continuum method casts further doubt on the wisdom of national science policy. Recent budgetary cuts have already had an adverse effect on the recruitment of science students. Unless the new administration restores an adequate level of funding, the fall in production of science students and science teachers will make impossible the education of new physicians on the necessary scale.

Given an adequate complement of science teachers, however, the Brown experience suggests that an important stimulus can be added to the medical establishments of many areas of the country. If the experience is representative, the cost of each training and community health services program would be considerably less than the $100 million usually held prerequisite for founding a new medical school, and the additional result would be better and more comprehensive health care at less cost than the area is now paying.

In many communities, the intentions exist among individual and institutional contributors to health care to fuse education, research, patient care, and community service. The Brown project demonstrates one way in which these intentions can be made operational.

# Lewis Lipsitt and his mobiles

A suburban Providence school recently called together a conference of doctors and other interested parties to discuss problems the school was having with a seven-year-old pupil. The boy's problems were both educational and emotional, and school authorities felt that bringing together some people who knew him might suggest some solutions.

One of those invited as an adviser was Dr. Lewis P. Lipsitt, director of Brown's Child Study Center. Dr. Lipsitt is a psychologist, but his involvement in the conference went beyond what he might say generally about any seven-year-old boy with problems. In one respect, Dr. Lipsitt knew more about the boy than anyone else, for through the University's Child Study Center, tests on this particular youngster had begun only a day or so after his birth and had been continued over the youngster's life.

The conference did suggest some effective solutions to the boy's problems, but a more interesting aspect was that only rarely does a situation like this one arise with so much background information available. Dr. Lipsitt offered insights based on information accumulated over a seven-year period, and while conferences like this one are not typical of the work of the Child Study Center, the case does suggest that the day may be coming when this kind of information will be available for increasingly larger numbers of children.

What led Dr. Lipsitt into this conference is that he and his colleagues in Brown's psychology department, along with the supporting staff of the Child Study Center, are doing exhaustive studies in child development. This particular Providence schoolboy happened to be one of the thousands of children for whom extensive data is being recorded. The main thrust of their work is not assistance in special cases like this one, but Brown psychologists are making intensive and broad studies into the mechanisms by which children learn.

At Brown's Child Study Center, psychologists like Lewis Lipsitt are guided by the belief that too little is known today of the reasons children behave as they do, the factors that lead to learning in the very young, and the methods that might lead to the development of an

Pictures by Robert Reichley

optimal educational program. Their work revolves around the Child Study Center that Dr. Lipsitt directs, but with each passing year Lipsitt and his colleagues are reaching out into more areas of the Rhode Island community to involve in their collection of information thousands of children and their parents, hospitals, agencies, school systems, and professional and staff personnel from many disciplines.

Dr. Lipsitt and his associates will offer an important disclaimer by emphasizing that their work is basically scientific. They are fact-finders, and to know things that were not known before is important. Some conclusions are many years away, and what is important now is that some raw research—tedious and, at times, frustrating—needs to be done.

Yet if that were all there were to it, it is doubtful if Brown's Child Study Center could have pieced together a network of research resources that now place Brown in a close, working relationship with much of the Rhode Island community. For what has taken the Child Study Center beyond the potentially dull existence of a purely fact-finding agency is the awareness of the people who work there that they are not even close to knowing all of what effects experience has on the newborn. They do not know the ingredients required for a child's educational program to be truly complete and effective.

Brown psychologists know, for example, that socio-economic factors have a lasting effect. Studies tell them that the type of neighborhood and style of family life will have an ultimate effect on a child's educational and intellectual experience. Enormous differences in home life do produce disparities between one child reared in an intellectually stimulating home and another reared in a home that is not stimulating, regardless of genetic factors.

And yet while there is sufficient evidence that these differences do exist, very little is known about the specific

**Doctors Lenore DeLucia and Lipsitt** have learned from research with childrens' reactions to mobiles at St. Vincent's Home for infants that children are visually stimulated from the first weeks of life and that some of it shows that they have learned.

learning factors that contribute to these differences.

"One of the basic missions of the Child Study Center," says Dr. Lipsitt, "is to discover what are these basic mechanisms by which children learn. We have already had an opportunity to see some things happen which tell us that there remain some very important discoveries to be made in this area."

How Brown became involved as one of the nation's leading research centers in the study of child development goes back some 12 years to when the University was invited to become part of the National Collaborative Project. Brown and 12 other centers across the nation were named to collect information on 50,000 children in a government-sponsored project whose purpose was to discover facts concerning the origins of cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and other neurological and psychological afflictions.

Brown set up its own Child Development Study to administer its work through NCP. The University established a laboratory at Providence Lying In Hospital and began collecting extensive longitudinal information on 4,000 Rhode Island children and their parents. Mothers were asked for their cooperation before their children were born, and from the start the Child Development Study involved obstetricians, pediatricians, psychologists, speech and hearing examiners, social workers, nurses, and many other personnel.

The basic essential of the National Collaborative Project was that through its 13 centers, it could collect information at regular intervals on the 50,000 children from the time of birth until they were eight years old. Brown established a Follow-Up Center which, along with the University's Walter S. Hunter Laboratory, has been used during the long study to gather further pediatric and psychological information on the 4,000 Rhode Island children.

Today, all of the 4,000 Rhode Island children have been entered into the National Collaborative Project and the youngest child in the Brown sample is two years old. NCP will draw to a close over the next six years as each of the 4,000 children reaches his eighth birthday. Brown's heavy involvement in the study of child development might be ending with it were it not for the fact that two years ago the University established its own Child Study Center under the leadership of Dr. Lipsitt. Capitalizing on the excellent developmental testing and research facilities that grew up under the Child Development Study, the Center has moved far beyond the original goals established through the National Collaborative Project. Says Dr. Lipsitt:

"Until 15 years or so ago, there was a very heavy emphasis in the field of child development on hereditary and maturational determinants of child behavior. The IQ, for example, was thought to be essentially constant through the life span, and children were destined through hereditary gift or insult to be bright or dull or somewhere in between.

"Today's child developmentalists are more cognizant of the experiential determinants of the child's behavior, including his persisting patterns of behavior, his life style and aspirations, and his approach to learning. The older view of child development led us to emphasize the age of the child, his 'maturity,' and his physical 'readiness' to attack new tasks.

"Now we are much more inclined to recognize that if a child isn't learning well or has special school problems, there may be something amiss in the way in which the social and educational environment has treated him."

What is most challenging about the work of the Child Study Center is the revelation, through research, that the very young child has a remarkable plasticity. Tests show that the infant can appreciate stimulation in all sensory modalities from the very first days of life. Their behavior undergoes changes with repeated stimulation, and some of these changes through experience are of a learning nature. What these changes suggest is the theory that the very young child may well be a remarkable learner and that there may well be critical stages in its life that are so important that the child may never again achieve a similar stage when learning is this pronounced.

**At Lying In Hospital,** Dr. Lipsitt and his associates are conducting studies with the newborn in which learning can be demonstrated by the direction in which the child turns its head for food.

"If we understand the process by which learning takes place," says Dr. Lipsitt, "we will know what happens to a child in the first two years of life. We need to know how assimilation comes about. Within these first two years, for example, it may be vitally important for the child to undergo experience that teaches him how to relate to other people. Based on studies that have been made with animals, we are led to consider the possibility that if this interaction is not learned at a specific time in a child's life, it may not be learned at all."

To understand the process and to shorten the gap in the undetermined future when some conclusions can be reached, Brown's Child Study Center is extending itself into far more areas than had ever been imagined when it joined the National Collaborative Project. The laboratory at Providence Lying In Hospital is still going even though no more strictly NCP-children are being enrolled. Lying In represents the Child Study Center's most ambitious

work and serious involvement. Through an open door made possible by Lying In Hospital Superintendent Harmon P. B. Jordan, Jr. and Chief Pediatrician Dr. John T. Barrett '59, important work is being done with premature children and normal children as well. Tests are being run to determine how well the eyes see, the ears hear, and to learn whether the newborn can detect odors. Tests on fetal development are also conducted there.

At Lying In and the Hunter Laboratories, machines record the fact that it is possible to arrange the environment of even the newborn so that the administration of stimulation produces changes in the baby's behavior, indicating that learning has taken place. Here, a newborn child can be trained, for example, to turn his head in the appropriate direction to obtain food in preference to turning his head in the direction that does not produce feeding. Similarly, even newborn infants can be observed to balk or fight at the breast or bottle if, through inadvertence, the nostrils are occluded while sucking.

At the Hunter Laboratories at Brown, tests indicate that sucking behavior of the infant is subject to change depending upon the kind of stimulation provided him while he is being fed.

There, through a special apparatus built by Clement DeLucia, who has constructed other ingenious devices in use by the Child Study Center, an automatic nipple is linked to a slide projector. The baby is placed in a crib-like device and before him is an illuminated, television-type screen on which multi-colored slides are projected. The intensity of the baby's sucking produces increased illumination on the screen, and the infant quickly learns to suck more intensively to provide for himself a greater definition of the visual stimuli, which run the gamut from a picture of a Raggedy Ann doll to red-colored circles and more complicated designs.

At St. Vincent de Paul Home for Infants, another Brown laboratory has been set up to work intensively with children from five days to three months. The lab there is important since the age range of the children enables Brown psychologists to work daily with children only a few days after they leave the hospital and until they are adopted.

The work at St. Vincent's also relates to sensory and learning processes in infants. A rocking device, another of DeLucia's inventions, shows what occurs in terms of pacifying the baby through rocking. It is here, too, that tests with mobiles are conducted. While many mothers have a home-grown knowledge of the attractiveness of colorful mobiles over their infants' beds, none are as sophisticated as the ones at St. Vincent's. Here, a two-month-old girl lay in her bed kicking up a storm, eyes fixed on the dancing objects above her. Each time she moved, a string attached to her arm jiggled the mobile.

When the string was detached and the baby's move-

ments no longer produced a satisfying visual stimulation, the movements stopped and the infant girl began to cry. Re-attach the string, the crying stopped and the thrashing began again.

What these and other tests have proven is that given the opportunity, an infant will seek out visually stimulating experiences. She has learned that her own behavior makes a difference and will lead her to what is visually stimulating. For the practically minded who want to see some conclusions from slide projectors and colorful mobiles, it was as Dr. Lipsitt told a conference on the visual aspects of reading failure earlier this fall:

"You can capitalize on the curiosity of a child for visual stimulation. If a child is going to enjoy reading or looking at things connected with reading, he must find joy in visual stimulation. A lack of so-called 'reading readiness' probably represents a failure on the part of his teachers to implement these techniques which stimulate reading behavior."

Dr. Lipsitt does not say that early visual stimulation is the sole answer to reading problems, but what is implied by some of the burgeoning information being collected by the Child Study Center relates to certain forms of institutional life for children as well as that of certain types of home life. Says he:

"It is important that the child discover or learn that when he acts on his environment in certain ways, it acts back. Data drawn from the 1930s shows that some sterile institutions offered children little freedom of movement, no toys, little stimulation, virtually no interaction with other people. Children lived in an emotional vacuum that produced no lasting attachment between the child and other people.

**Dr. Einar Siqueland** (left) is about to place an infant into a crib-like device from which visual stimulation can be motivated by the child's sucking on an automatic nipple linked to a slide projector. The child's sucking is recorded on an electronic device monitored by Pembroker Louise Hainline (above), an honors psychology student doing her thesis with Dr. Siqueland. Miss Hainline is doing an important study with infants on early recognition of language development. Dr. Siqueland believes many important contributions may come from her work, since this is a virtually untapped field in psychology.

"Picture the child that goes untended. Consider the infant fed only by the clock. Consider the baby who learns that his behavior doesn't count, that nothing happens when he cries. We believe these examples represent crucial factors in the first years of life and count heavily in a child's ability in later years to interact with other people."

Along with its laboratories at Lying In Hospital, at Brown, and at St. Vincent's, much the same kind of work is being done through other Rhode Island resources. At the Meeting Street School for cerebral palsied children, Brown researchers have worked to produce better detection and determination of brain damage and have documented distortions in visual perception. Meeting Street School now collaborates with the Child Study Center in the standardization of a new screening test for neurological and psychological handicaps.

At the Bradley Hospital for emotionally disturbed children, Dr. Anthony Davids '49, a Brown psychology professor and the hospital's chief psychologist, works together with Brown undergraduates on the effects of psychotherapy and behavior modification techniques. At John Hope Settlement House, undergraduates are doing research on the learning abilities of lower class children and how their environment may affect the learning processes.

In the public school systems, additional work in learning techniques is being accomplished. Doctors Bryan Shepp and Peter Eimas are studying young children in concept formation, discrimination learning, and higher level learning behavior at the Martin Luther King School. At the Dr. Joseph Ladd School for retarded children, a doctoral candidate is studying learning techniques among the mentally retarded. At the Trudeau Center, other researchers associated with the Child Study Center are working on behavior modification techniques to see if retarded children can be taught to take care of their basic needs.

The Mt. Hope Day Care Center has been set up on the Brown campus for 15 children of working mothers and in the fall will move to its own location where it will have an enrollment of 70. A research laboratory there will permit undergraduates to do research in learning techniques and behavior changes. And there is an evolving relationship between the Child Study Center and Rhode Island Hospital, where Brown has been invited to set up a laboratory for the study of neurologically and psychologically disturbed children who are referred there.

If the burgeoning relationships between the University and community hospitals and agencies are not enough to keep busy the six psychologists, graduate and undergraduate students associated with the Child Study Center, a new $30,000 mobile laboratory has just been acquired. The new laboratory is the result of a government grant to one of Dr. Lipsitt's associates, 36-year-old Dr. Einar Siqueland, who has been involved in many aspects of the Center's research, and one of whose special interests is the study of premature infants. In one sense, at least, Dr. Siqueland is a case in point that not only is the Child

**Brown's new mobile laboratory** stops at an east-side Providence home for the first of several days' research with a young child. The $30,000 lab permits psychologists to study one child intensively over several consecutive days.

Study Center making an impact nationally but that Dr. Lipsitt, personally, has a great deal to do with this program.

Dr. Siqueland came to Brown from the University of Washington five years ago to do post-doctoral studies. He ended up as a professor of psychology and on the staff of the Child Study Center. Siqueland has both a clinical and experimental background, and he decided upon Brown because of its work in child development.

"Brown was one of the few places in the country (two others are Yale and Denver universities) with an ongoing and far-reaching research program in the learning processes. Also, there may be a feeling that, medically speaking, Providence is a conservative community. But this is not the case. I know of nowhere else in the world as open as Providence in terms of community resources and the cooperation of the hospitals and the medical profession."

Dr. Siqueland makes it clear he considers Lipsitt a remarkable man who is at once a good psychologist, an effective administrator, and his own public relations man for his program and its needs.

An illustration of Dr. Lipsitt's three attributes is the relationship with St. Vincent's. Two years ago Lipsitt read in the newspapers that St. Vincent's would soon build a new home for its children. That night he telephoned Dr. Peter Mathieu, chief pediatrician of the Catholic-operated home for orphan children. The question: Would St. Vincent's consider building a Brown University laboratory into its new facilities?

Dr. Mathieu responded favorably and went one step further, offering Dr. Lipsitt and his colleagues space in the existing home. When the new home was constructed, a new Brown laboratory was in it, currently staffed by Mrs. Arlene Little, a graduate student in the child psychology program at Brown, and Dr. Lenore DeLucia. Dr. DeLucia is a Pembroke graduate ('58), holds a Brown doctorate ('59), and is a staff member of the psychology department at Rhode Island College, currently on leave to do additional graduate work in Dr. Lipsitt's program.

In a sense, St. Vincent's and the philosophies that are emerging from the Child Study Center have a great deal in common. Dr. Lipsitt is very quick to say that the nuns who operate the home comprise an extraordinarily sophisticated staff in terms of the care they give the children. The new home is bright and stimulating. Colorful mobiles hang over every bed—and they hung there before the Child Study Center began making noises about how valuable mobiles are to infants. Beds are flat and provide the children with freedom of movement. No child is prop-fed; there is a high ratio of nuns, nurses, and helpers to make certain that each child has individual attention. The very last thing Dr. Lipsitt would intimate is that the sophisticated care that St. Vincent's gives its children has anything to do with the research findings of the Child Study Center.

"That's what I mean," says Dr. Siqueland. "Infant research has been sort of a stepchild of psychology, and often where it has functioned it has died on the vine. The subtle difference between success and failure is often the difference between a hard-headed researcher and one who is aware of the problems of doctors, nurses, and medical staffs. Dr. Lipsitt has a remarkable talent to communicate with people in various disciplines and the Child Study Center program is the stronger because of it."

If Lipsitt is an example of a good administrator at work, Dr. Siqueland in one sense represents the new breed of child psychologist in short supply in this country. He says little about an offer made recently by a large midwestern university through which Siqueland could have set up his own laboratory similar to the one at Brown. Each year more requests come in for graduate students in psychology who are interested in child development.

"The field," says Siqueland, "is attracting more men than ever before, and I don't think there is any question that students want to be more involved in the socially relevant problems. Child development no longer is a lightweight area for research, though students are more likely to ask today: 'What is relevant about psychology?' When they get the answer, they are more likely to be in the field to stay."

Perhaps what keeps Dr. Siqueland at Brown are the new opportunities provided by the mobile laboratory that will permit more intensive study with fewer children. Dr. Siqueland's special interests are in the nation's population of premature children, a group which he knows has a higher incidence of retardation and sensory problems. Through the cooperation of Dr. Jay Orson and other pediatric staff members at Lying In Hospital, a high percentage of mothers are willing to participate in the study, beginning in the neonatal stage. Through the mobile laboratory, Dr. Siqueland can test a single child two or three days in a row to judge its consistency and without asking the mother to bring the baby to the Hunter Laboratories at Brown.

"This will allow us," he says, "to begin to ask: What is the early perceptual and learning capacity and to develop means for assessing the early learning capacities. The mobile lab will allow us to study specific disabilities found in the early checks and to study essentially normal children as well. By testing on successive days, we will know if the baby perhaps did poorly the first time he was tested. We will know if he is consistent, and through these checks we can ascertain real individual differences and begin to sort out the facts."

Doctors Lipsitt, Siqueland and their colleagues in the

Child Study Center know that the answers will be a long time in coming and that in the meantime much of what they are doing will depend upon the close and harmonious relationship between the Providence mothers who are cooperating in the study, the pediatricians who recommend children to the study center, and the hospital staffs with whom rest the day-to-day relationships that make the Brown laboratories possible.

When the Brown staff began working intensively at Lying In Hospital, among the questions they asked—particularly in the care of premature children—was how much the babies were handled. There is no solid evidence that additional handling of premature and fragile babies produces a healthier and more psychologically alert child. And yet the question had been asked many times before: "What are the optimal medical standards for premature babies?," but not until recently has the question been asked with serious and lasting interest: "What are the optimal psychological standards for premature children?"

It is no accident that at Providence Lying In Hospital, the care, concern and affection shown by Brown researchers for the children came to be known among the nurses as a love-in.

**Why do mothers** cooperate with the Child Study Center? Dr. Siqueland, here working with an infant in the mobile laboratory, says that parents are becoming more aware that early pediatric examinations do not provide a good basis for children with learning or intellectual deficiencies. CSC researchers do not say the tests will have direct benefits to children, but problems that are picked out during the tests are referred to pediatricians. Of great help, says Siqueland, are the pediatricians who recommend CSC to mothers.

# A dialogue across the gap

(In February, some 200 alumni attended the annual Alumni Advisory Council Weekend and heard a lively panel discussion entitled "Student Attitudes and Opinions." Questions were asked from the floor by alumni and were answered by the panel of Ira Magaziner '69, Gregory Brown '71, Vance E. Salter '69, Political Science Professor Dr. Erwin C. Hargrove, and Jay W. Fidler '43. The following are excerpts from the panel discussion that attracted a large audience. Ed.)

QUESTION: *From an undergraduate and faculty point of view, what's behind the desire for a change in curriculum?*

Magaziner: We're not just talking about a change in curriculum that would involve switching around the number of requirements or adding two pass-fail courses to the curricular structure. We're talking about a complete change in the educational environment of the University, and the curriculum and the academic structure are really not too much a part of the educational atmosphere. We can start there by changing around the curricular structure so that it becomes more important to what the students are interested in and not so much to what the faculty has construed as the important areas of knowledge.

We're trying to open up some flexibility in the way the student is regarded by the structures of the University. . . . We've made some progress in the academic area and we hope to move to other things which have to do with the educational atmosphere.

Hargrove: Students today and for the last four or five or six years are very different than at a time when I was an undergraduate in the early 1950's. It's really a different generation. My generation, if you can characterize generations, was concerned in large part with the conventional values of success in American life—getting ahead, a good education, professional school, and a job—not rocking the boat. This generation takes all those values and the affluent society for granted, and says that's not good enough.

In a sense, they're dealing from strength: They're dealing from an assumption of affluence and abundance. They say: "We want the University to be more concerned with developing us and helping us develop ourselves as persons. We want the University to be more concerned with helping us face certain fundamental value conflicts in the society and in ourselves." They want to go beyond success, and they see the University as a half-way house for propelling them toward careers in American society. Standing back, they say that's not quite good enough.

I'll never forget a debate a couple of years ago between Tom Watson '37, president of IBM, and some undergraduates. He said, "Why aren't you guys interested in business?" and the argument they gave him was, "Look, we're not uninterested in business, we don't have anything against business, we just think it's not offering us the kind of challenges that are interesting. What are you doing about poverty? What are you doing about improving the quality of American life?" This generation is concerned with a lot of qualitative questions and they're saying to the University let's rearrange the way you produce knowledge and ask these questions.

Salter: I see Brown today as falling into a subtle trap laid by the government. I came here as a typical post-sputnik product as a candidate for a bachelor of science in applied math. The facilities are so terrific, Barus-Holley had just been opened, the computer center was top-notch.

The basic problems this country faces today led me to re-evaluate my candidacy for a bachelor of science degree and I'm now a candidate for a bachelor of arts in history. Now I look at the facilities and they are not what you alumni want the University to be either. You still think of Brown as a liberal arts institution, and that's what I want it to be, too. I'm worried that the government has, with the challenge of sputnik, led our building program into engineering programs and bio-med and so on. Perhaps we should reconsider those priorities.

Brown: Those of us who feel the

pulse of Brown agree that a kind of inferiority complex pervades this school, that Brown has resigned itself to being a second-rate, first-rate institution. Brown tends to react rather than act. It follows the initiative of Harvard and Yale and Dartmouth and Princeton. Brown is struggling very desperately to maintain its status in a certain peer group, and it's even beginning to influence the vitality of both student and administrator.

Fidler: I haven't read this 300-page report on curriculum reform. I understand it offers some very substantial, unique, ideas. I also understand that it gives Brown an opportunity for distinction in this area to be first, to lead the way. . . . If this entire report or portions of it are adopted by the faculty and are thought of as excellent by the administration, and if Brown is willing to take the lead and be different and be unique, how many alumni are willing to back it all the way without criticism and, differ as we may with some of the ideas, still continue our hoped-for financial support and all the other things that are expected of alumni?

Hargrove: Brown is a unique kind of institution. It is both a university and a college—the phrase university college has been coined you know, it's half and half. And this provides real potential because you can have a faculty that's interested in research, you can have a distinguished faculty and undergraduates can be associated with these people and this is good. And yet you can have a small college atmosphere. This is what the admissions people say is the best of both worlds.

The great difficulty with this is that when you have limited resources —not enough money—and you're trying very hard to do well right across the board, the danger is that you're going to cut corners in every single area, whether it's athletic teams or recruitment or the political science department or the architecture in the Graduate Center.

There's tension and frustration that comes with trying to do all these jobs at once . . . and a lot of what Ira has pushed for in curricular reform—and there are a lot of undergraduates with him—is a desire to orient this place more toward general education, toward undergraduates, toward concern with humanistic values and less toward the drive for prestige as a research institution. The problem is we've got both balls in the air and they are bouncing opposites. It's a set of permanent frustrations, and if we had more money we could do it better.

Magaziner: There comes a point when you find you're not succeeding in gaining the level of academic prestige you want. You start to realize that the reason is because all the other institutions are in the same

Pictures by Michael Boyer

**Sophomore Greg Brown** told the audience what it is like to be a Negro at Brown and why fellow-blacks walked out in December.

**Among the many** alumni who listened intently during the discussions was Robert Berry '44, a director of the Associated Alumni.

boat and the whole idea of academic prestige in the research area is somewhat of a myth and very few students, at least, care that much about it. What you've got to do is set out a series of values as an institution educationally, then accomplish them. . . .

Salter: I can't help but feel that sometimes we do actually have the money. The federal government was very helpful in financing the new bio-med center, for example, but Brown had to shell out quite a bit for it. If anyone's been to Dartmouth and seen the Hopkins Center you have an idea of the kind of thing that we need here.

**Cammarian Club** President Ira Magaziner and Professor Erwin Hargrove explained the wide student interest in the curriculum.

Our facilities for drama, for example, are just terrible. They're antiquated and they're not at all competitive. They're not going to draw the kind of students we want. We have to face up to this and maybe reconsider some of these priorities. . . .

Hargrove: Brown has always been a university, it's always had a strong science department, and I'm not opposed to that. In fact, I don't know how much I agree with Ira that we should try to return to be a college because I'm afraid it's a point of no return. Places like Wesleyan and Dartmouth are now trying to become universities, even Vassar is talking about that. We've got to make it as we are, which is much more difficult and much more challenging.

Magaziner: I don't think we should return to being a college. I didn't mean that. I meant that this whole emphasis of being a university doesn't mean only having good research professors. Being a university means having a strong graduate program where there are people who are professionally committed to advancing knowledge. But the kind of rat-race game that goes on with the academic prestige of an individual professor judged by books published, and numbers of papers presented at the academic conferences, is a false criteria you don't need to be a university. . . .

QUESTION: *Someone interpreted the commitment to black students as giving the Afro-American Society almost official power over the admissions representative who would be recruiting in this new program. Do you undergraduates feel an alienation in Brown from the power source, from the people making the decisions?*

Brown: I doubt that few of you really have an understanding of what it means to be a black student at a white university, in particular a white university like Brown. There is intense academic and social competition, there's kind of an upper white middle class situation and the good old American ethic that, with hard work and determination, you'll get along. Where I come from, and where a good many other black students came from, hard work and determination might dig us an early grave—an earlier grave.

You alumni made it the best way you could. I'm not saying those values are not applicable, but I am saying that those values are full of hypocrisy. For a black student to be at a university like Brown, he suddenly is given that passport into upper white middle classes—get your degree and you can do your thing. Most black students now are beginning to recognize that's an accelerated course into oblivion because that really isn't an education, that really isn't adding to your personal development.

Black students at Brown have a kind of faith in the University. The actions of the past month or two have to some degree justified that faith. Only I think it was unfortunate it was a walkout, because the channels simply were not open. We're always asked, why don't we proceed through the legal or established channels of the University, why don't we speak with the deans, why don't we speak with the administrators? It's a great deal more difficult to speak with those people and have them listen and, more important, to have them understand our crucial problem. It's been the problem more of survival than matriculation.

Brown can change, Brown has the potential for change. If it means turning over a substantial portion of control to the students to do that, then I say do it. Because I don't think this is the time where we can really get hung up over who's the authoritarian here, who's going to control the University? I consider my education a partnership. I should have just as much right to determine what my development at Brown will be as the people sitting in the Corporation.

QUESTION: *Explain to me the psychological correlates of the new kind of separatism.*

Brown: The psychological correlates of separatism are less racism in reverse than many tend to believe. It's more embracing of self. I doubt that it's anti-white; it's more pro-black. Because of the social and academic pressures at Brown, there's a natural tendency for students to relate with other students with whom they have like a common denominator. There's a kind of commonality; they can communicate, they can identify, they need not establish a common base—they have that common base.

In terms of communicating with other white students, white students who are probably from a socio-economic background that's at sharp variance with your own, you have to kind of establish this denominator, some level at which you can communicate. With black students that's not necessary. . . . Call it a kind of togetherness.

QUESTION: *At this stage would you*

*think a period of transition is necessary?*

Brown: I'm not sure if I can comment on that; I'm not sure if it is a phase. We've never, to my satisfaction, proven that white people and black people are the same—with the imposition of some few minor social, economic and educational factors. The opinion is held by many who are openly simplistic that if we gave everyone the same common denominator, we'd all be the same. Well, I just don't think that's true. There will always be a degree of polarization, and I think that polarization can also be healthy, can aid immeasurably in the personal development of people, the collective development of groups in America. That's the key issue. It doesn't come individual power, it comes group power.

QUESTION: *What are these controls that you want turned over to the students and how do they relate to the curriculum?*

Brown: The controls we, in the Afro-American Society, are talking about, have a dual function. They also are to be exercised in terms of establishing curriculum and they're to be exercised in terms of changing and rechanneling the educational environment.

Salter: I was talking before about the bio-med complex. I have a great deal of frustration about this because I don't think any of the students here had a role in the decision which was made to invest that money in that particular enterprise rather than an art center. I would like to see a question such as that of major university policy thrown open to some sort of student commentary. . . .

QUESTION: *What role should alumni play in influencing the University?*

Magaziner: As a senior soon to become a alumnus, I must say I think alumni should have no power over what happens at a university. The status of an alumnus is one of created fidelity. You have to have a kind of faith in what's going to happen at the university and faith in the people who are going there to the extent that you will support it. It's a difficult position to be in.

As far as students are concerned, we do feel we should have some say in what goes on because we're here and because it greatly affects us. We've tended not to be so concerned with the legal aspects of how one goes about gaining legal right to do this, but rather just going ahead and doing it. I'm not so much concerned about who makes a decision as long as the right decision gets made.

The problem is that faculties and administrators, separately, are busy running the University in the way that it is presently constituted and don't have enough time or enough outside perspective to start planning something different. So it takes someone outside of the administration to do a bit of the pushing and a bit of the original thinking.

The faculty in general have not really tended to care too much about the University. They're mostly concerned about their own discipline, their own department, and their own future within their own discipline in the department. So it's more or less fallen recently to the students to do some of the agitation. We've tried to do that and hopefully will be somewhat successful. . . .

I'd like to comment on what Greg said. One thing that has happened is that black students in general have provided a good impetus for white students because white students mostly have grown up with the same kind of mentality and within the same kind of system that exists at the University. And very often it's harder for white students to be able to see outside of the system through which they're going to find some of its deficiencies. Black students, because they're introduced into something that's different from them, have been able to provide some of the leadership in showing white students some of the things that are wrong. This is the kind of healthy separate relationship that has developed. . . .

QUESTION: *If we do buy the proposition that we have to concentrate more on relationship of one to another, the study of humanities and how we relate to it Ira, how does a change in curriculum meet this challenge?*

Magaziner: I don't think a change in curriculum necessarily does and this is somewhat of a separate problem. What a change in the educational attitude of the University—and one aspect of that is the curriculum—would do is to attract more good, active students to Brown than are presently attracted. A lot of science students who are topnotch will come to Brown because of its science program. A lot of students who are perhaps more creatively inclined in other areas than the sciences don't come. By making Brown take off in a direction of the future to allow for more creativity will encourage more of these students to come.

**Indiana Brown Club** President James Hutchinson '51 helped explain views of his generation and how they contributed to the nation.

What would centrally get at the problem of the sciences would be to establish a large enough source of income for the University so that it doesn't have to go to the federal government. . . . If Brown could have more alumni contributions, more of an independent source of income from the federal government, it wouldn't have to accept the federal government's programs. Then the University could devote its money to what it wants to. . . .

Hargrove: It isn't just science-humanities. It's also the scientific approach in the humanities. What bothers a lot of students is that we humanists and social scientists are

**Alumnus Jay Fidler** '43, of the West Chester Brown Club, asked alumni to support student-recommended changes to strengthen Brown.

not enough interested in the kinds of humanistic values that they want us to be interested in. They think that we're the enemy. And I don't go all the way with them on this because I detect sometimes in them a disrespect for the kind of professionalism that I personally put a high value on—professional confidence in research—and I sometimes think that my good friend here tends to undervalue the importance of research.

Magaziner: There's research, and there's research. The problem with what I would call the social *studies*, you call them the social *sciences*, is that when you look at what has current research value, you will find more junk that has been published and you find a lot of professors very much concerned with these kind of pedantic arguments over very small minute details of importance—counting commas in Shakespeare and getting a computer to run it through.

A lot of the research is pressured because people feel they have to do a certain kind of research to get ahead in a discipline. They could be good teachers, and good teachers means taking an interest in what concerns the student and trying to apply knowledge from the discipline to making it relevant to the student.

Hargrove: In other words, you don't have a discipline without research; and yet there's no substance to the discipline without some research.

Magaziner: But when you have to start to contrive the research, then maybe you don't have any discipline; maybe you're just trying to cover up for the fact that you do. Maybe the heart of your discipline lies in things which many political scientists don't want to think about. Maybe it lies in the fact that there are political problems in the country and not in the fact that you can do a statistical analysis of the opinions, attitudes and beliefs of a cross-section of people.

Hargrove: We're trying to recruit an urbanist, an urban politics man and I've been reading folders on the young guys coming out of graduate school. They're very different from the people who were coming out of graduate school 10 years ago because they aren't just pseudo-scientific as you would say. They are concerned with value problems and we're going to get a whole new generation of scholars, guys like you in another 10 years who are going in many ways to change the University informally. . . .

QUESTION: *What is your opinion of the alumni and their activities? You seem to think we're completely preoccupied with athletics.*

Brown: . . . I don't think that many of you are really very interested. There are two words which could be used as descriptions of our college generation, though it's kind of nebulous trying to characterize generations. I take the risk and I would use the two words *concerned* and *involved*. . . .

QUESTION: *Don't you think it's a little egotistical to think that our generation 50 years ago was never concerned or involved?*

Brown: I didn't say your generation wasn't concerned, wasn't involved. But I will maintain that your generation was less concerned about human problems.

QUESTION: *This probably is so, but give us the benefit of a little doubt. We happen to be the generation that faced the Hitler tyranny and the depression and responded to it. You all become alumni very shortly. The amazing thing is that the transition comes so quickly. . . .*

Magaziner: You had a lot of things that you had to confront which we don't have. The Hitler tyranny and the depression were real things you had to confront and you overcame. The point is that now we are in a different era where we want to reap the benefits of the fact that you overcame and didn't submerge. There was a complacency because something had been achieved and the country was taking a rest. Perhaps it was deserved for a while, but not for 15 years.

Our society is in a position to be a lot better than it is, partly because so much was done in the past. Now we can address ourselves to human and social values and betterment that would not have been possible in your time. I get angry at students who have a self-righteous attitude because they don't appreciate what's gone on in the past. But what I hope you can appreciate is that now those kinds of problems are not present and we have time to address ourselves to humanity and social problems, and we do it. . . .

Salter: The fact that you're here gives me the feeling that alumni are

**"Isn't it a bit egotistical,"** asked Providence attorney William Edwards '19, "to think that our generation didn't contribute anything?"

really concerned today. I don't think I'm at all prepared to say what alumni were doing 10 or 20 years ago, but you can be sure those same things are being done by young alumni today, but we're also trying to think about some really basic values.

Magaziner: The difference in the way I view alumni and the older generation, generally is that a good many of the values that I have are still developing and are different from yours. This is not to say that yours are worse than mine; obviously I think that mine are better or else I wouldn't have them. What is important is, as new generations move up, as the world becomes transferred from older generations to newer ones, that it be done in as constructive and peaceful a way as possible.

The only thing I ask is that I have tried and will try to understand your values and try to convince you of mine, and I just ask for the same kind of understanding. We must try to work out what is an inevitable change if only because we're younger than you and we're going to win out at the end, just as we'll lose out to the next generation.

Hargrove: One of the most interesting things that's happening is that graduates of Brown and other universities are now going into professional schools and then going to work and carrying on this same style in their work. People are coming out of the best law schools and are now saying to corporate law firms: "How come you don't practice any poverty law? Can I have a day off a week to go down to be an OEO lawyer?"
This is where the value conflict between the generations is going to come in the next few years—people in this generation are going to work in organizations that you people are in and you're going to get some very subtle and extremely interesting value conflicts. A lot of these guys agonize about going out into the world because they don't think they're going to get a moral outlet in their work.

QUESTION: *Going back to Greg Brown's comment about the tendency of the black students to stick together, it's certainly understandable in terms of their background and interest. But it has always seemed to me that one of the things that the University was supposed to do was to broaden you. When I was in college I knew a lot of foreign students who avoided the tendency to group together. They might have been more comfortable but they felt that to do the job right they should be assimilated. I wonder if there's any thinking along those lines?*

Brown: When I said that there was a great degree of togetherness and polarization among the black students, I did not in any way mean to imply that there was no contact with the University community at large. To you it may appear that it's mutually exclusive, but in going to Brown it's simply impossible not to have contact with whites. If one purposely sought not to have contacts with whites then it would be a sad educational experience.

I don't for one moment claim that black students at Brown are the most capable and have the best answers. But I do think that as far as black students are concerned, it would be only natural that they have a better recognition of the problems, because they are our problems.

A white student may be very sincere. You might be able to get very close to a white student, but I don't think he has the same kind of really direct empathy. One of my personal experiences last year centered around my conceptions of coming to Brown. I was terribly naive. I expected that people with mean board scores of 659 and 699 and up would simply have no race prejudices, there would be no subtle discriminations. But I found them nevertheless. I was very much disillusioned.

Every black freshman—every freshman, but I think it's particularly severe with the black students—undergoes this "identity crisis." I underwent mine and I got very serious about transferring from Brown. And then a white guy down the hall came in and we talked. He was very sincere. We had many of the same inclinations and I really can't express it like I want to because this was something that affected me deeply. I had felt like cream in a cup of coffee; like I was used. We black students were tokens that round out the flavor in the cup of coffee, but the main attraction is still the cup of coffee. But when I came here I was truly impressed that a few people did understand what my human potential was, that I wasn't just fast, could dance well, and was a good athlete.

QUESTION: *I would like to say that it depends on the older generation to point out to our young creative friends that creativity is not restricted to a school or to a group of people but is a function of all mankind. The generations which are now past within the last 20 years have given mankind two items that it had never possessed before. Nuclear energy has provided us with a limitless source of energy. Retrieval of information, its storage and its use have changed man's potential outlook almost beyond the concept of the average individual. Aren't these functions of creativity, perhaps not in an artistic manner but certainly in a philosophical manner?*

Fidler: It is true that we have made huge technological strides, and what you recap are nothing but technological strides. We are lagging sadly in the human values that these young men are talking about. We continue to overlook this and we continue to pat ourselves on the back for our great technological advance, which is not to be minimized. But would if the same energy and dollars were put into the cities and poverty and all the problems, the human problems, that beset this country today. Then we'd be moving.

QUESTION: *We alumni are preoccupied with this athletic situation, no question about it. The reason we are is to solve all the problems you fellows brought here. We want you to continue what you're doing; we want you to talk about curriculum changes. The only way you can get that is with dollars and the best way of getting dollars in support from your alumni is to fill that football field up every year and have that score a winning score in every newspaper in the country. Isn't that so?*

Brown: I wonder if you'd allow me for one moment a fit of idealism. If you really understand what we're talking about, if you think that it has any merit, any worth whatsoever, that we can come to a university like Brown, that we can become educated, we can develop, that hopefully we'll be the kind of people who can solve some of the problems that a great many of you have helped to make, then that alone is worthy of your consideration.

Magaziner: I feel seriously about this—I think that it is wrong for an alumnus to have an attitude like that. I can't see the divorcement of means and ends quite that easily. The best way for Brown to become a good institution is to proceed as quickly as possible with the things that it feels educationally are most important to do. You, as alumni, with whatever kind of fund-raising you're responsible for doing, ought to proceed on that basis. If you're talking about publicity, it's good to have your name on the sports page, it's better to have your name on the front page.

VANCE SALTER '69
'I'd like to see a drama center'

If you look at what makes education news, it's when a school like Yale has done what it's done with ROTC, it's when a school like Yale did the ridiculous thing last year about changing to their high-pass, pass, maybe-you-pass, maybe-you-don't-pass system of grading, this kind of thing. Do good things, then get the publicity you want. I don't think having a football team is bad. It's good because of what it does for the people who are on the team. But I do think you could put your energies into the proper kinds of things and still get what you're going after.

QUESTION: *You made a remark that you believe alumni should not have an influence on the University. I'm sure you said it in relation to influence on the curriculum and I find this regrettable. As individuals you are remarkably articulate, concerned, involved. I respect the things you say. I hope you didn't mean it when you said that alumni should not be involved because you are ruling out, if you mean it, all the experience you are now having and you are saying, in effect, you do not expect to apply it to the undergraduates who will follow you. I'm not sure that you really meant it when you said it.*

Magaziner: I did. And I meant it all the way. I'll explain why. I have a good friend who ran for the Brown Corporation last year and was not elected. He has been trying to develop what he calls a young alumni group to try to affect University policy.

I oppose that and here's why. Recently I went back to my high school where I participated in student government. I had some thoughts that I'd be able to help out the students there from my experience. Things have changed there in two or three years to the extent that I don't think I could really judge and tell them anything.

Things are changing very quickly at universities, some in the wrong directions, and that's what we're trying to correct. After my two years in England or Vietnam, whichever, my experience will probably count for very little unless I come back to the University and am in constant touch with it.

You attack problems that you have some knowledge of. My ability to attack some of the problems that black students are having is somewhat limited because I don't have the knowledge of that. You've got plenty of problems directly that you can deal with in your community. I don't say that you should stop

learning about problems. There are enough problems everywhere in society to go around.

QUESTION: *In terms of you becoming an alumnus where would you then apply what was a serious involvement as an undergraduate? When you pass that stage then where do you work?*

Magaziner: If I acquire any money, which is somewhat doubtful, then I believe in giving money. If I happen to be a businessman or a lawyer near a university, and I have some knowledge of the particular city that the university is in, I may be able to help. Alumni, even though they may be used to being leaders in their own right, must be the ones who carry out, and not the ones who make, the policy. . . .

QUESTION: *What is the situation as far as the use of marijuana, LSD, or drugs at Brown?*

Salter: It's apparent that there's a good deal of use of marijuana on the campus and it's important that we all address the question and help in what should be a nationwide program of trying to assess exactly what we're dealing with. It's kind of an unknown animal right now and there's still not enough information to help people make decent decisions.

Magaziner: In a sense marijuana is in a decline. It was very much of a fad with a lot of people. It's not in decline because some courageous attorney generals have stepped up their programs to give you 200 years if you use it. It's in a decline because a lot of people did it and discovered there wasn't that much in it and stopped doing it. And a lot of other people just never wanted to start. There isn't the considerable use at Brown as there once was and I assume there will be less than now. I don't particularly see it as a problem.

The University approach has been a very helpful one so far and I hope it will continue. The University is trying to make as much information available as possible, let people know exactly what they're getting themselves into if they want to try it, and to try to counsel people who do use it and get into trouble.

QUESTION: *I've been here for two days and I'd like to go home with something nice. Tell me something good about the University.*

Brown: Brown has a great deal of potential. Brown has a great many talented, creative people, and I don't mean creative in the narrow sense that we've been discussing it. It's a highly selective school. One thing that I find about Brown in relation to other schools is that everyone is a cut above the average, there is a feeling that everyone is almost a specialist with a great deal of ability. Brown has a very sincere administrative staff. I don't think that it's intentionally deceitful.

This University will commit everything within its powers to solve some of the problems that students are beginning to exhibit to the University. I don't think that Brown is going to remain in the second-rate lethargy that it has been. Brown is in for some very remarkable changes, for the better.

Magaziner: I wouldn't put so much time in, in trying to do what I think is needed at Brown if I didn't think it was basically sound. The administration at Brown, especially recently, has been excellent. There is a real sense of commitment toward needed change. In half the schools that I've gone to to speak this year in different places throughout the country, they're not even at the level of being concerned about these things. They're still wondering whether a girl can be in a guy's room at 10 o'clock at night or 9 o'clock at night. And university administrations are still talking about who can come and speak at the campus and who can't. We're beyond all those things and can address ourselves to the harder but more important problems.

QUESTION: *So you think that we're not losing out? I just sent my check in. I hate to put good money after bad.*

Salter: There's a lot to be said about this place. I'm really happy that I came here and when we sit down together and try and work out some of these problems, it's a good thing. We can see that it's a progressive kind of thing and maybe sometime we'll work out some of these problems and everybody'll be happy.

Hargrove: This is a funny place. It has the capacity to evoke affection. I feel great affection for the place and so do our students. When they bitch the most they still love it. I don't know quite why this is, but this place is on a human scale, a human proportion. Communication is good, people respect each other, and people are generally constructive.

It has the capacity to evoke affection and respect and it's had that for a long time. There's something in the nature of this place and, I don't know enough about its history, but it's had it a long, long time.

Alan P. Cusick '32—'Tell us something good about Brown'

There has been much talk lately about students destroying universities; but not enough has been said about universities destroying themselves. Inside and outside their institutions many people today realize that universities are not achieving their stated educational goals.

The greatest problem facing administrators, faculty members, and students today is the lack of understanding of how to cope with the problems of the university. This lack of understanding springs from the failure to carefully consider the aims of the university and the consequences of actions taking place within it. In a place devoted to scholarship, too little study is directed to the purposes of the university itself, to the aims of education which it professes and to the effectiveness, in practice, of these aims.

In the fall of 1966, a group of Brown and Pembroke students, whose only impetus was a vague dissatisfaction with their education, met to discuss the role and purposes of the liberal arts college. A tentative solution was the establishment of an experimental college within Brown to discuss reform. Known as GISP (Group Independent Studies Project), the group quickly grew to include a large and varied representation of the University community.

Two semesters of discussions convinced GISP members that a more thorough study of educational philosophy needed to be undertaken. During the summer vacation of 1967, a 400-page working paper, later to become known as the Magaziner-Maxwell Report, was begun. This report, extensively researched and documented, was written to indicate the need for educational change and to serve as a guide in the formulation of the best possible reforms.

We recognize three main purposes of the University: to provide for (1) the creation of knowledge, (2) service to the community, and (3) the education of its students. The authors of the working paper concerned themselves with the third purpose.

The conclusion of this study was that thorough and fundamental changes are necessary rather than piecemeal reforms conveniently inserted into existing mechanisms. It was felt that students' attitudes toward their education were inordinately influenced by existing, and often constricting, structures. Because structures so affect the student, and because they are easier to change than attitudes, the report is functionally oriented. Undoubtedly, however, the most important part of the working paper is the principles which underlie all proposed structural changes.

To develop educational principles suitable for Brown, research for the report proceeded in an historical context with the study of the university in America. Trends in education were evaluated and conditions affecting the current university situation were analyzed. Among these conditions are the staggering rate of increase in the amount of knowledge (such that in five years the facts available to chemists have doubled), the involvement of the federal government in university affairs through sponsored research projects, the growing number of people attending universities, and the increasingly specialized demands of a discipline (so that even two physicists may have little understanding of each other's research). It was hoped that by synthesizing an understanding of all

A Rhodes Scholar looks at curriculum reform

# 'Our concern is for

*by Ira C. Magaziner '69*

these factors a more meaningful and realistic prescription for the educational process could be made.

The philosophy that evolved from these considerations regards the development of the student as the main purpose of the educational process. Individual growth is more important than the skills achieved by the student in the process of his education, more important than new knowledge acquired by his efforts, and more important than the immediate needs of society which these skills may serve. This growth involves two interrelated processes—the student's intellectual development and the more difficult to define process of the student's personal development.

The intellectual development of the student focuses on increasing his ability to learn and the development within the student of a desire to learn, making education a life-long process. The ability to learn—learning how to learn—involves many processes. Constraints to learning, or restrictions in the student which have developed through a long exposure to a narrow range of experiences, must be diminished. The key to learning how to learn is the ability to understand concepts, to grasp the value assumptions underlying central approaches to knowledge, and to appreciate the central methods employed in these approaches. This ability enables the student to do more than just recognize the facts of a situation; he will be able to utilize these facts to deal with the situation itself.

Creating the desire to learn within the student requires that his natural curiosity be stimulated. While some may profess skepticism that this curiosity exists at all, it has more than likely been stifled by the nature of the elementary and high school years and can be awakened by the proper environment, the relating of learning to human concerns, and the fostering of a personal desire to learn as a part of educational growth.

Self-realization, or personal growth, is not a straight-forward process. It involves a large number of conflicts within an individual which result from his confronting a wide variety of experiences in an attempt to understand himself. Out of this comes a formulation of individual goals, styles, and values, a realization of one's essential humanity, and an awareness of one's own abilities, limitations and potentialities.

Self-realization cannot be structured into a university, but it is possible to provide an atmosphere conducive to it. There is no ideal environment in which this process can occur, but obviously, some environments are more ideal than others. A military situation which negates the individual and encourages unquestioning obedience to authority is not a healthy environment for a student trying to come to terms with himself.

An atmosphere relatively free of artificial structures and requirements allows the student the opportunity to form his own value judgments and, in fact, demands that he do so. He is encouraged to think and arrive at conclusions which will determine his future actions. This is obviously a more desirable type of atmosphere for the maturing process.

The central aspects of the student's intellectual, personal development involve his relationships with the material he studies, his fellow students, and most importantly, with his professors. Thus, the effectiveness of these relationships must be the paramount concern of all the educational functions and structures of the University. Rules, regulations, structures and degree requirements must inhibit these relationships and the entire development of the student as little as possible.

Efforts have been made to synthesize a coherent picture of the educational process. For this reason, various proposals, such as the institution of a pass-fail system of grading or the establishment of an experimental college, have been rejected. These are suggestions which would be more or less arbitrarily introduced into the University without making significant improvements. Without a thoughtful, considered, and coherent picture, such progressive steps can even be harmful. The abolition of a formal testing structure could be chaotic unless it occurs in the proper context. The attempt was made to reshape this context by constructive suggestions, as well as suggestions about which structures should be removed.

Specific proposals made in the working paper are certainly flexible to any modification which would satisfactorily implement the main principles. Some of the proposals are the alteration of the concentration requirement, the introduction of more interdisciplinary courses, and the utilization of undergraduate teaching assistants, primarily to lead discussion in large lecture courses.

One of the most controversial aspects of the working paper is the proposal that grades be eliminated. Any system of evaluation in education must serve two functions: an educative one, serving the student, and an institutional one, serving graduate schools and businesses. Grades are not only inconsistent with the aims of education but are actually harmful to the individual. The student who works for grades can be satisfied with obtaining them, instead of with learning; the two are often mutually exclusive. He uses the grade as a "crutch" or external motivation, to the extent that he loses or does not develop the ability to motivate himself to learn.

Grades encourage a mechanical kind of learning, and it is far easier

# the student'

Ira C. Magaziner '69 is president of the Cammarian Club, one of two authors of the working paper on curriculum reform, and one of two Brown students recently named as Rhodes Scholars. Magaziner and Pembrokers Susan Friedman and Joan Savitsky discuss the student interest in curriculum reform in this article.

to evaluate factual knowledge than intellectual development. As a result, professors are encouraged to pass on bits of information rather than promote critical and creative thinking. Further, grades act as artificial goals and become ends in themselves, thus discouraging students from developing their own values.

Student-to-student relationships are destroyed by keeping students in pressure competition with each other. And when grades are merely rewards for a "job well done," the student sees his professor only in the role of grade-giver. A barrier is created to the student-teacher relationship that is so important to the student's development.

Besides failing to serve an educative function, grades are not even accurate, except in predicting grade-getting ability. A recent incident points out the inaccuracy of the present evaluation system: Two students were assigned by a professor to collaborate on a single paper. Each student handed a copy of the paper to his respective grader; one received an "A," the other a "C." There are many similar cases.

Final grades are sometimes determined by the student's health at the time of his final exam, or whether he was unfortunate enough to have three exams in a row, or whether he recalled a specific bit of information at the proper time. Studies have shown that grades are not reliable indicators of performance, nor are they good judges for graduate school, business or for a happy and successful life.

Some who object to grades maintain that they still have some significance as an indication of overall performance; while this might be so, a more accurate form of evaluation which does not hinder the student's development is needed. The most feasible solution is the dossier system. Briefly, this system requires professors to offer comments and criticisms instead of grades. Students, in cooperation with their professors, then select a piece of work representative of their efforts in that course. The compilation of each student's work is his dossier.

There is a growing acceptance of such an evaluative system on the part of admissions committees for graduate schools. The switchover to the dossier system could not be made until there is some certainty that future Brown graduates would not be jeopardized in the competition for admission to graduate school. At the same time faculty and administration are being encouraged to make a concerted effort to convince all admissions committees to review a modified transcript.

Another area of concern dealt with in the working paper is that of the freshman curriculum. The typical freshman usually comes from a high school experience in which his main educational aim has been to do well enough to get into college.

Hopefully, the University would provide something new and different to stimulate him. Especially impressionable during his first year, the student is strongly affected by the educational atmosphere in which he finds himself; motivations, attitudes and habits he forms in his freshman year will be of basic importance throughout his college career and beyond.

At the present time the freshman year consists largely of introductory survey courses. Material is presented in fragments and no attempt is made to integrate the material from one course to another.

The new student is thrown into large lecture courses where there is very little opportunity for him to meet and establish a relationship with his professors. He is discouraged from developing an intellectual relationship with his fellow students, and he is greatly pressured in a standardized way to get grades. He is often confronted with a faculty member whose prime interest is the upper level concentrators in his discipline and to whom the multitude of freshmen in the introductory courses just cannot be of essential importance.

The student is forced to be at once an historian, mathematician, scientist and literary critic; he has no opportunity to integrate what he is learning as courses are prepared from the standpoint of one discipline, rather than from concerns of the student.

Because of these conditions, a great deal of consideration was given to proposing structures and changes for the freshman year. The entering student would be reoriented from the high school emphasis on grades and test scores to the new demands of self-discipline and intellectual freedom. To serve this function, freshman courses would introduce the student to the conceptual approach to learning in the context of small classes with intimate contact with professors.

The prescribed plan for freshman year would involve one year of work each in the humanities, the social studies, and the sciences, and one subject would be examined thoroughly, using various disciplines to give the student a "conceptual" feel for the approach. For example, a course in the humanities might study love or death—not to learn all there is about love or death, but to use these ideas as vehicles for the comparative study of how music, art, prose, poetry, and drama might deal with an idea.

The next three years would involve further conceptual study as well as

'Grades act as artificial goals and become

the familiar departmental courses and "third tier" courses. The third type of course is designed to encourage independence in learning and teaching, to utilize and integrate different ways of approaching knowledge, to facilitate the relating of ideas to human concerns, and to broaden the student's perspectives. These courses include the history and philosophy of disciplines and interdisciplinary offerings. Possible examples include technology and the moral order, the sociology of medicine, and the history of literary criticism.

An initial reaction to these proposals probably involves a question as to their feasibility. Extensive studies have been made and indicate that the report's proposals are possible given Brown's existing resources.

There are other ideas of comparable concern, some of which are dealt with in depth in the working paper and others which recommend topics for further study. The examination system is evaluated. A "take home" exam is suggested where the questions are made available to the students prior to a specific due date, reduces the pressures normally associated with artificial time requirements of final exams and allows for independent formulation of ideas. Questions would stimulate creativity and critical thinking, rather than regurgitation of facts. A new self-study committee is proposed to insure that existing structures are embodying sound educational principles; if a new structure proves unsuccessful, change could be recommended immediately. Also discussed are concentration-distribution requirements, teaching methods, foreign study, and others.

The working paper was completed and made available to the University at the beginning of the second semester of 1968. The general reaction was "A-for-effort," but comment beyond that proved disappointing. Students were eager for long discussion and for a great deal of disagreement and debate, especially with faculty members.

Instead, most faculty members were too busy to read, let alone criticize, a substantive and carefully detailed working paper concerning education at Brown. This reaction was especially hard to take at a time when violent demonstrators on other campuses were drawing headlines, intense study committees, and financial grants by the hundreds from foundations.

Some professors were sympathetic but immobilized by inertia and overwhelmed by the magnitude of Challenging the System. Another reaction was cynicism; many dismissed the whole attempt as youthful idealism. A committee was established last winter to study the working paper. However, its charge was found to be so limiting as to minimize the contribution made in its report, which was issued early this school year.

In the fall, those of us seeking educational reform believed it necessary to step up our efforts if we were to be successful in achieving our goal. The student base of discussion was broadened by talking to student groups and making copies of the working paper available to them. A number of coordinating committees directed the activities of several hundred students in various aspects of what grew to be the reform movement.

In small groups, students began to visit each faculty member individually to discuss major reform at Brown. Rallies were held both to convince professors and administrators that the majority of students were unhappy with their educational experiences and to begin pressuring them to do something about the proposals. Close to a thousand students convened for the weekly rallies in spite of cold weather and frequent Providence rain.

Rational discussion gave way to demonstration, and those who formulated the reform movement regretted this development. We don't believe that mass pressure and confrontation are the only ways to wake people up and we don't believe that our attempts at responsibility had been misguided.

Then, in December, we were encouraged by President Heffner's appointment of a committee charged with defining a set of principles for undergraduate education at Brown and recommending structures that would institutionalize them. Chaired by Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder, the committee also consists of two deans, three faculty members, and three students. Meetings are open to encourage continued thought and discussion in the University community. The committee hopes to report its findings sometime in April. From the progress of the committee so far, there is optimism about achieving substantive curricular reform which can begin to be implemented in the first semester of next year.

Educational reform is not just the abolition of grades or the introduction of more interdisciplinary courses but rather a complete redefinition of the principles governing the University in its educational endeavors and a complete restructuring of the University according to these principles. Only in this way will the total atmosphere at Brown be altered to meet changing individual and cultural needs.

Change in educational atmosphere must involve change on a fundamental level in such areas as admissions policy, the nature of the faculty, housing, and the relationship of the University to its surrounding community.

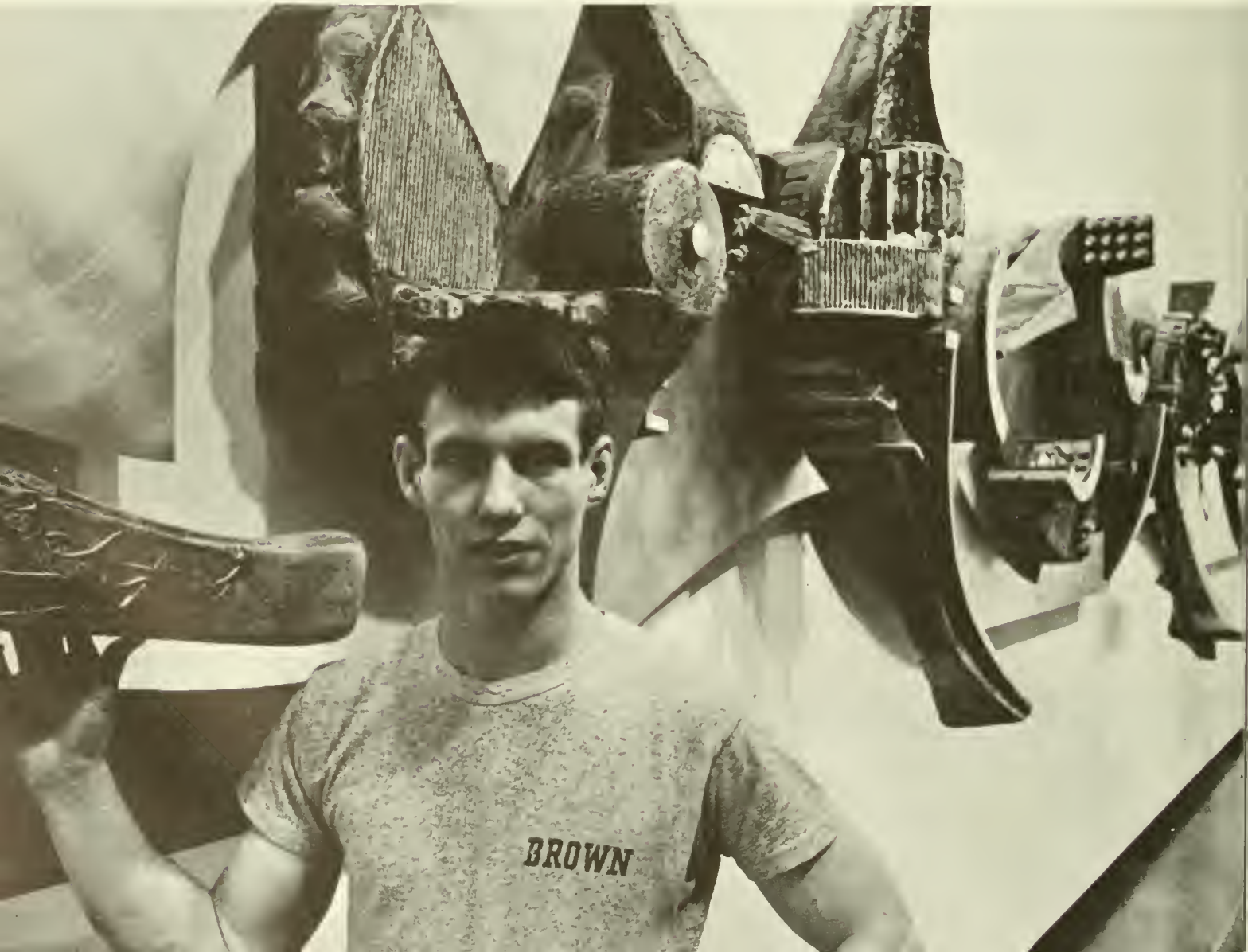
It is not an easy job. However, it must take place if the University is to remain a viable institution in the future. As presently structured, universities simply are not capable of providing the kind of education which will allow individuals to cope adequately with crucial human and social problems inherent in these times.

The major concern is with specific progress at Brown, but implications of these efforts are vast. The situation is right for Brown to capitalize on its potentiality as a great educational innovator and trendsetter.

The aims are high, the methods deliberate. Brown should do no less than take the leadership role in bringing university education in America closer to the goals it professes.

ends in themselves'

# Tom Bose: Hard-Nosed Realist



Before 1966, only twice in recorded history had men attempted to make the 1,000-mile canoe trip from Lake Athabaska in Saskatchewan to Baker Lake in Canada's Northwest Territories.

In 1893, geologist J. B. Tyrrel led a group that suffered countless privations before reaching the lake and Hudson Bay just as the Arctic winter closed in. The second trip, in 1955, ended in tragedy when its leader, Arthur Moffat of Dartmouth, died of exposure.

In 1966 the hazardous route was tackled successfully by four American college students. Among them was Tom Bose '69, one of two Brown seniors recently named Rhodes Scholars.

Bose has been described by a close friend on the administrative staff as "the finest combination of brains and brawn I've seen in my many years at Brown." The 21-year-old native of Indianapolis, along with classmate Ira Magaziner, was among the 32 college students in the country selected to study for two years at Oxford University in England. This marked the first time since 1961 that Brown has had a Rhodes Scholar and the first time in recent history that two Brown seniors have been chosen for this coveted honor in the same year.

Both brains and brawn were required when Bose took his 75-day canoe trip through the Canadian wilderness in the summer between his sophomore and junior years at Brown. His companions were two Princeton seniors and a student from Union College. Canoeing, in this sense, is more than a hobby or a sport; there is a high risk factor involved. If you don't finish by the end of August there is the risk of being caught by the Arctic winter. There is also the constant danger of being ditched in the icy waters, where five or six minutes of exposure is sufficient to cause death.

Bose and his friends were limited in the provisions they were able to take, the food supply consisting of flour, powdered milk, salt, seasoning, some freeze-dried dinners, and oatmeal. The only humans they saw between June 11 and Aug. 6 were some trappers at the Stony Rapids Mounties Post and a family of Eskimos near the Thelon River. The portages were horrible and the grizzlies were in a foul humor following a bad winter.

Much of the trip was on the Dubawnt River, where shooting the rapids was a definite risk. Yet, undue caution could mean a series of back-breaking portages, often where no trail existed. Half of the journey was above the tree line, as the group moved through the tundra region to within 100 miles of the Arctic Circle. For 30 days there was no wood and the "chefs" had to prepare their cuisine over a butane gas stove. At times the food was eaten raw.

After better than 10 weeks of the toughest living conditions they had ever experienced, the foursome traveled through the Chesterfield Inlet, played hide and seek with four frolicking white whales, and reached Hudson Bay, where they were picked up and flown back to the States. It wasn't surprising that it took a trip as strenuous as this to satisfy the pent-up energy of Bose, a young man with a mission in life and a detailed plan of how he'll meet it.

**Tom Bose,** a physics major, lingers in the lobby of Barus-Holley shortly after learning he had won a Rhodes Scholarship. "He has a strong sense of commitment and dedication," a friend said. "I wonder who will change more—England or Tom."

From the time he was a very small boy, Bose has had a sense of commitment and dedication. He knows exactly where he is going and how he'll get there. He is not only tough physically, but he is also tough minded. He accepts nothing on faith, preferring to make up his own mind after logical inquiry and his own investigation.

Lewis and Charlotte Bose, Tom's parents, both attended Swarthmore College, with his dad going on to Yale Law School before becoming one of the leading attorneys in Indianapolis. His mother has artistic inclinations, with a special interest in music. Bose feels that his parents have a high sense of motivation and that they have conveyed this to him.

"Mom and dad are honest people and there is a nice relationship between us. My father always used the power of suggestion rather than the iron fist. My folks were somewhat apprehensive about that trip two years ago. Dad wanted to know how much risk was involved and whether the trip was well planned. Mom didn't say much. She's a silent worrier."

Bose attended the public school system in Indianapolis, where he was only an average student in the early years. He was good at math but he required a tutor for reading in the third grade. As a result, Bose showed an early inclination toward the sciences to the point that he feels even today he has not had an adequate cultural background. Disturbed by this situation, he intends to shore up this phase of his eduation while at Oxford University and will use his time to read extensively.

One of the reasons Bose suddenly blossomed into a brilliant student who ended up in the top five percent of his class at the 2,500-pupil school was that he found that studying can be fun. Having overcome his reading problem, he found it enjoyable to read stories and poetry and then discuss them with his classmates.

"Science can be fun without discussing experiments with people," he says, "but in the liberal arts you need to exchange ideas with others." Bose says that the first educator to motivate him was a junior high teacher, John Van Sickle. Motivation came when Van Sickle asked his students what intrigued them instead of following the conventional "learn this" philosophy of education.

When Bose was a boy he played in the old log barn and smoke houses, grew Christmas trees (he'd also trim them for $1.25 an hour), played Little League ball, enjoyed a sense of independence from working on a junior high science fair project, and looked forward to hikes in the country and camping out.

"If anyone got out of hand in our neighborhood in those days," his father recalls, "someone would say, 'Let's find Tom.' He was sort of a policeman, a real tough-nosed kid. He was intense, somewhat inflexible and, frankly, awfully tough to live with in those growing-up years."

Athletics played a big part in Tom's life. While in junior high he played football, wrestled, and ran track. In high school he dropped football because of his size but continued with the other two sports. He was a fiery competitor and liked to win, but the important things were the effort and the improvement. In junior high he had not yet developed an interest in his studies and athletics allowed him to use up his excess energy. He feels now that he

might have found himself in trouble if it hadn't been for athletics.

As a wrestler, Bose won 80 percent of his matches in his senior year, but the bout he remembers best was one he lost by one point before 1,200 roaring fans. He was improving on the mat at that point, and he felt that he improved greatly in that one match. His father points out that Tom liked to wrestle at a weight class one step above his size. "My son takes great pleasure in setting up something he can work against. Wrestling and canoe trips fall into that category."

In the Bose household it was always assumed that Tom would go to college. Brown came into the picture when William A. Dyer '24, vice-president and general manager of the Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc., suggested to Attorney Bose that his son might want to talk with Director of Admissions Charles H. Doebler '48, making his annual visit to the schools of Indianapolis. The admissions officer from Brown and the senior from North Central High hit it off right from the start.

"There were 15 or 20 seniors in the room that night, but Tom Bose stood out," Doebler recalls. "Mr. Doebler is something of a con artist. I couldn't turn him down," Bose says with a gleam in his eye.

Actually, Bose knew what he was looking for even before Doebler came to town. "I wanted a small college, certainly nothing bigger than my high school. I wanted a college where the stress was on the undergraduate. I wanted some place away from home, although I wasn't sure just how far. I wanted some place that was less conformist than my high school, more relaxed socially. And I wanted a liberal arts school. I knew I'd probably end up in math or science, but I wanted the freedom to make some sort of choice."

Bose eventually applied to Brown and Wesleyan and made visits during the spring vacation period. There was a great deal he liked about both schools, but he felt that Wesleyan was "at the end of nowhere." Co-education was also a factor.

Pictures by Michael Boyer

**A charcoal-covered hand** reaches for the beeker, as Bose conducts an experiment in which he simultaneously reduces copper and iron from ore. Impressive in the lab, Bose has the knack of disregarding the irrelevancies and getting to the heart of the subject.

Bose didn't come to Brown on scholarship. He was named a Dean's Scholar, which means that financial help is available if he needs it during his four years. "I figured I didn't need any scholarship aid unless something happened to my father." His parents have paid for room, board, and tuition and Tom has taken care of all other expenses. Some summers Bose hasn't made any money because of the nature of what he does, but the freedom of his summers allows him to come back to college completely refreshed. And he feels that the experiences provided by those long canoe trips is more broadening than doing construction work, for example, where he could have earned a substantial summer salary.

Doebler has vivid memories of Tom's first year at Brown. He recalls that the boy from Indiana was shy, intense, and inclined to be an introvert. "He roomed with John Buxton," Doebler says, "and they were as unlike socially as any two boys you could imagine. Much of Tom's subsequent development as a person was due to his freshman roommate."

Buxton remembers Bose was something of a grind that first year. He studied every free minute, did his papers over two and three times, and completed all his assignments well in advance. "I was almost embarrassed," Buxton says. "He was always in that room, hunched over that old typewriter, clacking away. I tried to make Tom open up a bit. I got him a few dates. There was nothing wrong with what Tom was doing. I just thought he was missing out on some things."

Bose didn't spend all his time in his room that freshman year. He was a member of the wrestling team, compiling a 4-3-1 record at the 130-pound class. Buxton, who was a teammate, says that Bose applied the same scientific approach to making weight the night before a meet as he did to everything else.

"Some of us would occasionally go off the diet and eat some solids," Buxton says. "But not Tom. He knew two cans of nutriment would give him one pound, and he'd open the window, take the chilled nutriment off the ledge, drink just the right amount, and go to bed knowing that he'd have nothing to worry about at the weigh-in the next day."

After a 3-4-1 sophomore season, Bose gave up wrestling. "You spend 45 minutes a day on transportation alone just to get to Marvel Gym, where the facilities are bad. You run on a hanging track for conditioning, dodging the broken boards. Sometimes the showers don't work. On top of all this, wrestling is a very demanding sport. Cutting weight can drive you out of your mind. You are thirsty at night, you lie in bed and stare at the ceiling, and your skin is dry." And wrestling affected his studies, though not his marks.

As he looks back on it now, Bose isn't sorry he gave up wrestling. But the decision took a great deal of soul-searching. His father recalls the decision. "Like everything else, Tom thought about it for a long time. He wrote to me saying that for four nights he just tossed and turned trying to make up his mind. Tom either wanted to go all the way with wrestling or give it up. When he finally made up his mind to forget it, that was it."

Making Phi Beta Kappa as a junior is a rare honor at Brown since only one percent of the junior class is picked. Bose made it with a cumulative average of 3.565. Barrett Hazeltine, associate professor of engineering, says that Bose is an aggressive student, in a quiet way. He learns quickly and thoroughly, disregarding the irrelevances and getting to the heart of the subject. He says that it is an impressive thing to see Bose in the lab. There is no fuss or fumbling. He knows just what he wants to do, and if something doesn't work he fixes it.

According to Professor Hazeltine, Bose came to Brown to become a research physicist. He finished his required courses as a junior and then spent some time figuring what he really wanted to do with his life. He gathered all his facts last summer and then came to Professor Hazeltine to talk about a switch to an emphasis in his senior year on courses related to systems analysis. "What impressed me was his positive approach," Hazeltine says. "He didn't come in cold, as so many students do. He researched the situation himself and had all the facts before he came to see me."

While majoring in physics, Bose developed a tremendous respect for the former chairman of the department, Dr. Philip J. Bray '48. "He's a fantastic professor, but more than that he's an outstanding person," Bose says. "He ran some of our problem sessions, and he ran them with a sense of motivation and enthusiasm that made everything come alive. When he was up before us working on a problem, the students could sense the same feeling of discovery that he had. You'd keep firing questions at him and he'd fire some right back at you. It was a wonderful give and take. With Dr. Bray at the head of the class, learning becomes a pleasure and education is a lively, dynamic thing."

Bose is not a campus activist. He supports activism up to a point, but he doesn't believe in physical obstruction and sit-ins. He feels these forms of protest are especially out of order at Brown, a place where the administration listens to student ideas. He likes the Maxwell-Magaziner Report on Curriculum Reform, feeling that it has given everyone a sense of participation. Bose takes a positive approach to this report, saying that he thinks its chief value will be to improve what already is a very sound and flexible system.

Bose hasn't been attracted to the people in student government, in general, terming them the "campus politicos." He says many of them make a career of campaigning for something, usually in a superficial fashion. "They talk philosophies, but they don't do their homework and so they usually are not prepared to do anything constructive about the subjects they are discussing." He feels, however, that student government at Brown has a legitimate power—the power of public opinion and suggestion.

There is one thing that slightly disturbs Bose. He feels that there isn't sufficient spirit on campus, the old rah,

rah type of spirit in support of athletic teams. "This sort of spirit is healthy, up to a certain point," he says. "People are too sophisticated to get up and yell, even if they'd like to." He feels that this is due to a self consciousness shared by most people except the very young. Students are conscious they are being watched. "At our age we look to people around us for judgments. Maybe an answer to this problem is to encourage students to be individuals and to make their own decisions. Then they won't be so conscious about what the next person is doing."

Critics have said the current generation of college students lack humor and take themselves too seriously. Bose doesn't completely agree. There is humor, but it is a social commentary type of humor.

"Perhaps students are inclined to take themselves seriously," he admits. "This is because the emphasis today is not on economic prestige in education, but, rather, on a social contribution. And students take that seriously. As a result, campus humor today is cynical. This is in part because students are supposed to be introspective, look for what is wrong with the world, and decide what they can contribute to solving the problems. Cynical humor is a form of criticism. It allows you to laugh at problems and at the same time say something constructive."

As a sophomore, Bose decided to join Theta Delta Chi fraternity, despite the fact that in some circles it has the reputation of being an "animal" house because a high percentage of its members are athletes. One administrator this semester described the house as a "crazy blend of intellectuals, jocks, and average students."

Yet Bose had figured out exactly what he wanted in fraternity life. He is a harsh critic, one who doesn't suffer fools or phonies. He finds his brothers "brutally honest" and adds that he judges people in two areas—naturalness and honesty. He is close to his fraternity brothers, but he doesn't depend on them for his social values. He's respected at the house for his brain and personality.

Bose is modest, almost to an extreme. He didn't tell anyone on campus that he had been elected to junior Phi Beta Kappa, not even his roommate, John Klaffky. "I was sitting on the bed reading the *BDH* and there was Tom's name," Klaffky says. " 'Tom, you've made junior Phi Bete,' I said. 'Yeah,' he replied: 'What's that?' He told me that he had applied for a Rhodes Scholarship only when I happened to walk in the room one noon and found him making out the form."

The announcement on the Rhodes Scholarships was made during the Christmas vacation. There, Tom's reaction was what might have been expected. He grinned and he was pleased, but he didn't say much. There was no fuss. His brother, John, was the one who was excited. "It's bad enough to have a brother who's a junior Phi Bete, but how can I follow a guy who's a Rhodes Scholar?"

Everyone on campus knows Ira Magaziner. When the word got around on the Rhodes Scholarships, the reaction was: "Ira, oh yes. Who's the other guy?" Yet, Doebler says that Bose is the epitomy of the Rhodes Scholar.

"In a sense, he is the indigenous American. If the purpose of the Rhodes Scholarship program is to send to England the best type of American boy to represent our culture and point of view, Tom is the embodiment of this philosophy. He is not only a fine scholar and athlete, but he is from the great heartland. He is the boy with the Indiana twang, the boy next door who went to an Eastern university, was made junior Phi Bete, conquered the Canadian wilderness, and won a Rhodes Scholarship."

And yet there is general agreement that Tom Bose of 1969 and the Tom Bose who entered Brown four years ago are two different people. He has grown tremendously, both academically and as a person. When he was a freshman he might not have seen the purpose of music, art, and poetry. Now he does, although he may still have some of the scientists' contempt for the inexactness of the humanities.

He's developed a good sense of humor, although it is not the quick, verbal type. He's more considerate of people now than once was the case. He's less intense in what he's doing and is more tolerant and helpful toward others. His father says that Tom reminds him of many attorneys who start out as specialists and end up as generalists.

The regard Bose has developed toward other people is perhaps best shown in his work with the Meikeljohn Society, a group that provides counseling help for freshmen. Bose takes his responsibility seriously, so much so that he reported back to college early the last two years to work with his counselees during freshman week. He checks the mid-semester and mid-term grades and makes it a point to spend some time with those who are having academic troubles. He puts time and effort into this work, but he is the first to admit that he gets something worthwhile out of it himself.

Tom's senior year at Brown has been a busy one. A typical day includes a class from 9 to 10 a.m., after which he'll spend an hour or so working out with bar bells in his room. There is time for some reading before heading down to the Turk's Head Club, where he works in the kitchen until 3 p.m. There are late afternoon classes and labs before he heads for Louie's or the Sandwich Shop ("The food off campus is no better; the atmosphere is"). Evenings are pretty much his own. He usually studies in his room, but if he has any serious reading to do he'll head for the Rockefeller Library. At about 11 he'll go down the hall for a bull session before hitting the sack.

It is said that no man knows another's strengths and weaknesses better than his roommate. Klaffky says Bose has an exceptionally high sense of values. He's not interested in just the drive for money, although his analytical mind would enable him to do well in almost any field he entered. As a person, he's hard to please, perhaps because his personal standards are so high. "Tom's not a complaining individual," Klaffky says. "He may be having some sort of difficulty and the fellows in the house will sympathize. 'Life's hard,' is all Tom will say. He's the ultimate realist."

Bose knows his shortcomings. He's frank to the point of being tactless. He's likely to express himself in an open manner. This rubs people the wrong way. Procrastination also is a weakness, one he is trying hard to overcome. He is inclined to wait until there is some pressure on him before he will do things. If it is something he is really interested in, then he can produce quickly. He'll rush

through his research for a paper, for example, because he enjoys research. Then he may put off the writing of the paper until the last minute because this aspect of the project doesn't interest him as much.

Bose knows that he has grown as a person over the past four years, and he credits Brown with much of that development. He's impressed by the freedom that Brown gives a student to choose his course of study and to enjoy some flexibility within that field. He realized that Brown was an undergraduate college when he came, but he didn't realize the extent to which this would be true. He's particularly impressed with the relationship between the faculty and students. "If a student wants to meet a faculty member to receive some individual attention, he can do it at Brown. It may take a bit of initiative, but I've found all my teachers to be really receptive."

There are other things that disturb him about Brown. He regrets that once a decision is made the University sometimes doesn't accomplish that objective in an aggressive, first-class fashion. He mentions the long delay on the athletic field house as an example, although he knows, too, that lack of money is a factor. He feels that Brown might do a better job of interrelating its disciplines. Introductory courses, especially in the sciences, are directed too much toward the major. "You can't just try out a biology course," he says.

Looking to the future, Bose hopes to go into systems analysis, probably in the area of urban problems. The most pressing problems facing this country today are the urban problems. As the population grows and the urban areas increase, there will be more and more urban problems to be solved. With his analytical abilities he feels that he is best suited to systems analysis. Here he can contribute more than if he were a politician or a social activist.

While in England, Bose will travel to see the Lake Country where Wordsworth wrote his poetry and he plans to walk the deck of Nelson's flagship, Victory, dry-docked at Portsmouth. But, most of all, he wants to experience life from an English point of view. He'll study engineering at Oxford, but he wants to spend time looking at urban life in England and comparing it to urban life in this country. This, he feels, will prepare him upon his return to the States to study systems analysis from an urban and social sciences point of view.

"Public problems divisions are just starting in firms such as Raytheon and General Motors," he says. "They decide people's preferences in transportation. But we have to find a way of planning better, of looking ahead. If we are faced with a problem now and don't come up with a solution for three or four years, the original problem has changed and there is a whole series of new problems. I'm not at all sure we're moving fast enough in this field and I want to try and contribute to speeding up the work."

**Working through** the college year leaves Bose free in the summers for things like taking a canoe trip up near the Arctic Circle. The Turks Head Club has been his place of employment this year. "We have the cleanest dishes in town," he says.

There is a strong chance that a man with Tom Bose's energy, intenseness, and ideals may well be frustrated through life simply by not being able to accomplish all the goals he has set for himself. He recognizes this fact, and he knows, too, that his ambition may well affect his personality. He also knows that it may be a "fantastic frustration" to reach middle age and realize that a large chunk of his life is gone and that there are so many things he still wants to do.

But Tom Bose far prefers this to the alternative of setting goals too low and assuming early in life that you have accomplished everything, when, in reality, you haven't even extended yourself.

# The return of a star—Gerry Alaimo accepts

One of Brown's finest basketball players, James G. (Gerry) Alaimo '58, is coming back to take over the coaching duties beginning this summer. He succeeds Stan Ward, who will leave in June to become assistant headmaster for non-academic affairs at Moses Brown School, Providence.

A native of Torrington, Conn., and current head basketball coach at Middlebury College, Alaimo was a pivotman at 6-3, 210 pounds, who became Brown's fourth leading scorer in the school's history with 1,046 points and its second leading rebounder with 870.

Alaimo was co-captain with Joe Tebo in his senior season and was named to the All-Ivy League first team. He scored a single-game high of 38 points in leading Brown to an upset victory over Penn in his junior year. As a climax to a brilliant career, Alaimo received the J. Richmond Fales Trophy, awarded to the player who has made the greatest contribution to basketball at Brown.

President Ray L. Heffner made the announcement of Alaimo's appointment at a press conference held at Marvel Gym.

Said he: "Gerry was a fine player and a fine student at Brown. He demonstrated a great capacity for leadership at that time, and I have confidence that he will provide the right kind of leadership to the Brown basketball program in the years ahead."

Alaimo is now in his fifth season at Middlebury, where basketball had taken a secondary role prior to his arrival. The main winter interest on the campus has been in hockey, with skiing a close second. The eight-year basketball record prior to Alaimo's arrival showed 26 victories and 131 defeats.

The trend continued during Alaimo's first four seasons there, with the team posting an accumulative 11-77 mark. This year, however, Middlebury won six of its first 12 games in attaining a .500 average for the first time since 1955.

Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28, under whom Alaimo played as a freshman, said: "Gerry has the same degree of enthusiasm and aggressiveness in approaching a goal as does Len Jardine, our head football coach. Even more important, he has the ability to get along with people at all levels—students, faculty, administration, and alumni. It's most satisfying for me to have one of our former Brown greats back with us as a worthy successor to Stan Ward."

GERRY ALAIMO—Before

Prior to becoming head coach at Middlebury in 1964, Alaimo coached the Brown freshman team for one year following a tour of duty with the Army.

"I never wanted to leave Brown," he says. "I took the Middlebury job because President Barnaby Keeney forced me into it. 'Go out and get your feet wet,' he told me. 'You can always come back to Brown.'"

A candid person with boundless enthusiasm, Alaimo wasted no time in getting to the point shortly after he was introduced by President Heffner. "We're going to beat the bushes. We're going to leave no stone unturned to uncover the best possible talent to meet our admission standards. I'm not worried about depth. We need quality rather than quan-

# he burden as Brown's new basketball coach

e press a few thousand words

Robert Reichley

tity. I definitely don't believe in mass recruiting. We need one or two fine ball players each year."

Alaimo says that he intends to build on the program that Ward has developed over the years. He feels that in many ways the Brown program is much better now than it was when Ward arrived in the fall of 1954. To back up this remark, he points to the fact that Brown this year has hired a full-time assistant in basketball for the first time. Other plus factors include plans for the new gym, the help that the Friends of Brown Basketball provides the program, and a better than average freshman team.

One of Alaimo's primary objectives will be to take the "message" to the student body. "The students have no idea of the sacrifices an Ivy League basketball player has to make," he says. "This is a hard game, one that's played over a long, gruelling season."

To help get his message across, Alaimo says he will make himself available for weekly get-togethers with the students on campus, will consider the formation of a booster club, and may even talk with officials at WBRU-FM about a weekly radio show during the season.

Alaimo feels that he will have no trouble winning over the students. "I may have some problems with the alumni," he admitted. "On paper I'm a losing coach. And we're not going to turn anything around just like that. But I don't believe there's any question the job can get done. Come July 1, I'll be 100 percent dedicated to that objective."

The subcommittee of the Athletic Advisory Council which made the recommendation to hire Alaimo consisted of William J. Gilbane '33, chairman; Richard J. Tracy '46, Vice-President Malcolm S. Stevens, and Prof. Richard A. Parker, chairman of the Department of Egyptology.

## Co-Captains to lead Brown soccer in 1969

Co-Captains will lead the soccer team next fall as Coach Cliff Stevenson's Bruins go after their sixth straight Ivy League championship. Elected at the annual soccer dinner were Herman Ssebazza of Uganda, Africa, and Fred Armenti of Trenton, N. J.

An outside right, Ssebazza was selected on the All-Ivy and All-New England first teams last fall and was named to the National Coaches Association's second team All-American squad. A phenomenal ballhandler, the 5-5, 130-pounder is a master at the short cross on the cage. He was Brown's second leading scorer last fall.

Armenti is a center half and a wing half, bringing to both positions excellent skills and ball control. The junior from Hamilton High in Trenton is not only a fine defensive player, but he also is a scoring threat on offense with his strong foot. Stevenson feels that Armenti could develop into one of the outstanding players in the Ivy League next fall.

Both Ssebazza and Armenti teamed on

# The Sports Scene:

the 1966 freshman team that compiled an 11-0 record and outscored the opposition, 48-9.

Don Smith '69, was the first recipient of the newly-created Coach Cliff Stevenson Trophy, to be given annually to the most valuable player. Smith, of Trenton, N. J., is rated by many coaches as one of the finest center defensive halfbacks in the country.

George Gerdts '69 of Oradell, N. J., co-captain last fall, received the Class of 1937 Trophy, awarded annually to the member of the varsity squad "who through sportsmanship, performance, and influence contributed most to the sport at Brown."

Speakers at the dinner included President Ray L. Heffner, Athletic Director Jack Heffernan '28, Alexander A. DiMartino '29, president of the Associated Alumni; John C. Edgren '38, president of the Brown Club of Rhode Island; and Bruce D. Yeutter '57, president of the Brown Soccer Association. Donald Campbell '45 served as toastmaster.

## Tough sledding for Winter sports teams

Roaring down the stretch with seven straight victories against collegiate competition, Coach Jim Fullerton's hockey team was making a strong bid for a place in the ECAC playoffs as February drew to a close. Elsewhere on the winter sports front, the Bruins were having their troubles.

Brown's hockey team averaged better than six goals a game as it rolled past Princeton and Penn, twice each, Army, Yale, and Dartmouth. Making the second half of the season all the more exciting for the hockey buffs was the fact that in four of the victories the Bears either broke it open or came from behind to pull it out in the third period.

Playing Yale at Ingalls Rink, for example, the Bruins were tied, 3-3, late in the second period with the team that had upset them, 3-2, at Madison Square Garden during the Christmas holiday tournament. Two goals gave Brown a 5-3 advantage going into the final 20 minutes of play, but the strong-skating, sophomore-dominated Yale team was still a distinct threat. Goals in rapid succession by Capt. Bob Devaney, Connie Schmidt, Bob Fleming, and Frank Sacheli iced it for Brown.

The script was much the same against Dartmouth, as the Bruins broke open a 4-3 game with a seven-goal onslaught in the final period, much to the delight of a capacity crowd at Meehan. Curt Bennett started it all, scoring on one of his patented rink-length dashes in the fifth minute of the final period. When the smoke had cleared, six more goals had entered the Dartmouth cage and the final score was 11-3.

Playing at Princeton, the Bruins trailed, 3-0, with the game only four minutes old The Tigers still led, 4-2, when the third period started. Rich McLaughlin scored at 0:54, Bennett tied it at 7:41, Devaney put Brown ahead at 9:40, and then Sacheli (9:49) and Steve Wormith (18:27) added insurance goals for a 7-4 victory.

Later the same week, the Bruins trailed Penn, 5-3, when the final period started, only to pull it out, 7-5. Captain Devaney got the goal that tied it, McLaughlin put Brown ahead at 11:46, and Sacheli iced it on a goal with 20 seconds left when the Quakers were pressing for a tie.

With four games to play, Sacheli, the junior from Port Erie, Ont., led the team in scoring with 33 points on 16 goals and 17 assists. Bennett (8-20-28) and McLaughlin (10-18-28) were tied for second and Devaney was fourth (12-12-24).

The basketball situation failed to improve as the season moved along. Through the years, Coach Stan Ward's teams have been known for springing two or three upsets somewhere along the way. This season, even those close ones have gone the other way, as in the losses to Providence (64-63), Columbia (54-52), and Cornell (82-77).

When Princeton came to town leading the League and ranked 19th nationally, the Brown fans felt that this might be the spot for one of Ward's upsets. Playing deliberately and sometimes brilliantly, the Bruins opened up a 20-7 lead after nine minutes of play.

But a full-court zone press forced Brown to start running with the Tigers, and Princeton's vastly superior talent was soon evident. The final score was 75-56.

Greg Ouelette, a junior from Wareham, Mass., and Bob Kingsland, a senior from Cohasset, Mass., got their names in the record book but the track team was having a difficult time remaining respectable against such league opponents as Harvard and Yale.

Ouelette's 23-foot, 6¼-inch feat in the triangular meet against Yale and Penn erased the long-jump record of 22-10¼ established by Bob Hendon in 1964. In the same meet, Kingsland went 14-4¼ in the pole vault, shattering Brown's old standard of 14-4 set by Les Jones a year ago.

Swimming Coach Joe Watmough is another man who can help his team pull out a victory once in a while by virtue of his adroit manipulating of personnel. By saving the right men for the crucial meets, Watmough has to get an assist for the 48-46 decision over Coast Guard Academy. Not a sensational victory by past Brown standards, but at least something to cheer about for Watmough and his thin squad in a long season.

Capt. Vance Salter from McLean, Va., captured eight first places for the Bruin mermen during the first 10 meets. Six of his victories were in his speciality, the 200-yard backstroke.

# Sports Shorts

Brown has pulled past Penn into second place in the Ivy League composite soccer

# Scoreboard

(Jan. 25 to Feb. 18)

### *Hockey*

Varsity (10-7-1)

St. Nick's 5, Brown 4 (OT)
Brown 9, Yale 3
Brown 6, Army 4
Brown 11, Dartmouth 3
Brown 4, Penn 2
Brown 7, Princeton 4
Brown 7, Penn 5

Freshman (11-3)

Brown 5, Alumni 3
Brown 7, Yale 3
Brown 4, Andover 2
Harvard 4, Brown 2
Brown 6, Northwood 2
Brown 11, Merrimack 3

### *Basketball*

Varsity (2-18)

Columbia 79, Brown 46
Cornell 82, Brown 77
Dartmouth 81, Brown 68
Harvard 76, Brown 63
Penn 61, Brown 48
Princeton 75, Brown 56
U.R.I. 71, Brown 63

Freshman (7-4)

Brown 81, Quonset 52
Brown 72, Dartmouth 69
Harvard 93, Brown 85
Brown 72, Boston Coll. 68
Brown 69, Worcester Acad. 65
U.R.I. 70, Brown 68 (OT)

### *Track*

Varsity (3-5)

Yale 62, Penn 45, Brown 20
Boston Coll. 56, Brown 39, Holy Cross 37
Harvard 84, Brown 25

Freshman (5-2)

Penn 63, Brown 43, Yale 29
Brown 65, Holy Cross 43, Boston Coll. 22
Harvard 86, Brown 23

### *Wrestling*

Varsity (3-4)

Cornell 30, Brown 8
Brown 34, Holy Cross 20
Princeton 35, Brown 3
Brown 46, Dartmouth 10

Freshman (0-4)

Princeton 34, Brown 5
Dartmouth 32, Brown 13

### *Swimming*

Varsity (3-7)

Brown 48, Coast Guard 46
Springfield 60, Brown 34
Amherst 56, Brown 38
Columbia 62, Brown 42
Yale 93, Brown 11

Freshman (2-5)

Brown 66, Coast Guard 29
Springfield 78, Brown 15
Yale 81, Brown 13

standings. Harvard still heads the list for the 1955 to 1968 period. The Crimson has a .633 percentage with a 59-26-8 record. Brown is now 53-35-5 for .570, while Penn has a .544 percentage with a 49-30-11 composite. The other teams and their records are as follows: Yale (46-37-10), Princeton (38-46-9), Dartmouth (34-55-4), Cornell (28-53-12), and Columbia (15-43-5).

Coach Vic Michalson has announced that his varsity and jayvee boats will return to Miami this spring to compete in the second annual Miami Regatta. The date is Saturday, March 29. The Bruins won last year's regatta, which features four northern and four southern colleges. The Brown delegation will arrive in Miami on Thursday, March 27, and leave for home on Sunday, March 30.

Present plans also call for the crew to make a post-season appearance in a regatta to be held in Cincinnati on May 17. In this case, the Bruins will be sponsored by the Brown Club of Cincinnati. The contact between the Club and Coach Michalson has been William K. Engeman '61, a member of Brown's famous Cinderella Crew.

When Brown meets Syracuse on the waters of Lake Onondaga on May 3, there will be a new cup on the line. The cup will bear the name of Robert S. Holding '14, president of the Brown Rowing Association. The sponsor of the new cup is Clifford "Tip" Goes, a 1914 graduate of Syracuse and a long-time friend of the Brown rowing program.

The success of Brown's freshman football team last fall brought on some discussion among alumni concerning other good Cub teams down through the years. The 1936 team was undefeated, posting a 3-0-2 mark. That club featured the cast that eventually brought Brown football out of the doldrums of the mid-1930's, men such as John McLaughry, Tommy Nash, John Prodgers, Joe Fink, Bill Bates, George Mawhinney, Spencer Manrodt, and Charlie Blount.

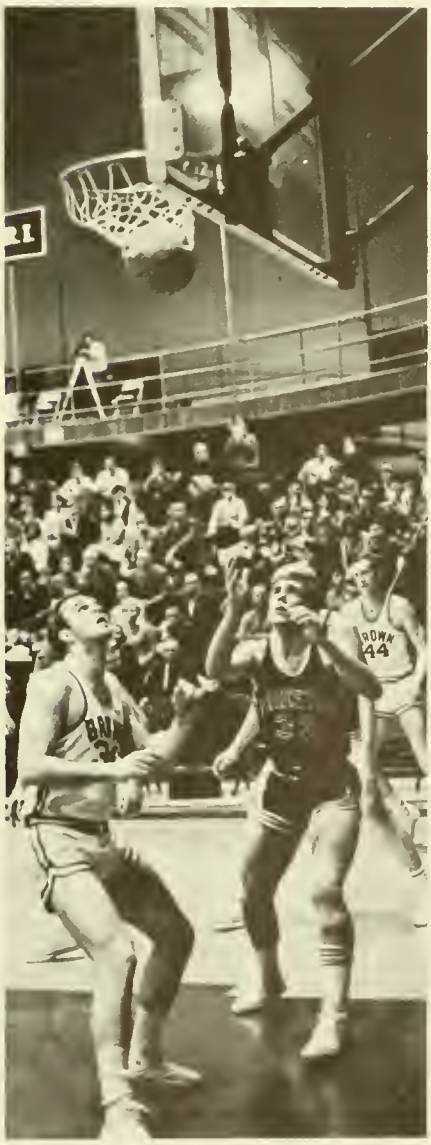
The 1940 freshman team was a good one, despite a so-so 4-2 record. This team featured Bob Margarita, Doc Savage, Jay Pattee, Bruce Remick, Charley Bentley, and George Hindmarsh, all of whom became big names in Brown football. The 1941 team, led by Lou Regine, had a 4-1-1 record, including victories over Dartmouth, Yale, and Harvard. Perhaps the best Cub team was the 1952 group coached by Matt Bolger and Jack Heffernan '28. With the late Tommy Thompson scoring 14 of the team's 21 touchdowns, the 1952 club ended 5-0. Archie Williams and Jim McGuinness are two other names that were prominent on the freshman level in the fall of 1952.

Tuss McLaughry, who coached at Brown from 1926 through 1940, when he left to replace Red Blaik at Dartmouth, was featured in a recent issue of *The Dartmouth*, undergraduate newspaper. The 75-year-old Football Hall of Fame member currently graces the Hanover area as a member of the local landed gentry by virtue of owning a Norwich farm. The author said that Tuss embodies what those associated with college football would like to consider the prevailing spirit of the game—a spirit that does not have to feed itself on wire service national championships and Pomegranate Bowls to sustain itself.

Basketball Coach Stan Ward has an anecdote resulting from the team's midwinter trip to New Mexico. A left hook and right cross to the chin of one of his players in San Antonio, without a foul being called, led to a Ward first. He went on the floor to protest, heard the official say, "Now, coach, boys get a little hot tempered now and then but they cool off. So, let's play the game." Further protests brought a technical foul against Ward. "It was my first technical in 25 years when *we* had the ball," he said.

Berry Lyons '69, named the unsung hero of the New England football season, has been honored at a Boston dinner. A reserve for three years, and used mostly on the "dummy" squad during the week and on the kickoff team on Saturdays, Lyons was recognized for staying with the varsity for three years after it had been well established that he'd hardly play at all. A star quarterback at Clearwater (Fla.) High, Lyons frankly admits that he's sorry he didn't see more action. "But I know I got a lot out of Brown and out of football," he says. "I really consider myself a transplanted New Englander now, and if I can, I'd like to stay around and go to oceanography school at the University of Rhode Island."

A number of Brown men were listed when the Rhode Island Tennis Association issued its amateur ranking recently. Sophomore Don Smith, a Cranston East product, was ranked number six. The veteran among the men's top 10 is John Quattrocchi '34, Providence attorney, who earned seventh place for outstanding success against younger competition. Ray ('34) and Nate ('62) Chace received top laurels in the state's father-and-son doubles competition.



Russ Tuler (34), another sophomore, works clear underneath for a lay-up, but the talented Tigers finally prevailed, 75-56.

Robert Reichley

Sophomore Bill Kahn (22) connects on a long jumper as Bruins race to a 20-7 lead over Princeton, the nation's 19th ranked quintet.

# The Brown Clubs Report

Back in 1869, the Brown Club of Philadelphia was founded and on Feb. 8, this fact was celebrated through an alumni dinner and centennial ball. President and Mrs. Ray L. Heffner were guests of honor at the occasion.

The Mirage Room of the Barclay was tastefully decorated for the affair, attended by 130 members of the Brown and Pembroke Clubs of Philadelphia. The tables were decorated with cardinal-colored table cloths and bouquets of red and white flowers were on each table. The orchestra of Charles Gresh provided music during dinner and for the dancing that followed.

Eugene C. Swift '42, a leading figure in promoting the anniversary celebration, was unable to attend due to an illness he contracted while on a business trip to Holland the previous week. In his absence, Vice-President Graham D. Andrews '51 introduced President Heffner. Upon Swift's return he was presented with a photo album documenting the occasion, along with a copy of the dinner program signed by all of those present.

Other guests at the affair included Alumni Secretary Paul F. Mackesey '32, University Secretary Howard S. Curtis, Associated Alumni President Alexander A. DiMartino '29, Joseph F. Lockett, Jr., '42, national chairman of the Brown University Fund, and Malcolm L. Mackenzie '51, president of the Brown Club of Delaware.

The banquet committee included Warren J. Kauffman '59, David B. Kauffman '62, and James T. Egan '55. Mrs. Jane Miluksi P'58, president of the Pembroke Club of Philadelphia, also assisted.

At a brief business meeting, President Swift's resignation from office was accepted with the deepest regret. He had served as club president for the past six years. The new slate includes: President Egan, Vice-President Andrews, Secretary W. J. Kauffman, and Treasurer D. B. Kauffman.

As a sequel to this story, the Rhode Island delegation, with the exception of the Heffners, who had the foresight to take an early train, were caught in the February blizzard and spent 19 hours on the rails before getting back to Providence.

**Centennial Ball** and dinner of the Brown Club of Philadelphia was held at the Barclay Hotel. Comparing the menu to that of 1869 are, left to right: President Malcolm L. Mackenzie '51 of the Brown Club of Delaware and Mrs. Mackenzie, Vice-President and Mrs. Graham D. Andrews '51, and President and Mrs. Ray L. Heffner.

The Brown and Pembroke Clubs of Westchester County combined this winter to sponsor a "Commitment Now" meeting for Negro high school seniors, juniors, and sophomores, along with their parents. The affair was held on Feb. 23 in the Bethesda Baptist Church, New Rochelle.

The featured speaker was Richard A. Nurse '64, Brown admissions officer, who grew up in Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant area. Also on hand to help host the meeting were members of the University's undergraduate Afro-American Society.

In announcing the meeting, Jay W. Fidler '42 of Port Chester said, "In December, Brown announced a new program that will make it possible for more black students to attend the University. Brown considers this a moral commitment of the utmost priority and of the utmost urgency. Over a quarter of a million dollars will be spent over the next year on an intensive program for the development of black students at Brown.

"Recruitment efforts are being broadened and the cut-off date for applications for this fall's entering class is being extended. For those who need it, a transitional-year program and increased financial aid will be available."

The "Commitment Now" meeting included discussion by black students now at Brown and Pembroke, who gave their impressions of campus life. A booklet issued by the group pointed out that one of the greatest and most difficult decisions facing prospective black college students is whether to enter a predominately black institution or white institution.

In an effort to keep its board of directors more accurately tuned in on what is happening on the campus, President John C. Edgren '38 of the Brown Club of Rhode Island instituted a series of speaking programs at the monthly meetings this year.

In December, the members of the board were addressed by Provost Merton P. Stoltz and Associate Provost Paul F. Maeder on the Negro walk-out. Carrying this general subject one step further, two members of the Afro-American Society spoke to the board at its January meeting. Representatives of the Bruin Club, undergraduate organization dedicated to helping in the recruitment of subfreshmen, were with the board in February.

"I think this form of meeting is good in two ways," President Edgren said. "It gives the members of the board something tangible to look forward to beyond the normal business on the agenda. But, perhaps most important, it enables the members of this 30-man board to get a clearer picture of the objectives and accomplishments of the various undergraduate groups that are operating on the campus."

Once again, the Rhode Island Club's hockey night played to a sell-out on Feb. 1. The social hour and dinner was held at the Pembroke Field House, before everyone moved to Meehan for the Brown-Army game. Don Sennott '52 served as chairman. For the sixth straight year, the Brown Club of Rhode Island joined with the Associated Alumni to sponsor the "annual" Ivy League Championship Soccer Dinner.

Ticket applications for the Commencement Pops Concert, sponsored by the

Brown Club of Rhode Island and the Pembroke College Club of Providence, now are available at the Pembroke Alumnae Office, 194 Meeting St., Providence (863-2154). William H. Edwards '19, prominent Providence attorney, is serving this year as honorary chairman of the Pops, according to Chairman Peter T. Barstow '57.

The date for the Club's annual meeting and golf outing is Thursday, May 15. Harold Demopulos '46 will serve as chairman, assisted by David M. Merchant '59. The affair will be held at the Rhode Island Country Club in Barrington.

The Brown Club of Michigan hosted a luncheon for Brown undergraduates and several subfreshmen during the Christmas vacation period. Eric Brown '58, dean of freshmen, was the featured speaker. He did an excellent job of presenting the current picture at Brown to the guests, as attested to by the long discussion period which followed.

Coach Cliff Stevenson was the guest of honor when the Brown Club of Newport County held a stag meeting at the Valley Inn in Portsmouth. In addition to giving a detailed picture of the 1968 soccer season, Coach Stevenson showed films of the Bruins in action.

Dr. Mattis Fern '55 of the Long Island Brown Club has done an excellent job of revitalizing the Alumni Secondary Schools Program in his area, according to Associate Alumni Secretary David J. Zucconi '55. After Dr. Fern and his wife, Sue, attended the Alumni Advisory Council week-end, they recruited 19 workers to help handle the screening of applications in their area. A year ago, there were 350 applications from the Long Island area. Additional workers are still needed, Matti says. He can be contacted by anyone wishing to help at Welbilt Square, Maspeth, N. Y. (386-4300).

# Alumnus heads new medical magazine

Kip H. Cohen '50 is co-publisher of a recently-founded medical magazine that is offering physicians a forum in which to discuss views relevant to medicine.

*Medical Opinion & Review,* a New York-based magazine, was founded in October, 1965, by Cohen and Richard L. Sigerson, who serves as executive editor. The magazine today has a controlled circulation of 165,000, mostly members of the medical profession.

Cohen became involved in founding the magazine after experience in the advertising business in which, among other projects, he developed ethical drug advertisements for an agency. Sigerson is a former newspaper science writer who turned to specialization in medical writing prior to founding *Medical Opinion & Review.*

"The world is changing," says Cohen, "and so are the social pressures on the physician. We felt there was no editorial voice representing the increasing pressures on the doctor today, and that's how our magazine got started."

Cohen says that the goals of his magazine are, in one respect, directed toward being kind of "the *Harper's* or the *Atlantic Monthly* of the medical world. We want to offer a forum in which the doctor can talk with his peers and to discuss the relationship of the doctor and his environment."

From a growing dialogue within letters to the editor of *Medical Opinion & Review,* its increasing circulation—though controlled—and through advertising revenue, there is some indication that the magazine's goals are being met.

"It is a matter," says Cohen, "of an editorial mission in which the magazine provides a medium for personal physician-to-physician essays on nature and implications of fundamental issues in our era. This involves an exciting, and, in a sense, unique interchange that isolate and illuminate the influences—scientific, social, religious, political, economic, ethical—affecting the organization and practice of medicine in a society wholly new to human experience. This, of course, is the technologized mass society."

KIP COHEN '50
A forum for physicians

A recent example of one of the issues discussed within the magazine is the matter of heart transplants. *Medical Opinion & Review* used a surgeon to analyze the issues related to heart transplants, a pediatrician to explore the subject via satire, and an internist who makes a contribution to post-graduate education for physicians.

The authors of the heart transplant issue included one of the Army's leading physicians now in a top role at Walter Reed Hospital, an associate professor of medicine at the University of Minnesota Medical School, and a doctor who editorialized about transplants, ethics and the press.

An illustration of the magazine's fresh approach to medicine is in the area of book reviews.

"They are not book reviews in the strict sense," says Cohen. "They are an effort to teach medicine through the reviews mostly of clinical books. My partner Dick Sigerson gets experts to review the book from the standpoint that the book is a jumping off place. They review the book based on what they have found in their own practice.

"The reviews become an adjunct to our concentration in the major areas like heart transplants, therapeutic abortion, the effect of better county planning on the practice of medicine."

With the magazine successfully launched, Cohen feels certain the organization will move into new and related areas.

"We see it as a flagship publication to herald the future of medical education in print and in audio-visual techniques as they are developed. We also see the possibility of moving in the direction of general science projects."

**Breaking bread** at the Barclay are, left to right: Secretary and Mrs. Warren J. Kauffman '59, Secretary of the University Howard S. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd P. McAllister '22, and Treasurer David B. Kauffman '62. The 1869 dinner was held in the Mirage Room of the old Barclay Hotel.

# Letters

(Continued from page 1)

well-done piece and one which takes a major step in expanding the commitment made by the University to its black students. It is important that this pledge and the intellectual and moral reasons for it be communicated to all of the University community, a major segment of which are the alumni.

Your piece was both well written and accurate to the facts of the moment. I think you are right that Brown's actions in this experience are only the beginning of what will be difficult but at the same time extremely stimulating and exciting changes in higher education at Brown and throughout the U.S. Your piece is a considerable contribution to the rational understanding, and thus eventual achievement, of appropriate demands for change and improvement. . . .

ROBERT VON DER LIPPE
*Sociology Department*

SIR: The decline and fall of Brown from a position of eminence in the field of education was heralded in the January issue by the article on the *immoral* commitment of establishing a policy of racial discrimination. It would seem that the great lessons of history and social science, so profoundly preached at Brown for generations, were not so well learned as they were taught. . . .

CLIFFE B. HARRIMAN '50
*Citrus Heights, Cal.*

SIR: . . . There are two points I would like to make regarding your article. First, implicit in it is the fact that the University, the recipient of an increasing number of federal grants, is becoming more sensitive to the whims and desires of government than to the wishes of alumni who have, up until recently, been the University's financial cornerstone. . . .

Explicit in the article is one damning statement: "Universities have a moral and social responsibility to help alter the economic distribution in this country." The philosophical implications of this Marxist statement are numerous and far reaching. . . . That statement is another variation of the fallacy that it is all right for an institution to do what it is illegal or immoral for an individual to do. It is no more the duty of the University to "alter the economic distribution in this country" than it is that of the government to redistribute the wealth. . . ."

CLARKE E. RYDER '61
*Barrington, R. I.*

SIR: Your defense of Brown's new 11 percent quotas for Negroes was most ingenious ("What emerged were targets and guidelines") if not completely convincing.

And thanks for the kind words about the *Herald*. It's a little disappointing, though, that we were singled out for praise—and compared favorably to Providence's esteemed *Journal-Bulletin* no less—over so uncommon a situation as the black walkout, when the *Herald* alone tried to find some good amid the mess. (The *Journal* I recall criticized the University severely and the *Bulletin* accused Brown of "selling out." While I concurred with this opinion, the *Herald* nevertheless praised the University's good intentions.) . . .

T. E. D. KLEIN '69
*Former Editor*
*Brown Daily Herald*

SIR: May I express my wholehearted support of your new approach to the philosophy of our alumni publication. I, too, miss Buster and Professor Carberry, and I am confident that they are not gone forever. There are those to whom they are pleasing and even important.

However, the *Alumni Monthly* has shown that is can successfully fill a gap many of us have long recognized. In the past few months I, for one, have felt in contact with the campus through the magazine. "Keeping in contact" for the recent generations of graduates, means more than a trotting out of the old traditions at Brown Club meetings and *BAM* readings. It means involvement, however distant, with the issues with which we would be grappling if we were still at Brown.

Colleges in the U.S. have become more and more standard as they have expanded and increased in enrollment; rare, indeed, is the unique university. One of the few areas where the good colleges are separated from the mediocre is that of unrest, student involvement, protest, and especially in how the university reacts and survives. Brown seems to be reacting positively, if reluctantly, and will doubtless survive and improve for having had its problems.

The way in which the era of change is being reported in the *Monthly* is particularly laudable. I have seen too many publications where an obstructionist, reactionary approach is taken. In the *BAM* I am now able to read cogent letters to the editor expressing respectable views, and sympathetic, informed articles on relevant subjects. This is the way to reach alumni, now and in the future.

ANDREW G. GANN '67
*Scarborough College*
*West Hill, Ontario*

## Learning Mutual Respect

SIR: The new format of the *Monthly* is not only informative but interesting. I was much impressed by your story on Brown Youth Guidance (Dec. 1968). I am moved to comment that though BYG may be labeled an anachronism, *labeling* won't make it so. Poverty, ignorance and disease are ever present realities in every part of the earth. By this program, the University suggests that an educated man has a responsibility to know persons suffering from these universal afflictions and to join the fight to eradicate them in his own way. The program is an educational one and thereby justifies itself.

Of course, such a program needs constant modification through insights gained from the maximum feasible participation of those who are recipients of the services offered in stating their needs, their wishes, and their strengths. Clearly, the BYG program is an instrument by which educated men may learn the mutual respect necessary between those who help and those who are helped.

RICHARD E. BENSON '33
*Chief Social Worker*
*Dept. of Preventive Psychiatry*
*The Menninger Foundation*

## What Price Glory?

SIR: After reading the letter from Professor Englund (Jan. 1969) I sat myself in a softly upholstered chair and tried to relax. I read the letter again. I took a long drink of cold water. Now, perhaps, I can [write] with an acceptable degree of moderation.

I ask the world how, by the utmost stretching of immature imagination, can even the faintest gleam of glory for anyone concerned be found in rowdy rioting, the brigandish usurpation, trespass, assault, and seizure, wanton destruction and complete defiance of the law which characterized the actions of Columbia students and some of the faculty during the "late unpleasantness?"

Professor Englund does not say he did not actively participate in the rioting. He does say he "was on the scene" . . . I like to believe that he did not participate, for he is a fellow Brunonian, a generation younger. . . .

The first stone at Columbia, in Harlem, in Watts, in Newark and elsewhere was not thrown by the university or city administrators nor by the police. So who is responsible for what followed? The students and some erring faculty members? In a very definite and immediate sense, yes. . . . There are some defenders of rioters, and the professor seems to be one of them, who have rationalized themselves into believing that students and erring faculty members have been reduced to a state of unreasoning, conscience-less, violently reacting automatism by the actions or inactions, indolence or all-round incompetence of those rightfully above them. . . .

There is an insidious harmfulness in spreading the kind of thinking which pervades the professor's letter, especially when it is done by a faculty member of a great university, where the most important purpose is to teach youth how to think intelligently, comprehensively, and with conclusive penetration. . . .

Now and then something happens that makes me incline to agree with those authorities who think too many of our young and middle-aged college professors are well-trained technicians within the narrow limits of their specialties but are not broadly-educated men inoculated against aborted thinking. All who fall into that category should, like shoemakers, stick to their lasts.

JULIAN CHASE '99
*Woodbury, Conn.*

SIR: Kudos on the January issue, the finest in years right down to the letters, particularly those of Messrs. Englund and Schwartz. May all future issues contain such a high proportion of articles on significant, timely, and relevant matters.

CLIFF ADELMAN '64
*Department of English*
*C.C.N.Y.*

### A Moral Promenade

SIR: Only those with an intrinsic delight in the macabre could have sat undisturbed through Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach's Stephen A. Ogden Memorial Lecture on Biafra (Jan. 1969). His closing statement that "the most badly punished of all are those innocent persons with the least to say about their punishment" must stand as a haunting rebuke to himself and his government for their parts in the Vietnam war.

Are we really to be impressed by Katzenbach's purported feeling for humanity, to see him wracked and tortured as he anguishes over the incompetency of diplomacy, lamenting that both parties "continue to put political advantage ahead of peoples' lives . . . ?"

How can we not see as sham all that Katzenbach says? In the instance of Vietnam it is precisely us who are responsible for the war and the meaningless slaughter.

Is it any wonder then that the students complain of moral hypocrisy? The discrepancy between Katzenbach's words and action is a blatant instance that should be pellucid to the most obdurate of the elders. As a personal friend and classmate of Steve Ogden, I wish to express my contempt for Katzenbach's words. They are indeed hollow and a desecration to the memory which they would honor. The last thing Steve Ogden would have abided is moral promenading.

The *BAM* is vastly improved—the graphics are superb and the articles stimulating; for once it is something of a barometer of the intellectual ferment vital to all universities.

DIRK HELD '60
*Department of Classics*
*Emory University*

SIR: I am concerned about the bad manners manifested by the recent classes at Brown. What they have done probably is not serious, but what it implies in their characters is a cause for grave concern.

It would seem that the admission criteria should be given a very hard look. We alumni have politely been told it is none of our business. For us older ones, maybe so; but it is surely someone's responsibility.

CECIL M. P. CROSS '15
*Sao Paulo, Brazil*

# Under the Elms of Brown

(Continued from page 7)

tied to a 'date.' And this makes so much sense."

Eckelmann said there is an easy relationship between students in classes and in seminars. The pilot project would be an attempt to enlarge this relationship to include dining and lounge facilities.

"This provides still another option in the living arrangements on campus. The pilot project would utilize only those students who want to be involved, and it could be that only a small fraction of students will want to be part of the project."

The dean said that the plan under discussion is to use housing in Wriston Quadrangle for about 100 students, half of them co-eds. Considered is the use of Diman House, which is contiguous with the space occupied by Alpha Pi Lambda fraternity. An early problem with the plan is that there are enough male students now who wish to remain in those facilities next year. At the same time Alpha Pi Lambda announced it would suspend itself as a fraternity in order to join Diman House in the pilot project.

This part of the problem is being sent back to the students to solve.

Eckelmann said the desire for an additional option in living arrangements as well as a more normal relationship between the sexes are the main reasons for the project under study. He added that there are more students now who desire to live off campus than is permitted under University rules.

As part of the study being made for the pilot project, communications were established with universities now sponsoring similar co-educational living arrangements. At one of them, Stanford University, Provost Richard Lyman told Brown:

"The arrangement strongly suggests that social behavior has become more mature and more relaxed."

At Stanford also, Joseph Katz, of the Institute for the Study of Human Problems, commented that new attempts in co-educational housing had produced what he called "at least a partial moratorium on sex."

The plan under study at Brown would, for reasons of security and privacy, place about 50 men on the bottom two floors and women students on the upper two floors. Eckelmann said that the flow between floors "will be governed under the same rules as set down by the University Council on Student Affairs for any housing facilities on campus."

## *Negro appointed dean*

Rising from the black ghetto of Newark to the deanship at a major university is an achievement won by William A. Brown, who will join the Brown administration in July.

Brown was born in Newark, attended South Side High School, and was graduated summa cum laude from Rutgers-The State University in 1965. Effective July 1 he will become associate dean of The College for student affairs. Brown will succeed Benjamin D. Roman '25, who will retire July 1 after a 44-year academic career, the last six as Brown's associate dean.

The new dean is currently enrolled in the Graduate School at Brown and expects to complete his work for a Ph.D. degree in political science this summer. He also is instructor of political science at Bryant College and teaches in a seminar program at Brown entitled "Black Assertion."

In addition to his duties as associate dean for student affairs, Brown also will serve as a lecturer in political science. He also is a member of the faculty-student curriculum subcommittee appointed by President Ray L. Heffner to develop an Afro-American Studies program at Brown, and he is a former chairman of Brown's Graduate Student Council.

F. Donald Eckelman, dean of the college, said that, as associate dean, Brown would be responsible for a wide variety of matters relating to the social and residential life of students.

According to Brown, his main efforts in the new post will be directed toward "the establishment of reasonable lines of communication between students and administration and students and faculty," and toward easing the integration of freshman and sophomore students into the University community.

## *Students on population*

An added awareness of the problems of world population and food production has been brought to the Brown campus this winter as the result of a program organized by a student committee. Called "Project Famine," the group sponsored a series of lectures by some of the top men involved with this crucial problem.

Dr. Etienne van de Walle, research demographer at Princeton's Office of Population Research, participated in the first lecture last month. He spoke on the "Economic and Political Aspects of Overpopulation."

Lester R. Brown, administrator for the International Agricultural Development Service, spoke on "The Agricultural and Nutritional Aspects of Overpopulation," and Dr. Alan F. Guttmacher, president of Planned Parenthood-World Population, discussed "The Role of the United States in Preventing a Population Explosion."

The "Project Famine" committee hoped to hold a fourth lecture sometime this month, followed by a week-end conference on the world population-food production theme in late March or early April.

Conference Chairman is Robert M. Eastman '70 of Collegeville, Pa. He said that the event is designed to acquaint members of the Brown-Providence community with current pan-global problems and developments in population expansion and food production.

# Brunonians Far and Near

## 1906

Walter Briggs, in a recent letter to Oscar Rackle, recalled the simonpure baseball team of our last years in college, when the entire varsity resigned because of the taint of professionalism, a tag hung on them for their alleged "play-for-pay" in the summer leagues. The boys who were left surprised our opponents that spring by playing a fine brand of ball and winning a fair share of the games. This group included Ray Tift '07, Spec Paine '07, Vin Hoy '06, and Chet Nourse '08.

Your secretary visited with Esther Cooper at her Fort Lauderdale home recently and recalled many incidents of Gerald's life. Seems Gerald and the writer were both in the choirs of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, during their boyhood, Gerald in the morning choir under Dr. Arnold and yours truly in the afternoon choir.

## 1908

Less than two weeks after the death of his wife, Loretta, Tommy Thomas passed away. The date was Jan. 15, and his death was sudden. Tommy apparently had been accepting the death of his wife with great courage. There is so much to say from a class point of view about a man who has been such an integral part of our lives for such a long period of time. This we will say: As one sits back and thinks about the passing years, there are memories. There are memories about the contributions Tommy made to his class, his University, and to the community. These are golden memories, ones that will never die. In the words of President Wriston, Tommy was a man who made a life beyond a living.

Herb Sturdy spent Christmas in a Daytona Beach hospital after surgery. He remains seriously ill but has hopes for a full recovery.

Your Secretary, Norman L. Sammis, was bothered by that odd disease, shingles, for about five weeks before the Christmas holidays. "Painful but never fatal," he says.

## 1910

Robert L. Munson and his wife celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary just before Christmas. At that time they expected to do without their 19th annual trip to Florida this winter, deciding instead to brave the cold winds of West Springfield, Mass.

Charles A. Post and Jenny spent a few weeks in Key West during the winter holiday period. Charlie spoke of the picturesque 100-mile drive over the Keys, but he seemed disappointed that the "Good Old Days" of the West Indies pirates were over. According to Charlie, the pirates were excellent traders and business men and perhaps would have been good bank customers.

Dr. and Mrs. Lester A. Round made their annual Christmas trip to Williamsburg, Va., from which they sent a colorful postcard showing two cobblers working at their trade.

Edward J. Shaeffer sent along a card recently showing a family gathering at Salishan Lodge on the Oregon Coast. Later, he and Marion visited son Roger and family at Bellevue, Wash., a stop, incidentally, that provided an excellent opportunity for some discreet salmon fishing. Following this visit, they took off on an 8,000-mile tour of Alaska by bus, ferry, and train.

Howard A. Taber still takes life with a smile. "My wife and I have a happy time together, spiced by occasional visits from our three children, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren."

Elmer S. Horton and Peg are enjoying a bit of well-earned leisure. They were headed for Bermuda at last report.

William B. Freeman and Hope are enjoying good health. Bill goes downtown almost every day "to watch the stock-market go up and down."

Walter C. Cameron says that he is "just a lazy old duffer who thinks about the things he might do." Among other things, he's a stamp collector of sorts. Last fall while passing through Rhode Island he took pains to call on an old Grammar School teacher. Walter was completely deflated when the old lady asked him what he wanted.

Morris F. Conant is somewhat handicapped these days in getting about. Joe Bliss has been keeping in touch, taking Skip to lunch every two or three weeks. They expected the annual visit from Bill Oakes in January.

Roy Tasco Davis has the sympathy of his classmates on the death of his wife, Dec. 3. "We enjoyed a happy life together for 53 years," he says. "It was an active and interesting partnership."

Malcolm S. Field sends along greetings from San Clemente, Calif. He's still busy with visitations to the sick for the Christian Science Church.

Ralph B. Farnum is one of our best preserved and enthusiastic members. He lives at Artesia, Calif., and drives about 7,000 miles a year. Last year he made a 10-week trip to Portland, Seattle, and to the Redwood and Sequoia Forests.

Frank L. Mansur's "Merry Christmas" message, though brief, carried many pleasant thoughts and memories.

Keith Mercer has been on the move since last fall. A note from Montreal Dec. 24 stated: "Have done 9,000 miles, 90 percent of it by air, seven percent by train, and three percent by car. All of this since Oct. 6, commuting between local cities and towns."

Merrett M. Meredith in his annual greeting asked about the possibility of registering now for our 1970 Reunion. He and Vera have sold the old family home on West 6th St., Atlantic, Ia., and have an apartment at 1007 E-8th St., Apt. 5, 50022.

Edward S. Spicer has joined a group to keep "old people busy." The name of the organization is Leisure Time Activities. "There are now about 200 people on Providence's East Side who meet and keep busy every Wednesday afternoon," Ed says.

## 1912

John M. Price (GS), who founded the School of Religious Education at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex., retired recently. He directed the school for 41 years and has done field work about half-time since retiring.

## 1913

Howard F. Parker reports that he and his wife celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary last June. With them for the occasion was their son Donald '44, his wife, and the three grandchildren. "The family stayed with us for over a week," Howard says. "We had a grand time. One afternoon we had 'Open House' so that our local friends and children could meet. Spent a delightful month at our favorite spot in the North Carolina Smokies during the summer and now have just moved into one of the five retirement centers here in St. Petersburg." Their new address: 830 North Shore Dr., St. Petersburg, Fla.

## 1914

Fred Loucks has moved to 503 Monterey Blvd., N.E., St. Petersburg, Fla. Callers are always welcome. "It's good to see a familiar face," he says. "Brings back many happy memories of Brown."

Norman Whitehead has retired from teaching and is living the "good life" in Barrington, R. I. He reports that he hopes to be back for the 55th in June, along with Walter Sprague and Leroy Spooner.

Maurice Wolf informs us that he and Joe Farnham think there is too much walking in our proposed reunion plan. Nevertheless, they both intend to be present. Maurice has a grandson in the Air Force and one in the Infantry.

Larry Gardiner says that he keeps up with the Brown news by corresponding with Al Gurney '07. At the moment, Larry does not think that he will be here for the 55th.

M. Allyn Wadhams is serving as chairman of the Allyn Wadhams Co., builders of Hartford, Conn. His home address is Duncaster Lane, Bloomfield, Conn.

## 1917

John J. Hall has been replaced as director of labor in the State of Rhode Is-

land on orders of newly-elected Governor Frank Licht '38. Commenting in an editorial, the *Providence Journal* noted that our classmate had moved from the service of industry into the difficult job of director of labor. "So well did he do in administering the department and so even a balance did he maintain in his relations with labor, that a large segment of the labor movement urged his retention in the Licht administration."

### 1918

Cy Flanders reports that officially he retired Nov. 1. "But," he says. "I'm still on the same job as executive secretary of the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The 1967 Connecticut Legislature passed an act for me alone making it possible for me to continue by contract in a consulting and administrative capacity ad infinitum."

### 1919

Edward S. Porter says that he is still living at his mountain lake retreat at Pleasant Pond, Caratunk, Me. "When the snow begins to fall I set out for other climes," he says. "Usually it's California, but this winter it is Texas, where my wife, Mary Edith Sparks, has a son and family living near Dallas. As a result of my marriage in 1966 I have inherited 12 grandchildren, but I have the same feeling as Winston Churchill who once commented on his many grandchildren by saying he would be grateful if people wouldn't talk about them.

"My bride is a lover of Pleasant Pond. As an infant she was baptized there by her father, who was an Episcopal minister. Her grandfather and first husband also were Episcopal ministers. Ever since I was licensed by the controversial Bishop Pike to lay-read and preach in the Church, I have been busy. Last summer, for example, I took charge of the Congregational Church in North Anson, Me. Recently I preached at the Episcopal Church in Plano, Tex.

"No one will be surprised to learn that the one-time Brown shortstop is no longer playing baseball. I found that after 65 my legs no longer hold up. But I can still hit —the typewriter, that is. Last year, Walter Baker & Company of Boston published two of my three-act suspense plays, to wit, 'Five Floors Down' and 'Roadblocks.' History records that in 1917 I wrote a play, 'Harkiss,' the first play by an undergraduate produced by Sock and Buskin. Then there was 'At the Foot of the Stairs' in 1920, the first play ever produced by the Players of Providence written by a member. In 1962, Prentice-Hall published 'Conscience of the Court,' the story of my life in the wicked city of New York. So much for the commercial. It was reminiscing time, I guess. Hope to be back for the reunion in June."

William H. Edwards, noted Rhode Island attorney, announced his retirement from the law in January by producing a typewritten statement which quoted an 18th century English bishop. Zachary

## Shan Clark: Riding the rails at 87

After 40 years as president of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Co., Henry G. Clark '07 has moved up to the position of board chairman and assistant treasurer. Still hale and hearty at age 87, he fully intends to keep active in the affairs of the company, which is now run by one of his sons, Richard P. Clark '57.

As the *Providence Journal* said, "If you happen to be a burglar working the metropolitan Providence area and suddenly find the store you are in after hours surrounded by police, you probably owe your embarrassment to Henry G. Clark."

When Clark assumed the presidency of the 81-year-old firm in 1929, it employed about a dozen persons and listed only 150 subscribers to its services. Today it employs 40 people and its subscribers number more than 1,000, served by between 1,200 and 1,500 alarm circuits and some of the latest detection devices.

Electric Protective's reason for being is the protection of industrial and business establishments and even private homes from burglaries and fires, using electric detection systems which are monitored around the clock at the firm's headquarters at 111 Mathewson St. During his 40 years at the helm, Clark extended the firm's protection services to most of the principal industries, banks, and retail stores in the greater Providence area and to many in the Blackstone and Pawtuxet Valleys.

It seems quite appropriate that Shan, as he is known to his friends, should have spent the better part of his life in a business that provides a service, for serving others has been a trademark of his private and social life as well. Whether it has involved passing out bachelor buttons from his garden to fellow train passengers or jousting with the railroad powers to save the 508, Clark has always been in there pitching for people.

His record of community service, if listed, would go on and on. A few examples include membership on the board of managers of the Providence District Nursing Association for 45 years, its treasurer for five years and its president for 18; president of Roger Williams General Hospital for 14 years and a trustee for 32 years; and an original incorporator of Rhode Island Blue Cross and a Blue Cross director since its founding 29 years ago.

Clark was once described as the state's leading railroad commuter. He didn't deny the charge. A resident of Perryville in South Kingstown, he is among a group of Providence businessmen who commute daily by train 508 from South County. He has been riding the rail to Providence since 1921. If you throw in his high school days, when he commuted by train from Shannock to

HENRY G. CLARK
Without steam, the romance is gone

Westerly, he has logged well over 50 years on the rails.

Back in 1963, Shan led a group of 508 commuters that battled the New Haven Railroad's attempt to discontinue that train. The 508 group won a clear-cut victory. Clark has been a railroad buff ever since he was a boy in Shannock during the heyday of the New Haven, when the express passenger trains used to sweep through the village constantly.

Clark still likes to tell friends about one of the most exciting experiences of his life, the day about 30 years ago when an engineer friend let him take over the throttle and the engineer's seat of the New Haven's crack steam train, the 16-car Yankee Clipper, during the run from New London to New Haven.

Some years later he operated a diesel engine. "The thrill and power I received from the hissing and aliveness of the steam locomotive just wasn't there," he says. "There was nothing like steam. Without it, some of the romance of the railroads has gone."

There is a saying, not very far from wrong, that one could spot a 508 commuter in the Providence business district by the bachelor button he wore in his lapel. Shan grows them in his garden and passes them out in season. He began distributing them to his fellow passengers on the 508 about 25 years ago.

Despite his busy schedule, Clark has stayed very close to his Alma Mater. He is president of his class and served for six years as a Brown trustee. He was a Commencement Marshal for 40 years and two years ago, on his 60th anniversary, he served as Grand Marshal.

Shan keeps in shape by taking brisk walks, interspersed with jogging, near his Perryville home. "Can't let riding those trains make me soft," he says.

Pearce, bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster, asked King George, 3rd, for permission to resign by saying: "Sir, every wise man would at the latter end of his life wish to have an interval between the Fatigue of Business and Eternity." The *Providence Evening Bulletin* found this quotation appropriate. "His public utterances have been filled with quotations reflecting the accumulated wit of the ages," the paper said. "In fact, a talk by Mr. Edwards without mention of Cicero, Milton, or Victor Hugo is unimaginable."

At the January board meeting of the Rhode Island Branch of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Rev. Robert L. Weis told his classmate, Governor Webb Wilder, that because of a West Indian sojourn he would be unable to attend the February meeting but that he would be with them "in spirit." Whereupon, the Rev. Robert H. Simonton, pastor of Newman Congregational Church, Rumford, replied: "We'd much rather be with you IN BODY."

### 1921

The class has a new class agent, with William W. Hall joining the ranks to replace Stan Smith, who held the position the past two years and did a fine job. Bill, who lives in Bronxville, N. Y., is a retired foreign representative for Standard Oil, having lived in most parts of the world during his long career with that firm.

### 1922

Arthur D. Somers moved to a new address just before Christmas. He's located at 27 Woodside Rd., Topsfield, Mass.

### 1923

Mark Nevin says that he continues to enjoy his retirement, which now is of seven years' duration. He is an author-composer-arranger of 40 published books of piano music, as well as numerous piano solos in sheet music form. "Live in South Orange, N. J., but spend the winter months in Honolulu," he says. "Still have fond memories of life at 427 Maxcy Hall in 1919."

Clarence R. Day has purchased a small house at 1757 Oak St., Sarasota, Fla. "We left Vermont on Jan. 15, and expect to remain in Sarasota until May," he says. "Would be happy to hear from any Brown men who happen to be passing through."

### 1924

John J. McDonald has taken office as the commander of Providence Post 1927 of the Veterans of World War I.

### 1925

William M. Browne says that he has retired as division merchandise manager of J. L. Hudson Co., Detroit. His address: 276 Lewiston Rd., Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

### 1926

John H. Muller has the sympathy of his classmates on the death of his wife, Mildred, on Jan. 4 in Greenwich, Conn. John retired as vice-president of engineering at RCA Communications, Inc., in New York last May. He had been with the company for 42 years.

### 1927

Victor Hill, a 25-year employee with the Rhode Island State Department of Health, is a field representative in hospital survey and construction with the division of health facilities.

### 1928

Thomas J. Paolino, an associate justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, has been named to the board of trustees of Roger Williams College. An associate justice since 1952, Tom has written two books on zoning laws.

### 1929

Roger Shattuck has been working diligently on plans for the big 40th Reunion this spring. The dates are Friday, May 30, to Monday, June 2. The big day, of course, will be Saturday, May 31. More news on the 40th in the next issue of this magazine.

Dr. Kenneth A. Scott has announced his marriage Jan. 25 to Mrs. Dorothy B. McMahon. All good wishes to Ken.

### 1931

An editorial in the *Providence Sunday Journal* praised our late classmate, David M. Cameron, long-time writer for the paper. "He was frugal in his use of words—perhaps a heritage of his Scottish upbringing," the editorial said. "His articles and editorials in these newspapers invariably were terse, informative, and to the point. His principal area of concern was state government, an area which he explored with authority. But he had another side. It came out in the delightful 'In Perspective' columns—signed D.M.C.—in which he might write amusingly of his storm-window painting project or his skill in manipulating his electre lawn mower. These newspapers and the state have lost an able journalist."

Bernard V. Buonanno was reappointed by former Rhode Island Governor John Chafee as a citizen member of the New England Board of Higher Education through June 1, 1971.

Robert G. Mawney has taken over as head class agent, replacing the veteran Joseph Davis. Bob is chief engineer of motor controls with Texas Instrument in Attleboro.

### 1932

Dr. Nathan Chaset, chief of urology at the Providence and Lying-In Hospitals, has been elected president of the Providence Medical Association. He served as a U.S. Army medical officer in the Far East during World War II.

Dean H. Ensign is business manager with Simon's Rock in Great Barrington, Mass. He lives at Prospect Lake Rd., No. Egremont, Mass.

Gerald L. Brown is owner and president of Gerald L. Brown & Associates, 2216 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

### 1933

Howard M. Bromage has been promoted to assistant vice-president with Aetna Life & Casualty of Hartford. He had been director of training in the casualty and surety division's marketing department.

Thomas F. Gilbane has been reelected to the Region One Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Thomas G. Webber had a paper on "Dichroism of Transparent Colorants" published in the *S.P.E. Journal* last September.

### 1936

Wendell B. Lund sends a new address: P.O. Box 128, Saco, Me. "Lund Manufacturing Co., founded by me and sold to New Britain Machine Company in 1966, celebrated its 15th anniversary this year," he says. "We have built a new plant located at Lund Industrial Road (named by the city after me) in Saco and we expect to become one of the largest employers in the area. I continue as president and general manager."

### 1937

Maj. Gen. Richard D. Curtin, USAF (Ret.) is vice-president of research and manufacturing at Southwestern Research Corp., Phoenix, Ariz.

### 1939

Ralph L. Fletcher, vice-president at Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, has been named head of the newly formed economic research department at the bank. Ralph had headed the investment research department since the fall of 1966 and has been with the bank for 21 years.

### 1940

Dr. Duncan W. Cleaves is associate professor of chemistry and mathematics at the desert campus of Bakersfield College, Ridgecrest, Calif.

Major Myron E. Wilcox, Jr., is field director for the American Red Cross, currently stationed in Viet Nam after a three-year tour of duty in England.

Dr. Bertram H. Buxton is the new vice-president of the Providence Medical Association. Bert has a new office: 182 Waterman St., Providence.

Benjamin Premack is serving as consultant on music education to the Rhode Island State Department of Education.

### 1941

President Frederick H. Jackson of Clark University announced this winter that the college will sponsor a semester of undergraduate study for 15 students at Haile Selassie University in Ethiopia next year. The students are expected to spend about five months in Africa. It is believed that the plan is the first "African semester" sponsored by any American college.

Joseph T. McDevitt has been named executive director of the Rhode Island Municipal Chiefs' Executive Association. This group is made up of mayors, town administrators, and town council presidents throughout the state. Two mayors with whom he will be serving are Brown men, James DiPrete '51 of Cranston and Philip W. Noel '54 of Warwick.

Dr. Paul A. Blackmore is serving as

# Wilson's tops to Smithsonian

Dr. J. Walter Wilson '18 has been flipping his top since his boyhood days in Manchester, N. H., when he won the top spinning championship of the city. Over the years, Brown's professor emeritus has used this hobby for exercise, relaxation, and, occasionally, to help with scientific experiments in the classroom.

Actually, Dr. Wilson's career as chairman of the Biology Department and as a tireless worker in cancer research didn't leave much time for tops. Then, about a decade ago, he wanted to demonstrate in class the theory of spinning particles to bolster a discussion of electron spin resonance. Naturally his mind turned to tops.

The top-spinning fad had faded in the decades since young Walter Wilson rose to the top of his peer group in Manchester, and finding a toy for his experiment wasn't easy. He traipsed all over Rhode Island before finally locating a suitable top in an East Providence variety store.

A tiled laboratory floor makes a wonderful arena for top-spinning—and the classroom experiment was highly successful. But it had one side effect. Dr. Wilson was hooked again. The boyhood memories came flooding back as he gave his students some extra-curricular instructions in top spinning. A second childhood set in, one he admits was more fun than the first. His wife even learned to spin tops, and, what's more, cheerfully accepted the inevitable result of so much family top-spinning—a pitted kitchen floor.

Slowly the word got out that Dr. Wilson wanted tops. Rapidly the tops started coming in. Many were sent by friends. Others he acquired during his travels around the country for the U.S. Public Health Service. At first, he kept his collection in a filing cabinet, carefully labeled. Today the supply is so large that the overflow has filled the cellar.

Dr. Wilson is what is known in the trade as a nine-top man. In other words, he can spin up to nine tops at a time. He admits that this is about as good as a biology professor has any right to be—a real "top" performance.

J. WALTER WILSON
It began with spin resonance

Colleagues heading abroad were appointed his official agent for finding foreign tops and information about their manufacture and the different games played with them. Among other things, he learned that in Korea top-spinning is a winter sport done on ice. They have only a wooden peg, but the boys there do wonderful things by boring a hole in the tip of the top and inserting a ball bearing.

Recently, Dr. Wilson visited the Smithsonian Institution to study tops of the American Indians. What he found was that there was not one top among all the toys at the Smithsonian. When the director suggested that he will his collection to the Smithsonian, Dr. Wilson considered it a good idea. In this way, the skill of top spinning and the history of the origin and manufacture of the toys will not be lost to posterity.

chairman of the Smithfield (R. I.) School Committee. When the school teachers in that community brought an attorney with them to open negotiations in January, Paul secured the services of a Providence lawyer to advise the board.

Lew Shaw, an account executive with Meeker Radio, has been appointed eastern sales manager of PRO Time Sales, Inc., radio station representative company located at 310 Madison Ave., New York City.

George F. Mould is in Newport as assistant for administration with the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

### 1942

Dr. F. Karl Willenbrock, formerly at Harvard and currently provost of the faculty of engineering and applied science at the State University of New York at Buffalo, is serving as president of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers for 1969. His major areas of technical interest are microwave physics and solid state electronics.

Leo Dunn is serving this year as chairman of trades and professions of the Israel Emergency Fund Campaign of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston. He is a partner in the Boston law firm of Barron, Feldman, Dunn and Rachlin. Leo is a founder and first president of Temple Isaiah in Lexington, Mass.

Frank E. Wilson, an engineer, is director of construction and store planning for Allied Stores Corp., New York City.

### 1943

William G. Weston is a senior information and public relations specialist with the Rhode Island Development Council. He has worked in education, in radio-television, and has done free-lance writing for advertising and public relations firms. His current boss is Leonard J. Panaggio '52, chief of the Development Council's Tourist Promotion Division.

E. Burdette Knauft (GS) has been advanced to vice-president in the corporate and planning department with Aetna Life and Casualty. He had been assistant vice-president of the personnel department.

Stanley W. Allen has been elected a secretary of Insurance Company of America. He joined INA in 1946 in Philadelphia, transferred to New England for seven years, and returned to Philadelphia's treaty reinsurance department in 1954.

Francis X. Cooney is in Clearwater, S. C., where he is manager of the screen print division of the Clearwater Finishing Plant.

### 1944

The thief who stole a transistorized tape player and several tapes from a car parked at Brown and Keane Streets on the East Side of Providence last month may already have become a hypochondriac. The cartridge recordings belonged to Dr. Elihu S. Wing, Jr., a specialist in internal medicine. They deal with the diagnosis of coronary-artery disease, liver ailments, the merits of particular drugs, and other medical subjects. "I used to listen to them on the way to and from the office and hospital," our classmate says. "They're a lot better than most of the junk that's on the radio today."

William A. Chambrun is senior analyst and project leader in the Electronic Services Center of the New York Stock Exchange.

Dr. Allen McConnell is working in Flushing, N. Y., as associate professor at Queens College.

### 1945

Robert P. Breeding is director of the profit planning department with Gulf American Corp., Miami, Fla.

### 1946

Hugh B. Allison has been elected president of the Chemical Products Corporation of East Providence. He had been executive vice-president since the spring of 1967. Hugh joined Chemical Products in 1948, became manager of Chem-o-sol sales in 1957, and was named a director of the corporation in 1961.

George C. Myers is working in Atlanta as plant manager of the Folding Carton Division of Container Corporation of America.

Allen F. Rust is an assistant legal attache at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico. "Arrived here Oct. 26, 1968," he says, "and found that my classmate, Nathaniel Davis, is next door as Ambassador in Guatemala."

### 1947

Dr. Richard H. Bube, professor of ma-

terials science and electrical engineering at Stanford University, has been appointed editor of the *Journal of the American Scientific Affiliation*, an association of Christian men and women involved in science. Dr. Bube served on the executive council of the *Affiliation* from 1964 to 1968, serving as vice-president in 1967 and president a year ago.

Charles T. Hutchinson has been appointed to the American Thread Company's Management Committee in New York City. He joined American Thread in 1957 as public relations coordinator and was promoted to corporate industrial relations manager in 1965. He and Lillian and their two children live in Westport, Conn.

G. Kent Dover, a consulting engineer, has joined Frank E. Basil, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., as vice-president in charge of the New England office.

Robert J. Janes continues as chairman of the school committee in Barrington, R. I.

Hobart E. Whetstone, Jr., is administrative analyst for Mental Health Services in Santa Rosa, Calif.

### 1948

Elmer M. Fiery has been elected vice-president of Bergen Drug Company, Inc., and will be responsible for the development and marketing of all of the firm's computer services. He has been with Bergen for eight years, during which time he has been sales manager of the New Jersey drug division, division manager of the Hackensack drug division, and, most recently, manager of special services. Our classmate was instrumental in the development of Tiptop, 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. Elmer and his wife and three children reside at 299 Briarwood Dr., Wyckoff, N. J.

John Wilson has been named assistant head of merchandising and sales with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City. He has been with the firm for 15 years, most recently as merchandising manager in the home furnishings area of the synthetics division.

Bernard Nemtzow has been elected a vice-president and general counsel of Borden, Inc., New York City. In his new position, he is in charge of the Borden Law Department, with responsibility for all of the company's legal affairs. For the last eight years our classmate had served the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company as counsel and assistant treasurer.

Lt. Col. Domenic A. Vavala has been named chief of the Research and Development Support and Interface Division at Brooks Air Force Base, Tex. In addition, he is also deputy director of foreign technology.

Norman C. Bye, Jr., has been elected junior warden of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Mount Vernon, N. Y. He has been a designer and salesman for 20 years and now conducts his own business, Bye's Unlimited, at 49th St., New York City. He and Natalie have a son, Mark, age 12.

Dr. Max Bloom has a new office, having moved to 335 Hope St., Providence.

Donald M. Joseph is president of Koch Products Co., Wichita, Kan. He recently addressed the Tulsa chapter of the American Marketing Association.

Robert C. Kesselring, a chemist, is with General Electric in Brookport, N. Y., as a chemical process engineer.

Gerald F. Radnovich is director of data pro at the Martland Hospital Unit of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry.

Robert G. Huckins has been elected a vice-president of G. H. Walker & Co., Inc. He's in the Providence office.

Russell E. Shaw is president and chairman of the board of Albany Florist & Supply Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y.

### 1949

John J. McCusker has been named manager of product accounting for the new control systems business section of General Electric Company's industry control department in Salem, Va. He joined GE in 1949 as a member of its financing management program at Pittsfield, Mass., and since then has been a traveling auditor, a specialist on budgets and measurements, and, most recently, manager of accounting operations.

Rep. Theodore F. Low of Providence created quite a stir last month when he suggested that Slater Park in Pawtucket and Roger Williams Park combine their zoos into one large one. He contends that where neighboring cities each provide some special facility, the resources of each might better be used through a combined effort.

Arthur E. Davis is the new vice-president of the group department with Protective Life of Birmingham, Ala. He joined the firm last spring.

Robert S. Sleicher had a painting selected for showing at the St. Louis Museum during January and February. It will be displayed at the Manufacturers National Bank, Detroit, during April and May.

Edward A. Hendrick, Jr., after 17 years with the Avon Sole Co., Avon, Mass., has become superintendent of the Rubber Plant in Bryan, Tex., for International Shoe Co.

Edward F. Krise, a personnel officer in the U.S. Continental Army Command, has been promoted to colonel. He joined the CONRAC personnel staff in the fall of 1965 and is now serving as assistant chief of personnel services division. Earlier, he had been assigned as chief of social services at Walter Reed General Hospital.

James Arvanites is working in Arling-

## The bath—So much water down the drain

If Boston poet and real estate man, Philip G. Bronstein '26, has anything to say about the situation, the Saturday night bath will be restored to the lofty pedestal it once had in American life. Bronstein's complaint, frankly, is that Americans are taking too many baths.

"One Saturday night bath a week is enough for any normal human being," Bronstein said in a recent interview in the *Boston Globe*. "The soap companies, the plumbing industry, and Madison Avenue have brainwashed the people of this country. Everyone is jumping in and out of their tubs or showers (separately, of course). The entire nation is obsessed with being clean."

Bronstein, who previously published eight books of poetry, is presently working on a satirical study of Americans and their bathing habits. "I expect to have this work completed by the end of the year," he said. "I'm calling it *The Over-Bathed American*. I don't know whether or not it will be a best seller, but I'm getting a great deal of satisfaction out of writing it."

The reason the Back Bay poet decided to write the book is that he has found himself spending too much time waiting for friends who were taking baths. "My wife, Patricia, and I will visit friends. I'll suggest that we all go out to dinner. Our friends will agree—but first they've got to dash upstairs for a quick shower. So my wife and I are left in the room for the next hour or so to watch the soap commercials on television."

According to Bronstein, Freud has to share the blame. He was the one who came up with the guilt complex, and there's a nation full of people who get a guilt complex every time they ignore the bathtub for two consecutive days.

Bronstein says that he has a friend who takes two baths at the same time. "This person takes a tub bath," he stated. "Then he takes a shower bath to wash away the tub bath. I haven't figured out yet how he washes the shower bath away."

Europeans and South Americans seldom take more than one bath a week. Bronstein feels that in this country the bathtub has become a status symbol. "The more money a man makes the more bathtubs he owns. The average American has only one tub in his home. The guy who earns a big salary usually has two or three more tubs than he needs.

Bronstein feels that television commercials have convinced American males that daily bathing is a sign of masculinity. "And our women are convinced that a daily bath will keep them dainty," he adds. "But as far as I'm concerned, it's just a lot of water down the drain."

ton, Va., as an attorney with the Union Carbide Corp.

## 1950

Lawson I. Ainsworth has been appointed assistant manager of tool steel sales for Bethlehem Steel Corp. He joined the firm in 1953 and, for the last three years, had been a salesman in tool steel sales. In his spare time, he is a member of the troop committee for Troop 2, Minsi Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Frederic A. Charleson, Providence attorney, has been reappointed to the Rhode Island Advisory Board on Aircraft Transportation until July, 1971. David J. Meehan '47 has been reappointed to the same board, with his term expiring July 1, 1970.

James R. Hebden is with General Motors in Detroit, serving as director of the cost analysis section.

George Petropoulos is contract administrator with the Submarine Signal Division at Raytheon in Portsmouth, R. I.

Bill Mayer's son, David, has been elected captain of next fall's soccer team at Deerfield Academy. A teammate last fall when Deerfield swept to the Prep School championship was Brown Coach Cliff Stevenson's son, David.

A. Earl Shaw, a Boston University Law School graduate, has been appointed town solicitor in East Greenwich, R. I. He has been special counsel for the State Department of Public Works the past three years.

Harold V. Garabedian has been named manager of marketing for the Eastern Division of NEREUS Corp. Formerly supervisor of research and development marketing at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics Corp., he will conduct the marketing efforts of NEREUS from its offices in Narragansett, R. I.

E. Thomas Kearney, Jr., is an artist's representative for theater, television, and the National Hockey League. He's working out of New York City but is living at Twinkel Dancer Farms, Whitefield, N. H.

Robert M. Leach, 2nd, is chairman of the board of the Sunray Stove Co., 435 Park Ave., Delaware, O.

Dr. Normand E. Gauvin has moved his office to the Barrington Medical Arts Building at 1525 Wampanoag Trail, Riverside, R. I. His practice is limited to pediatrics.

Edgar John Lownes, 3rd, is vice-president of marketing with Astro Dye Works, Inc., Suite 707, 350 5th Ave., New York City.

Richard H. Rish is working in Chicago as an account executive with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

Donald C. Shaffer is merchandise manager and vice-president with Oxford Industries, apparel manufacturers of 350 5th Ave., New York City.

Frank Byrne brings 15 years of sales and executive experience from the General Motors Corporation to his new position as sales manager of Pierce Chevrolet, Inc., Pawtucket.

## 1951

John J. Little has been elected a vice-president of research with Fiduciary Trust Company of New York. He joined the firm in 1961 as a security analyst, was appointed a research officer in 1967, and was promoted to assistant vice-president later the same year.

Charles W. Hill has been named employment and training coordinator for the Connecticut Light and Power Co. Active in community affairs, he is a member of the board of directors and past district chairman of the Windham unit of the American Cancer Society, secretary of the Columbia Lions, and past president of the Willimantic Industrial Management Club.

George L. Johnston, a stockbroker, is manager of the institutional department with Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis in Boston.

Charles E. Trowbridge, Jr., is a personnel officer with the Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island.

Dr. Peter J. Chinetti has joined Fry Consultants, Inc., at its Chicago office. Prior to joining the international management consulting firm, Dr. Chinetti was registrar and director of admissions at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. He will serve in Fry's Behavioral Science Services.

Archie D. Falardeau, Jr., is advisory marketing representative in sales with IBM, working out of the New York City office.

Ormston C. Aldred has been re-elected president of the Rhode Island Arts Festival. This year's event will run from May 23 to June 1.

## 1952

J. James Gordon has been named vice-president of Cohn Hall Marx Co., a subsidiary of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc. In addition, he has been appointed assistant merchandise manager of the Cohama Fabrics Division. Jim is vice-president of the YM-YWHA of Mid-Westchester (N. Y.), membership chairman of the Young Men's Division of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and honorary chairman of the Young Men's Division of Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in Westchester County.

J. Ray Topper, manager of the lamp and electronics parts business section of General Electric Lamp Division, has been appointed general manager of the newly created personal appliance department of the company's housewares division. He has been with the firm since graduation. Ray will have his headquarters in the housewares division offices, 1285 Boston Ave., Bridgeport.

G. Scott Sugden has received a federal government award for his outstanding work in Nigeria as director of the U.S. information program. Having recently returned from a three-year assignment in the strife-torn African country, he is stationed in Washington, D. C., where his work includes supervising the Nigerian desk. At a ceremony in the Department of State, Scott received the USIA's Meritorious Honor Award. The citation reads: "As public affairs officer in Kaduna and Northern Nigeria, he supervised with outstanding capability and practically single-handed, a cultural and information program extending over an area nearly half the size of Western Europe. The good relations he established were of crucial importance to the United States in a period of great political tension."

Lester S. Hyman has resigned as Democratic state committee chairman in Massachusetts, citing financial reasons. He said that his nearly two years as state chairman, although personally satisfying, involved a major financial sacrifice. He has accepted a partnership in the Washington law firm of Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin, and Oppenheimer.

Dr. Lawrence R. Ross is practicing cardiology in New York City. He's on the faculty of the New York University School of Medicine and is director of medical education at Sydenham Hospital. Larry is a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians.

Prof. Fred Mac R. Lougee has been promoted to assistant professor of modern language at Central Connecticut State College. "Am faculty advisor to our chapter of the APO National Service Fraternity," he says. "Also have been doing graduate work at Columbia."

John E. Buy is employed by "21" Brands, Inc., New York City. He and Priscilla and their three daughters live at Pine Lake, Granville, Mass.

Richard E. Boesel, Jr., moved to California several months ago and has an office at 44 Montgomery St., Belvedere. "Am chairman of the board of Competitive Capital Fund and president of Competitive Capital Corp.," he says. "This is a new mutual fund, begun last April. Total assets are now over $100,000,000."

John J. Pietro, Jr., now residing in Auburn, Mass., says that he has purchased a third insurance agency. "Have retired from coaching at Worcester Academy, have lost 35 pounds, and feel great," he reports.

Richard M. Hess is with IBM as an advisory financial analyst at White Plains, N. Y.

John A. Lawlor is working in New York City as technical manager of transmission planning for ITT.

Donald M. Manzelli, a construction engineer, is general manager and treasurer of Donald M. Manzelli, Inc., Arlington, Mass.

Dr. Robert T. Dowd, a chemist, is technical manager of Ciba Pipe Systems, a division of Ciba Products Co., Burkburnett, Tex.

George K. McCarty is an engineer with McDonnell-Douglas Corp., Rancho Cordova, Calif. He and Cynthia live at 2205 Tevis Rd., Sacramento.

## 1953

Rayner Weir is with Newco Fiber Company as executive vice-president. The firm has headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., with sales offices throughout the country and Europe. "We specialize in handling natural and man-made fibers for the textile industry," he says.

Carl Stenberg, professor of English at Rhode Island College, has been named to

the Advisory Commission on Educational Television.

Hugh Willoughby, a teacher and counselor at East Providence High School, has been appointed consultant in vocational guidance in the R. I. Department of Education.

Harold S. Fleming, Jr., a deputy director with the Peace Corps, is stationed on the Ivory Coast of West Africa.

Dr. Daniel Porte, Jr., is assistant professor of medicine at the University of Washington School of Medicine.

### 1954

Lewis H. Busell is sentinel project manager with the Computer Sciences Corp., Huntsville, Ala. "Am department manager for a CSC group developing a management information system for the Army Sentinel Command," he says.

Dr. Samuel S. Clark is assistant professor of urology at the University of Illinois College of Medicine. He's also serving as chief of urology at the West Side VA Hospital.

Robert Sloane has been named administrator of the City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, Calif. "Bev and daughter Alison are looking forward to spending many enjoyable years as residents of sunny California," he says."

Wesley A. Roth has been elected manager of electrical sales and marketing for Ward Leonard Electric Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y. He joined the firm in 1963 and, most recently, had served as field sales manager.

Robert A. Herdoiza, vice-president with Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit, has been named officer in charge of the international banking department there.

Arthur A. Bayer is teaching economics at the University of Vermont. "Am planning to be with other '54 men at reunion time," he says.

Thomas R. Stetson is project coordinator at the Department of Geology and Geophysics at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod.

Robert Kramer is assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. His new home address: 5838 Colhurst St., Dallas. He's serving as president of the Brown Club in that city.

Philip L. Nash has been re-elected pres-

## Psyching a team from Bach to Bach

The fugue may never replace the fast break, but when it comes to Bach at Penn State, music is still the charm that soothes the savage breast. The Bach in this case is John Bach '46, not J. S., and he's the new Nittany Lion basketball coach, not the renowned musical composer.

But fugues and classical sonatas notwithstanding—"if there's any music I don't like, it's Bach," says Bach—music has come to play an important role in the life and leisure of the Penn State basketball team. Ever since opening practice last fall, John Bach has employed the psychology of playing recorded music during practice sessions, on bus trips to and from games, and now even in the dressing room before games.

Sometimes it's a rousing Sousa march, sometimes the "soul" music of a James Brown. But, whatever it is, it's designed to relax and put his players in the mood. For the most part, the players make their own selections, and only once in a while does Coach Bach sneak in one of his special favorites like the "Yellow Rose of Texas."

"I guess you'd call it music to get psyched-up by," Bach says. "The kids put the tapes together themselves, starting with soft, relaxing string music for when they first get there, then building up the beat so that they're playing something like the Beatles, the Supremes, or James Brown just before they take the floor. It loosens them up before a game and builds up their tempo."

Bach is the first to admit that the idea of music during basketball practice is not unique, but he feels that each coach has his own reasons for it. "I find music is basically relaxing," he says. "The kids usually come to practice after a hard day of work in the classroom and they have a lot of problems that weigh on them. The music is aimed at giving them a little lift."

COACH JOHN BACH
Music he can't stand is Bach—J. S.

Using a loudspeaker system and console hooked up to his own portable tape recorder, Bach even allows the music to play softly during chalk talks and lecture sessions, much like a dentist's office, supermarket, or department store. It's there, but unless you listen for it, you don't really hear it. In any event, the music is all part of Bach's program designed to create a happy team, a team that enjoys playing the game whether they win or lose.

Bach did more winning than losing during his one year as a basketball player at Brown. The Navy V-12 transfer from Fordham teamed with George "Woody" Grimshaw '47 in 1944-45 to lead the Bruins to a 15-4 season and the New England championship. Most observers rate this and the 1938-39 group as the two finest teams in Brown's history.

Music isn't the only thing in the Bach repertoire. Prior to the opening of the 1968-69 season he also programmed some 46 practice sessions, and opened each one with a saying or motto for the day. "Workers are winners, winners are workers" was one. "Coming together is a beginning, keeping together is progress, working together is success," was another. "Success comes before work only in the dictionary" is one the players liked best.

"It may sound corny to some people, but it helps develop a sense of unity and cohesiveness, not only in our practice sessions but between the players themselves and the players and coaches," explains the man who coached basketball for 18 years at Fordham before coming to Penn State last summer.

One of the special mottos has become his own personal slogan and hangs from his bulletin board for all to see: "The worst flier and the best talker among the birds is the parrot."

ident of the National Association of Oil Heat Servicemen.

J. David Perrine hopes to be able to join us at reunion time. "Had a very good summer teaching our two oldest children to sail our new scorpion," he says.

Arthur I. Blaustein is vice-president of Capital Formation, Inc., a foundation in the field of economic development in urban ghettoes. His book, *Man Against Poverty, World War III?*, was to be published by Random House this winter.

The Rev. Donn R. Brown is rector of St. Andrew's Parish, Ayer and Groton, Mass.

Sid Baumgarten is assistant district attorney for Queens County. If things break well, he will be with us this spring.

Walter Halperin is visiting assistant professor at the University of Washington in Seattle. "We plan to stay on the West Coast, at least until we run out of mountains to climb."

A. A. Gallotta, Jr., has been promoted to Commander in the U.S. Navy. "Will be returning to Rota, Spain, this winter," he says.

Myles Striar is teaching English at Lewis Junior High School, Roxbury, Mass. "Am co-chairman of the liberal caucus in the Boston Teachers' Union," he notes.

Joel N. Axelrod has moved into corporate planning at Xerox Corp., Rochester, N. Y., where he was formerly manager of business development.

John Sklar was elected to the board of directors of the medical-surgical manufacturers association in December.

Thomas Cashill is New England representative for Burlington Yarn Co., a division of Burlington Industries.

Robert M. Furman reports that he recently purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

Robert C. Arruda has been promoted from assistant to associate professor of romance languages at Bridgewater State College. He has been chairman of the modern foreign language department there since 1963.

William Reid says that he left Texas Instruments after nine years and worked at the C. J. Pearson Co., where he helped build fiberglas sailboats for one year. "Am now with New England Metal Co., Inc., Providence," he says. He and Betty Lou hope to be back for the 15th, he says.

Frank J. Wezniak has returned to Palo Alto, Calif., to be executive vice-president of a small company in the rental and leasing business.

Frank J. Lord is guidance counselor at Wellesley Junior High. He's a lieutenant commander in the Naval Reserve and executive officer of the ship activation, maintenance, and repair division in Boston.

Marshall H. Cohen returned last fall from a trip to Israel. "Have been publishing several articles on Scandinavian economics and agriculture," he says.

Lou Murgo has left Warren (R. I.) High and is now a teacher-coach at Aragon High School in San Mateo, Calif. "All is going well," he reports.

Charles W. Burdick, Jr., transferred to the Westinghouse Transportation Division in August of 1967 as senior planning engineer in the Project Administration Group. Chuck will be back this spring.

LCDR Kenneth B. Abel is assigned to the USS Denver, commissioned in Seattle last October. The homeport is Long Beach, Calif. "No Vietnam duty for about six months," he says.

Thomas L. St. Pierre is assistant professor in the chemistry department at the University of Alabama.

Ernest J. Woelfel, Jr., a pension consultant, is with Pension Associates of New Jersey, with offices in Montclair.

## 1955

Herbert S. Newman, New Haven architect, won an award in the 16th annual Design Awards Competition sponsored by Progressive Architecture. The award-winning design is for a new Gant Shirt Company factory to be built on the Connecticut Turnpike at New Haven. Newman's design calls for a steel and pre-cast concrete structure, with 250,000 feet of factory space and parking facilities for 500 cars. By its use of massive geometric forms, the building is designed to create favorable images for itself and for Gant among motorists moving along the Turnpike.

Thomas E. Walker has been named a partner with Powell, Kistler & Co., North Carolina-based securities firm. As partner in charge of the firm's syndicate department, Tom will be responsible for underwriting distributions for the corporate finance department. Before joining Powell, Kistler & Company in 1967, he was assistant trust officer for Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Charlotte.

George V. Guinness had a very serious auto accident last fall and is now hospitalized at Rusk Institute (Room 131), 400 East 34th St., New York City. He is an associate engineering psychologist with Dunlop & Associates, Inc., Stamford, Conn. Those who wish to get in touch with Vic can best do so through classmate Roy McKechnie at Clyne Maxon, 245 Park Ave., New York City. His telephone at the office is 212-983-3840.

Frederick J. Barrowclough is working in Indianapolis as a special sales representative for Eli Lilly & Co.

Socrates H. Mihalakos, an attorney, is with Dice, Bohan & Hitt at 350 South Main St., Cheshire, Conn.

Dr. Kurt L. Wray (GS) has been appointed chairman of the Atomic Physics Committee at Avco Everett Research Laboratory, Everett, Mass. In his new position, he will be responsible for guiding and coordinating laboratory activities in atomic physics. He has been a staff member at the laboratory since its organization in 1955.

William S. Penhallow, an astronomer at the University of Rhode Island, has received a fellowship to study at Indiana University.

Roger C. Mitten has been named a partner in the Phoenix firm of Fennemore, Craig, von Ammon, and Udall.

World traveler, Dave Zucconi, reports meeting with former Bruin track star and classmate, Paul Lachapelle, and his wife in the airport at Freeport, Grand Bahamas. The reunion for Paul, now an airlines pilot for TWA and a New York resident, and Dave was the first in 15 years.

## 1956

Archie Williams is president of Freedom Industries, Inc., a black company operating in Roxbury, Mass. The company opened the community's first black-owned supermarket recently, the first move in an effort to bring black economic power to the area that has been beset recently by racial unrest. "I hope that in the next five years the majority of money spent in Roxbury will be spent in black-owned businesses," Archie says. "Freedom Industries will grow larger," he adds. "We are already involved in electronics and engineering and soon will be involved in education, advertising, corporate design, and the development of safety products." His organization has received financial support from the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Episcopal Church.

Barry W. Blank has been elected a vice-president of Fidelity Union Trust Co., New Jersey's second largest commercial bank. He's located at the main office, 765 Broad St., Newark. He came to Fidelity in 1956 as a participant in the bank's management training program and is presently a commercial loaning officer. Barry is treasurer and past director for the Greater Newark Hospital Development Fund and is national chairman of the Committee on Credit and Loan Practices of Robert Morris Associates. He and Margaret have four children, aged four to 11.

Dominic V. Balogh is a teacher-coach at Cheshire Academy. He's head baseball coach and backfield coach on the football staff.

John E. Delhagen is resident manager with Reynolds & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. His office is at 3100 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Philip Mehler is vice-president of Cross & Brown Company in New York, where he is in charge of renting for major new office buildings. He is married, has a daughter, and continues to play quite a bit of tennis.

Dr. F. Jerry Mattka is the resident oral surgeon at Highland General Hospital in Oakland, Calif.

Chris Murphy is associate editor of *Air Travel Magazine*. He is married and has an eight-year-old daughter. His work has required extensive travel, and he recently visited Hong Kong and Hawaii with his family.

Daniel H. Morrissey is associate professor at Immaculata College of Washington, D. C. He stopped off at Alumni House during a visit to the campus this winter.

Robert L. Sterling, Jr., has his office at 20 Broad St., New York City, where he is an account manager with White, Weld & Co.

James G. Ewing, a member of the

history department at the University of Bridgeport, will teach a course this spring and summer on the history of the black American.

Richard J. Arroll has moved to Atlanta, Ga., where he is vice-president and director of Richard C. Lees, Inc., a commercial real estate firm.

Henry A. Vandersip is a development engineer with Leesona Corp., Warwick, R. I.

## 1957

Richard Nathan has been appointed assistant director to Budget Director Robert P. Mayo. In this position, he will have primary responsibility for human resources programs. A research associate since 1966 at the Brookings Institute, a private agency that studies the workings of government, Dick was on leave much of 1968 to serve with the staff of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. While on College Hill, Dick was treasurer of the freshman class, a member of the Class Council, president of the Brown Key, and a Dean's List student. He received his master's degree and doctorate in political economy and government from Harvard.

Robert Saltonstall, Jr., is president of the O'Day Company of Fall River, Mass., a firm that is making big waves in the pleasure boating world. While most firms worry about their inventories, O'Day's basic concern has been to keep pace with the flood of orders pouring into its office from its tightly knit distributorship network. Bob has been described as a uniquely trained executive, a firm Yankee seafarer who fell in love with boats as a young Buzzards Bay sailor. He came to O'Day last summer after getting a nationwide indoctrination at Bangor Punta Corporation's varied boating divisions. More than 100 employees at O'Day turn out a variety of fiberglas boats, from gleaming gilded luxury craft to the reclining, bucket seat, workingman's runabout. Bangor Punta, which owns O'Day, has assets of over $200 million. It is a Delaware corporation, with a home office in Bangor, Me.

Like many other businessmen, Gordon H. Greene has been plagued by a series of burglaries at Greene Electronics, Inc., Cranston, R. I. However, he did something about it. He personally staked out his place of business and surprised two boys who broke in. Both boys were turned over to the police and referred to Family Court.

Douglas R. Godshall has accepted a new position with the Civil Service as manager of quality control for the global network of Air Force satellite tracking stations. He's living at 6112 W. Walbrook Dr., San Jose, Calif. Doug had been employed at the San Francisco Bay Naval Shipyard, San Francisco, as supervisor of quality assurance for the Combat Systems Division.

Richard Kaplan has been named director of research and sales promotion for CBS Television Stations national sales. He had been manager of market research for the organization since December of 1964. Prior to that he was assistant director of research for the CBS Television Stations Division.

Thomas G. D. Hesslein, a financial analyst, is with Bessemer Securities, 245 Park Ave., New York City.

Theodore D. Colangelo is president of Ted Colangelo Associates, Inc., advertising and graphic design studio located in North White Plains, N. Y.

Robert E. Coleman (GS) is assistant vice-president and manager of the branch development department with Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

Paul R. Karan, New York attorney, is with Demov, Morris, Levin & Shein at 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York City.

Richard P. Clark has left Rhode Island Hospital Trust to become president and treasurer of the Rhode Island Electric Protective Company of Providence. He succeeds his dad, Henry G. Clark '07, who retired last month.

## 1958

Robert C. Wood, senior vice-president at People's Savings Bank & Trust Co., has been designated as "outstanding young man of the year" by the Providence Jaycees. Bob is president of the Rhode Island Philharmonic Orchestra, among many civic projects.

George F. Darling, 3rd, was rated among the nation's 50 most eligible bachelors in *Town and Country* magazine's December issue. He is public relations director of the United Fund of Rhode Island.

Herbert H. Hulse, Jr., is in the stock brokerage business as vice-president of the Garvin Bantel Corp., New York City.

William B. Woodward (GS) has been named head of the newly established systems engineering department of the MITRE Corporation's Washington, D. C., operations. The new department will undertake systems analysis and other technical support to the Joint Continental Defense Systems Integration Planning Staff, an element of the organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

## 1959

Mark Donohue and his co-driver, Chuck Parsons, drove a long-shot Lola-Chevy to an astonishing victory last month in the brutal 24-hour Daytona Auto Race. Donohue wasn't conceded the remotest chance in the $86,000 race, longest and most demanding in the Western Hemisphere. There was a human interest story to this race. Parsons, a resident of Pebble Beach, Calif., was the 1966 U.S. road-racing champion. Mark, the mechanical engineer from Philadelphia, dethroned Parsons in 1967 and held the crown again last year. Actually, Parsons was a last-minute replacement for Mark's scheduled co-driver, Ronnie Buckman, who had suffered a broken finger in a motorcycle accident. The winner's share was $15,000.

Richard D. Haskell is on shore duty in Washington, D. C., assigned as an operational analyst to the Navy Department. "I expect to go back to sea in June of 1969 as a submarine executive officer," he says. "Have been playing ice hockey this winter for the first time since leaving Brown. Am with the Washington Chiefs, senior amateur team."

Jackson D. Waterbury, formerly executive vice-president of Lynch, Phillips & Waterbury, Inc., has announced the formation of Jackson Waterbury & Co., St. Louis. The communications firm provides advertising, public relations, publicity, sales promotion, and graphics services.

Dr. Norman G. Einspruch (GS) has been named director of the Advanced Technology Laboratory at Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas. The laboratory, one of five in TI's Central Research Laboratories in Dallas, conducts research and development in the areas of infrared sensors, ultrasonics, applied optics, and the engineering sciences. Dr. Einspruch joined Texas Instruments in 1959 and, in the six years prior to his new assignment, directed the electron transport physics branch of the Physics Research Laboratory. He is adjunct professor of materials science at the Southwest Center for Advanced Studies near Dallas.

David M. Merchant has been named a trust officer with Citizens Trust Co. A 1962 graduate of the Duke Law School, Dave was a member of Hinckley, Allen Salisbury & Parsons in Providence before joining the bank in 1966.

Dr. Richard W. Roberts (GS), research and development manager for materials science and engineering at the General Electric Research and Development Center, has been elected a fellow of the American Institute of Chemists. He joined GE in 1960 after having served for a year as a National Academy of Science Postdoctoral Fellow at the National Bureau of Standards.

David N. Page, an architect, is with Carter & Woodruff. The firm is located at 1 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

Thomas J. Sullivan of New York has been elected a vice-president with G. H. Walker & Co., Inc.

Adrian B. Plante, running as a Democrat, won an upset victory and was elected to the school committee in Scituate, R. I., last November.

Norbert J. Crothers, Jr., is credit manager with Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., New Bedford, Mass.

Robert A. Bogle, Jr., Fall River, Mass., attorney, has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Truesdale Hospital. He is an associate of the firm of Buffington, Crowther, Bogle, and Westgate.

## 1960

William B. Anderson has been elected to the board of directors of the Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc. He is president of Matrix, Inc., East Providence.

Major Douglas A. Crowe, USMC, returned to the States in February following his tour of duty in Vietnam.

Robert J. Connelly, Jr., has been named claims representative with Peerless Insurance Co., Boston. He's currently working out of the Rhode Island service office in Warwick, R. I.

# 'It all began when money got tight'

When Sigmund Friedman '60 was a freshman at Brown in 1956, he was on scholarship and somehow the money didn't stretch far enough. The University gave him a loan, but Friedman continued to find himself short of money.

As his money became tighter, Friedman hit on the idea of selling phonograph records to students. He'd get the records in New York at wholesale prices and then sell them to students at a discount.

Friedman launched a sales program among Brown students, often going door-to-door. It became kind of a club located in his dormitory room, but eventually he had to move his records to an off-campus apartment. After his first year, Friedman began visiting other eastern schools on week-ends to distribute literature and obtain students as campus representatives. While he was at Brown, Friedman's "club" was comprised exclusively of college students, and the first 50 members were from Brown.

SIGMUND FRIEDMAN
How to succeed in music

Today, money isn't tight anymore for Sig Friedman. What began in his dormitory room is now the Record Club of America, which is selling more than four million record albums a year out of its York, Pa., headquarters.

"I am greatly indebted to Brown," says Friedman now, "for its financial support when I needed it. Brown was overly understanding of my mixed academic performance as a result of my preoccupation with business."

Preoccupation is kind of an understatement. From its modest beginnings, the Record Club of America now has 180 employes working in a new $600,000 building. Friedman's "club" spends more than $1.5 million a year in advertising and more than $100,000 a year in the packaging for his record albums. His firm has New York offices and also owns a record company.

Friedman's idea in setting up his club was a novel one. Unlike similar clubs, members in Friedman's Record Club of America pay a one-time fee for the privilege of buying records at a discount price. There are no commitments to buy a specific number of records a year; in fact, an RCA member, after having once paid a membership fee, is not committed to spend another cent except for whatever he orders in records. And Friedman's club does not send its members unsolicited merchandise or cards to refuse merchandise in advance.

When Friedman's career was interrupted by the draft in 1961, he left college, set up an office in a York warehouse loft and got his brother-in-law to run the business until he fulfilled his service requirement. When he got out of the service, Friedman was running a business scattered around York—a warehouse in one part of town, systems workers quartered in the basement of a downtown pizza parlor.

With a new plant, new offices, and new ideas, Friedman's operation is branching out into prints, books, retail outlets, some of them items already offered by his company. Friedman's company is a young organization—its owner just turned 30—and Sigmund gives you the idea he's just a good guy with a few people putting a good idea into motion. A bachelor, he lives in a modest three-room apartment, the same one he lived in when the business started.

The future? Not sure, answers Friedman. "I just don't want to put all my eggs in the same basket."

Francis Flanagan is working in New Haven as manager of dealer sales with Atlantic Richfield Co.

Dr. Leonard S. Karpman is a first-year resident in medicine at Kaiser Hospital in San Francisco.

John E. Bellavance is with General Electric as a district representative for the housewares division in Clayton, Mo.

Charles B. Harold is back on College Hill as an assistant professor of English. He expected to receive his Ph.D. from Stanford this winter.

Norman J. Pineault also is with General Electric, working as a financial representative on Turbojet Manufacturing Operations in Lynn, Mass.

H. Bradley Bloomer is assistant vice-president with American Express International Banking Corp., New York City.

## 1961

William C. Worthington, Jr., has been transferred by IBM to its regional data-processing headquarters in Boston. He is field systems center representative at the New England Center. Formerly a systems engineer in Providence, Bill still lives in Barrington and commutes to Boston. He will participate in IBM's 1969 Symposium in Florida.

William L. Staples has been appointed assistant cashier in the commercial banking department at Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. He joined the bank in the summer of 1965 and was named a group man in the National Commercial Division last August.

Jack S. Scheiffler is a customer service assistant with the Consumer Power Co., Flint, Mich. He was discharged last spring as a captain in the Air Force.

Harry L. Usher is with the law firm of Kaplan, Livingston, Berkowitz, Goodwin, and Selvin, 270 North Canon Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Robert E. Tracy, assistant to the president of Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, Boston, has been appointed to the Massachusetts Advisory Council for the Small Business Administration. Bob holds a master's from the University of California and attended Yale University as a Rockefeller Fellow.

A. Courtenay Shepard is group marketing director for the Blades & Toiletries Division of Philip Morris, Inc.

David W. Beach is assistant professor of music at Yale and director of undergraduate studies in music theory.

Stephen L. Brown has been named a director as well as a vice-president of Goodkind & Co., Inc., members of the New York, American stock exchanges.

The Rev. James M. Childs, Jr., is working in Fort Wayne, Ind., as instructor of theology at Concordia Senior College.

James B. Gordon reports that he has been elected president for 1969 of TRW Systems Employees Association Council. He also is manager of the pricing and profit-planning staff, which involves government incentive contracting.

David N. Nissenberg is in Miami, Fla., as assistant state attorney in the State Attorney's Office. His home address there is 3084 Blaine St.

Michael H. Silver, a stockbroker, is president of Michael H. Silver & Co., New York City.

John J. Conron, 3rd, is a teaching fellow and doctoral candidate in English Literature at the University of Michigan.

## 1962

Roy Hunter, Jr. (GS) is on the faculty at Atlanta University, where he is in the area of Developmental Biology. On the occasion of the annual Charter Day celebration, he was presented the Trustee's Award for excellence in teaching. He was also a nominee for a Harbison Award for Distinguished Teaching, sponsored nationally by the Danforth Foundation.

Anthony R. Thompson, a sales promo-

tion director, has been promoted to account executive with Kaiser Globe's WKBG-TV, Boston. Before coming East, Tony had been account executive at KTVK-TV, Phoenix. He was vice-president of the junior advertising club there.

Dr. Douglas S. Gregory is a research associate at the Tufts University School of Medicine. His Ph.D. came from Columbia in November.

Gilbert S. Peirce is employed in the International Division of the First National Bank of Boston.

Capt. Howard L. Pedlikin has been decorated for meritorious service as a missile combat crew commander at Little Rock AFB, Ark. He is at the Air Force Plant Representative office at Denver under the Air Force Institute of Technology education-with-industry program.

Robert P. Lambert has been appointed Concord bureau manager of the New Hampshire United Press International. During the presidential election, he was assigned to cover the campaigns of Richard Nixon, Nelson Rockefeller, and George Romney.

### 1963

Jack Sidman has received his doctorate in psychology at the University of Colorado and is now on the faculty of the Medical College of Stanford University. Dr. Sidman wrote a booklet on *Volunteer Community Programs to Combat Juvenile Delinquency* with the collaboration of his wife, Leona. It has been published by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for nationwide distribution.

William T. Generous earned his M.A. in history last June at Stanford and is now headed for his Ph.D. "Am working this year as a teaching assistant in an American history course."

Joseph F. Sullivan, Jr., is with the law firm of Rich, May & Bilodeau, One State St., Boston.

Lawrence H. Axelrod, an apprentice architect, is with Andrew S. Blackman, AIA, 121 East 36th St., New York City.

John P. Jaeger is located in Aberdeen, Md., where he is general contractor for Jaeger, Inc.

Thomas E. Doyle is a management trainee with Sarcoxie Nurseries, Sarcoxie, Mo.

James J. Cheever is teaching at Bellingham (Mass.) High, where his duties also include coaching varsity tennis and chess. During the summer he's a tennis pro at the Abbott Run Valley Club in Cumberland, R. I.

### 1964

Michael E. Abramowitz is assistant to the director of the American Arbitration Association, Inc., Center for Dispute Settlement, Washington, D. C.

LT(j.g.) D. Wesley Thomas, Jr., USNR, served as an electronics material officer and assistant CIC officer and then attended an anti-submarine warfare officers' course at Fleet Sonar School, Key West, Fla. He's now serving as the ASW officer aboard the USS Edward McDonnell.

Lawrence S. Groff has joined the law firm of Oster, Espo, and Fay, with offices at 936 Smithfield Ave., Lincoln, R. I.

James R. McAslan has been promoted to senior analyst programmer in the Electronic Data Processing Department at the home office of Aetna Life & Casualty, Hartford.

Jay Dulberg is a first-year student at Denver Law School. He served for three years as a LT(j.g.) in Naval Intelligence on the USS LaSalle out of Norfolk, Va., and at the U.S. Naval Base in Taipei, Taiwan.

## Happiness is acquiring a teaching machine

Carlton Cramb (GS '67), audio visual-TV director at Winthrop (Mass.) High School, was a very dissatisfied young teacher when he came back to the classroom last fall. The reason for his dissatisfaction was a course he took at Cornell University during the summer.

Cramb and 34 other selected teachers of science and math were at Cornell as part of a merit fellowship program sponsored by the Shell Companies Foundation, Inc. Until last summer the program was a typical graduate refresher comprising lectures, lab sessions, field trips, and reading. Presumably teachers would bring their new-found knowledge back to their schools to arouse interest in science or math among their students.

Suddenly last summer there came a change. The Cornell program was revised drastically to take advantage of modern technology. The students learned how to prepare self-operated instructional systems—teaching machines—which enable pupils to do lessons at their own rates of learning, repeating steps when necessary.

The dissatisfaction experienced by Cramb, a 1963 Northeastern University graduate, resulted not because he disliked the seminar but rather because those six eye-opening weeks made the teaching methods he had been using seem so inadequate.

"The seminar provided the most valuable training in secondary school teaching I've ever received," he says. "I can't see how individualized instruction can help but arouse more interest in science and math, since through this method the pupil becomes more of an active participant rather than an impassive sponge. The best thing about this system is that it helps the slow learners who previously found it difficult to keep up as well as the fast learners who will no longer have to be tied down to the average pace."

This is one story that has a happy ending. The school department was impressed with Cramb's enthusiasm and self-operating equipment for the classroom has been ordered in Winthrop, Mass.

Carl P. Snyder is a writer and editor with *Playboy* magazine, with offices in The Playboy Building, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

### 1965

Victor J. Field completed his master's in business administration last fall at California State College at Long Beach. Currently, he's taking a post master's course in hospital administration at George Washington University. "Will be heading back to the Coast July 1 for my residency at Langley Porter Hospital in San Francisco," he says.

Melvin W. Bryant is associate programmer with IBM in Rosslyn, Va. His home address: 7600 Maple Ave., #1006, Takoma Park, Md.

Wayne L. Carlson was discharged from the Marines as a captain in December and has joined Connecticut General Life Insurance Company as an underwriter in Group Life.

Thomas F. McWilliams, a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance, is an assistant cashier at the First National City Bank of New York.

Richard A. Lamb (GS) is senior geologist with Humble Oil & Refining Co., Los Angeles.

Albert Y. Bingham, Jr., is assistant to the president with National Disposal, Barrington, Ill.

William D. Prodgers is associate programmer with the Language Development Department of Honeywell Co., Waltham, Mass.

James F. Belluche has been appointed terminal manager for McLean Trucking Co., South Plainfield, N. J.

Leslie A. Blatt is out of the service after working with the Armed Forces Radio in Washington. He's now radio news editor and staff writer with ABC News in Washington, D. C.

Peter D. Laird has joined New England Mutual Life Insurance Company as an investment analyst, specializing in industrial securities.

Joseph A. Boisse has left Vermont and moved to Wisconsin, where he is assistant director of the Lawrence University Library.

### 1966

William J. Nowack is in his first year at Stanford Medical School, having completed two years of work toward his Ph.D. at Yale. "I have just been admitted to the neurological sciences Ph.D. program here," he says, "and anticipate getting both the M.D. and the Ph.D. Hate to think how long it will take."

Kenneth B. Earnhardt, Jr., is distribution superintendent with the Alexandria Water Co., Alexandria, Va.

Arthur J. Schimel has joined E.P.G. Computer Services, Inc., New York City, as director of marketing.

Steven C. Munger (GS) is assistant director of admissions at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Frank D. Turrisi (GS) is at Florida State University, where he is assistant professor in the psychology department.

LT(j.g.) Francis E. Horahan, a Naval aviator, is serving in an airborne early warning squadron aboard the USS Kearsarge.

Robert T. Souers, who is attending Fairleigh-Dickinson University, has joined Prentice-Hall, Inc., as a public relations assistant.

Edward C. Houston is a recent graduate of a Vista training program at the University of Colorado. He expects to spend the next year with the Golconda Job Corps Conservation Center, Golconda, Ill.

### 1967

Sp/4 Thomas G. Webber, Jr., has been stationed in Vietnam for some time and is hoping for a furlough this spring. Tom owns the Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster.

William E. Olewiler (GS) received his M.A. from Teachers College, Columbia University, in December, adding it to his 1967 M.A. from Brown. While at Columbia, he was initiated into the professional honoraries Kappa Delta Pi and Phi Delta Kappa. "Am now working and studying part-time at Columbia while waiting for either a superintendent of schools or General Hershey to show interest in my services," he says.

Sp/4 James M. Deaver is serving in Vietnam as legal and rest and recreation clerk for Headquarters Company of the First Air Cavalry. He hopes to be home (Wollaston, Mass.) and out of the Army in November.

Keith W. Dupree is teaching at Wilton (Conn.) Senior High School, with math his speciality.

Jay A. Jacobs is a sales representative with Fieldcrest Mills, Inc., New York City.

Dr. James L. Pyle (GS) is at Miami University of Oxford, O., as assistant professor of chemistry.

### 1968

"Three of us here at Fort Gordon, Ga., find that Army life is a radical departure from the untrammeled existence in Brunonia's cloistered halls," writes Martin F. Stamp, Jr. His companions in khaki include William C. Matteson and Joseph M. Tuscano '67. "We all agree that Army discipline is somewhat different from the academic discipline at Brown," he adds. After basic, the three will attend Military Police School, which will fulfill their active duty requirement in the Rhode Island National Guard. All three plan to continue their education in the fall. Joe will return to Columbia Business, Marty to Georgetown Law, and Bill, hopefully, to Boston University Law.

Leo V. Plante is a systems analyst with Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

John Hefferon is a medical student at Northwestern University. The former Bruin hurler did a fine job last summer with the Bradenton (Fla.) club in the Gulf Coast League.

Dr. John H. Huntington (GS) is in defense research as senior physicist with Physics International Co., San Leandro, Calif.

# Bureau of Vital Statistics

## Marriages

1934—Dr. Edward Tracy and Mrs. Margaret Hoxie Adams of Milton and Dennis, Mass., Jan. 3. Fred E. Tracy '61 was best man and Dr. Stephen V. Tracy '63 was an usher.

1951—David N. Freedman and Barbara E. Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Nichols of Brookline, Mass., Dec. 29. At home: 22 Cedar Hill Rd., Dover, Mass.

1954—Donald F. Cameron, Jr., and Lynda S. Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Benson of East Moline, Ill., Dec. 14.

1955—Joseph Hilton and Marjorie A. Fox, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Fox of Rocky Mount, N. C., Dec. 15. At home: 80 East End Ave., New York City.

1958—James C. Furlong and Mary E. Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Russell of Sudbury, Mass., Dec. 28.

1961—Harry L. Hellerstein and Tsuneko Shimokawa Guenther in Denver, Colo., July 24.

1962—Warren E. Logelin and Mary G. Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Watson of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., June 1. At home: 4939 South Dorchester Ave., Chicago.

1962—Charles T. Newberry and Barbara J. Groff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Groff of Whitesboro, N. Y., Dec. 21.

1963—Joseph K. Fisler and Roberta Lollazo of Staten Island, N. Y., June 30. The groom's father is Joseph D. Fisler '25.

1963—Joseph Freni, Jr., and Jacqueline Hale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur A. Hale of King of Prussia, Pa., Sept. 21. Harry J. Stevens, III, '62 was best man, and Gilbert S. Messing '63 was an usher. At home: 2450 Virginia Ave., N.W., Apt. E-643, Washington, D. C.

1963—Daniel W. Susslin and Lucy M. Webber P'64, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Webber of Vienna, West Va., Aug. 3. At home: 186 Pinewood Pl., Teaneck, N. J.

1963—Stanley M. Welsh and Mary E. Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Fitzgerald of Upper Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 28.

1964—Michael T. Healy and Bridget M. Donahue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Donahue of Bethesda, Md., Dec. 28. Warren George '64 was best man, and John E. Marshall '64 was an usher.

1964—Edward K. Kaplan and Dr. Alexandra Gilden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Gilden of Chicago, Dec. 22. Louis J. Grossman '71 was best man.

1964—Donald R. Smith and Natalie B. Martin, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Donald A. Martin of Braintree, Mass., Dec. 26. P. Gordon Nelson, Jr., '63 was best man.

1965—Robert W. Hendon and Eleanore L. Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer R. Jones of Mercerville, N. J., Jan. 25. John C. Jones '65 was an usher.

1965—John S. Lutz and Elizabeth K. Boschen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Boschen of Rye, N. Y., Dec. 14.

1965—John D. Minyard and Georgia A. Machemer, daughter of Mr. Paul E. Machemer of Belgrade, Me., Dec. 28. Burton Lamont '64, John M. Freeman '65, and Richard A. Williamson '65 were ushers.

1965—Emerson L. Moore and Norma J. Paynter in Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 24. At home: 1205 W. Church St., Apt. 3, Champaign, Ill.

1965—Daniel B. Palko and Virginia L. Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Thomas D. Hunter, Jr., of Hendersonville, N. C., and the late Dr. Anderson, Dec. 27.

1965—Donald D. Pearson and Irma J. Struck, daughter of Mrs. Luis S. Struck of Mexico City and Acapulco, and the late Mr. Struck, Jan. 31. The groom's father is John H. Pearson '29.

1965—Jonas B. Siegel and Judith Waxman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Waxman of Bronx, N. Y., Dec. 25. Stephen Alterman '65 was an usher. At home: 185 Bronx River Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.

1965—Lt. (j.g.) John M. Thomas USNR and Barbara Rigelhaupt P'65, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rigelhaupt of Boston, Mass., Jan. 18. Robert Callaway '65 was best man, and Robert H. Dunn '65 and Martin S. Cooper '65 were ushers. The bride's father is '35, and the bride's mother is the former Eleanor Scheft P'42. At home: 180 Beacon St., Boston.

1966—J. Roderick Eaton and Florence E. Castelle, daughter of Mrs. James Castelle of Valley Stream, N. Y., Dec. 21. Pvt. Daniel J. Maksymowicz, USA '67 and Gerald M. Eaton '72 were ushers.

1966—Bruce Gardner, Jr., and Miss Dixie L. Lovejoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Lovejoy of Victor, N. Y., Dec. 28. At home: 3 West Pompano, Ocean Beach 3, Lavallette, N. J.

1966—Thomas V. Radovich and Miss Patricia Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses C. Steele of Glen Rock, N. J., June 29. At home: 777 Lancaster Rd., Apt. 31-A, Orlando, Fla.

1966—Richard F. Seegal and Elizabeth A. Goble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelton E. Goble of Maplewood, N. J., Nov. 29. Robert Seegal '63 was best man. The groom's father is Jacob Seegal '30.

1966—Rodney A. Steinweg and Annie M. R. Garrignot, daughter of Madame Virginia Garrignot of Rosieres and Carqueiranne, France, Dec. 21.

1967—Edward S. Bancroft and Pamela

A. Bender, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Bender of Lenox, Mass., Dec. 28. Neil Sklarew '67, Second Lieut. Richard Stidson, USAF, '67, Ensign Charles McClaskey, USN, '67, and Charles V. Heckler '67 were ushers.

1967—Alan H. Fishman and Judith H. Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rose of Marblehead, Mass., Dec. 29. Michael Fahey '67 and Robert Kissam '67 were ushers. At home: 211 East 18th St., New York City.

1967—Richard P. Morrison and Suzanne G. McAleer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McAleer of Manchester, Mass., Jan. 18. Robert Lancaster '67, Stanley Jaros '67, and Geoffrey Going '67 were ushers.

1967—Eugene D. Newman and Gail E. Penneys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Penneys of Bala Cynwyd, Pa., Jan. 5. Kent Logan '66, David Deutsch '66, and J. Stephen Wiley '67 were ushers.

1968—Thomas C. Buechle and Laura F. Hillman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Hillman of Glen Ridge, N. J., Dec. 28. At home: 923 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.

1968—Gerald B. Langille and Bonnie Stearns, daughter of Selectman and Mrs. Norman R. Stearns of Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 28. William Hadden '68 was an usher.

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

## Births

1950—To Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Larson of North Scituate, R. I., a daughter, Karyn Elizabeth, Jan. 7.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Baumgarten of Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y., their fourth child and first daughter, Julia, July 2. Mrs. Baumgarten is the former Sylvia Rosen P'55.

1954—To the Rev. and Mrs. Donn R. Brown of Ayer, Mass., their sixth son, Matthew, March 16, 1968.

1954—To Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Cook of Vernon, Conn., their fifth child and third daughter, Melanie Joyce, April 24.

1955—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Anderson, Jr., of North Scituate, R. I., a daughter, Rachel Leah, Dec. 27.

1956—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Kinter, Jr., of New Baltimore, Mich., their fifth child and fourth son, Jay Patrick, April 16.

1957—To Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Zucker of South Orange, N. J., their first child, a daughter, Dana Gail, June 17.

1958—To Dr. and Mrs. Leslie M. Silverstein of Wellesley, Mass., twins, their third and fourth sons, Mark Douglas and Matthew Mann, Dec. 23.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. David B. Goshien of Cleveland Heights, O., a daughter, Rowena Rosenfeld, Nov. 17.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Perkins of Palatine, Ill., their third child and third daughter, Kristen Emelie, May 7. Mrs. Perkins is the former Barbara Carlson P'60.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Kent B. Savel of Randolph, Mass., their first child, a son, Daniel Morgan, Jan. 23.

1959—To Mr. and Mrs. Donald J. Warburton of Braintree, Mass., their third child and first daughter, Dawn Alison, Dec. 1.

1960—To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Coe of Richmond, Ky., their second daughter, Susan Jean, Nov. 30.

1962—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lodewick, Jr., of Falls Church, Va., their second child, a daughter, Christiane Élise, Oct. 1.

1963—To Lt. John C. Davis, II, MC USNR, and Mrs. Davis of Lemoore, Calif., a daughter, Jennifer Diane, Nov. 23.

1963—To Dr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Paolino, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Mass., their second child and first son, Thomas Joseph, III, Dec. 26. Paternal grandfather is Judge Thomas J. Paolino '28.

1964—To Capt. John H. Hartman, USMC, and Mrs. Hartman of Pensacola, Fla., their second child and second son, Douglas Frederick, Dec. 26.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Field of Fairfax, Va., their first child, a daughter, Audrey Mildred, Sept. 4.

1965—To Mr. and Mrs. Gerald J. Michael of Ithaca, N. Y., their first child, a daughter, Susanne Elizabeth, Jan. 22.

1967 GS—To Dr. and Mrs. Richard N. Keogh of Cumberland, R. I., their first child, a daughter, Kathleen Marie, Nov. 14.

# In Memoriam

COURTLAND COOK EARLE '03, in Florida, according to the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Amherst, N. H. A former proprietor of Earlecroft Greenhouses in Groton, Mass., he also was employed by the Hebron Mfg. Co. of Hebronville, Mass., and the H & B American Machinery Co., Pawtucket, R. I. He was a former vice-president of the Wachusett Council, Boy Scouts of America, Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants and Sons of the American Revolution, and a life member of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists. Psi Upsilon.

DR. ILSLEY BOONE '04, in Whitehouse, O., Nov. 29. He was a former Baptist minister, educator, and author, who was regarded as one of the founders of nudism in the United States. He received his B.D. and S.T.M. degrees from Newton Theological Institute in 1907 and 1909, and a Sc.D. degree from Calvin Coolidge College in 1956. He had served Baptist churches in Yarmouthville, Me., Port Washington, N. Y., and Ipswich, Mass., before he became editor of a number of publications including *Sunshine and Health* and *Sun Magazine*. He also had been associate editor of *Argonaut Courses in Motion Pictures, Missions,* and *Standard*. He was a former executive secretary of the American Sunbathing Association, the national nudist organization, president of the Oakland (N. J.) Board of Education for six years, and chairman of its zoning board. He established the Frederick Poole Gorham graduate fellowship in biology at Brown, served two terms as president of the New York Microscopical Society, and he was a member of the governing council of the New York Academy of Sciences. Phi Gamma Delta. His son is Bradford I. Boone, Sunshine Park, Mays Landing, N. J.

CHARLES LORIMER ROBINSON '05, in Providence, Jan. 19. He was a partner in the former C. H. Robinson Furniture Co., Providence, and manager of the Robinson Realty Co. Secretary of his class, he served the University in many ways throughout his lifetime. His son is Knight D. Robinson '35, 69 Lloyd Ave., Providence.

JOHN HOWARD O'KEEFE '06, A.M. '06, in Taunton, Mass., Dec. 29. Until his retirement, he had been a lawyer in Taunton for 60 years and a former state representative. He and his brother, D. Gardiner O'Keefe, who died in 1965, had observed their 50th anniversary as a law firm in 1959. He received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1909, and had practiced law in Taunton since that time. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1912 and 1913. Phi Kappa.

DR. ALBERT CLARK THOMAS '08, in Rumford, R. I., Jan. 15. He was minister emeritus of the First Baptist Church of Providence. He received his B.D. degree from Newton Theological Institute in 1911 and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by Brown in 1931. After graduation from Newton, he became director of religious education and assistant pastor at the First Baptist Church in Brookline, Mass. He then served with the Second Baptist Church in Providence from 1912 to 1916 when he took a similar position with Emanuel Baptist Church in St. Louis. During World War I, he served as chaplain of the 306th field artillery of the U. S. Army, and later was chaplain at New York University. During the 1930s he served as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Fall River, Mass., until he came to the First Baptist Church in Providence in 1941 and remained 13 years. He retired from active ministry at the First Baptist Church

in Rockport, Mass., in 1960, and soon after was named minister emeritus of the First Baptist Church. An engaging and noted speaker, he was active in innumerable groups and served as president of the Southern New York Baptist Association, Baptist Ministers' Conference of New York City, Fall River Ministerial Association, and the Baptist Pastor's Conference of New York state. He also was a member of the Board of Fellows and a former trustee of Brown, and had been president of Brown Clubs in St. Louis and Fall River. Delta Tau Delta. His son is Robert M. Thomas '38, 53 Hope St., Rumford.

GEORGE FRANKLIN WESTON, JR., '09, A.M. '14, in Peterboro, N. H., Jan. 18. A free lance writer, he was the author of several books about Boston. He formerly was principal of Edgewood Schools, Cranston, R. I., Oakdale School, Dedham, Mass., and Roberts Junior High School in Medford, Mass., from which he retired in 1956, after 25 years of service. He had been a feature writer for the *Boston Traveler* from 1939 to 1962 producing a weekly feature about the streets and history of old Boston. He also was a profound lecturer, and a former consultant to the State Department of Education in Massachusetts, and was one of the founders and historian of the Boston Freedom Trail. His widow is Mildred J. Weston, Hancock.

THE REV. STEPHEN DONALD PYLE '10, in Oakland, Calif., Jan. 3. He was a former pastor of First Baptist Church in Rock Springs, Wyo. Following graduation, he served as general secretary of the student YMCA in Seattle, Wash., for two years, and during World War I, he was with the war work council of the YMCA. He attended Oberlin and Union Theological Seminaries and received his M.R.E. degree from Columbia University in 1916. He served the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Rock Springs, Wyo., until he became a foreign missionary to China where he was pastor of the Peking Union Church serving the English speaking people of that city. He and his wife lived in Peking, China from 1930-1940 until World War conditions closed that ministry and they returned to the United States. Then followed further study in Berkeley, Calif., at the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, Pacific School of Religion. He was pastor of the Chinese Baptist Church in Seattle, Wash., from 1944-46. During 1953 to 1959 he had lived in New York City, and since 1959 he had been residing in Oakland. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Lethe M. Pyle, 437 Perkins, Apt. 21, Oakland.

FRED CLARENCE PERRY '12, in Cranston, R. I., Jan. 3. He was a *Journal-Bulletin* reporter and editorial writer for more than 40 years until retirement in 1957. He joined the *Journal-Bulletin* after graduation and in the following years covered both city and state politics. He covered Providence City Hall until 1916, when he moved up to the state house where, on several occasions, he had differences of opinion with the Rhode Island Republican leaders. He took great pleasure in directing the *Journal-Bulletin* Santa Claus fund for needy Rhode Island children from its inception in 1924 until his retirement. He also supervised the packaging and delivery of the bundles before Christmas. He later moved from state house coverage to special writing assignments and was night city editor for a time. He went back to feature writing and then to the editorial department where he remained for the next 31 years. Kappa Sigma. His widow is Bertha B. Perry, 148 Greenwood St., Cranston.

BRIG. GEN. RAY LAWRENCE BURNELL (ret.) USA, '15, in Coronado, Calif., Dec. 24. He was a career officer with the U.S. Army. He received his B.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1929. He had seen service with the Rhode Island National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916. Shortly after the battery was merged into the 103rd field artillery and called into federal service in 1917. A lieutenant in the first World War, he remained a professional soldier when the peace came. For five years he was associate professor of military science and tactics at Iowa State College and while there he took courses which eventually led to his degree in 1929. He was for many years in the military department at the University of Illinois, until 1938, when a tour of duty took him to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. He was promoted to Brigadier General in 1945, Brown University's fifth general at that time. Delta Kappa Epsilon. His son is Col. Bates C. Burnell, USA, 639 Adella Lane, Coronado.

GEORGE EDWARD CHALMERS HAYES '15, in Washington, D. C., Dec. 25. He was a senior partner in the Washington law firm of Cobb, Howard, Windsor & Dugas. He received his LL.B. degree from Howard University Law School in 1918. In addition to pursuing his private law practice, he had served as trial counsel for the U.S. Fair Employment Practices Commission in Oregon, Washington State, and the District of Columbia, and had argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1963, the District's Bar Association named him "Lawyer of the Year" in recognition of his distinguished career at the bar, and of his service as a citizen of the community. He was one of 26 Brown and Pembroke alumni and alumnae honored by the University during its Bicentennial Year in 1965 for exceptionally high levels of achievement in their fields. He was a trustee of Howard University and an adjunct professor in its School of Law. He was a director of the Industrial Bank of the District of Columbia, and a member of the District's Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, board of the District's Urban League, national board of the NAACP Defense Fund, and the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade. He was also a member of the board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, District's Board of Education, and former chairman of its Public Utilities Commission. His widow is Louise A. Hayes, 1732 S St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

COL. ASAHEL STULTS DILLON (ret.) USAF, '17, in Fort Monmouth, N. J., Jan. 3. He joined the Rhode Island National Guard in 1916 as a private and served with the expeditionary force against Pancho Villa in Mexico. During World War I, he served in France with the American Expeditionary Force and in World War II, he was stationed in this country and was made a colonel shortly before retiring in 1953. During the 1930s he had been supervisor of the National Broadcasting Company's sound effects section and the development of sound effects in radio. He also had worked successively for four different manufacturing firms before joining NBC in 1932. He was a life member of the Ohio Society of New York and the 37th Div., 112th Trench Mortar Battalion, Veterans Association. Alpha Delta Phi. His son is Zale Dillon, 150 Madison Pl., Ridgewood, N. J.

JAMES EDWARD PAIGE '18, in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 6. He was currently working at the Memorial Hospital, Worcester, as a laboratory assistant. He also had been employed by the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was a former business manager of M. B. Paige Pottery in Peabody, Mass. He was treasurer of his class and president of the Score Club. Sigma Chi. Phi Beta Kappa.

DR. MERRILL KELLEY BENNETT '19, A.M. '21, in Monte Sereno, Calif., Jan. 8. He was a former director of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University. He received an A.M. degree from Harvard University in 1926, a Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1927, and an honorary L.H.D. from Brown in 1954. He joined the Stanford faculty in 1922, shortly after the institute was founded. During World War II, he was chief of the division of food allocation of the Foreign Economic Administration in Washington and in 1946 he served as a consultant to Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the economic recovery of Japan. An authority on the economics of food consumption, he was executive secretary of the institute from 1933 to 1941, executive director from 1942 to 1951 and director from 1951 until he retired in 1962. From 1945 to 1948, he was dean of Stanford's School of Social Studies. He was the author of

*The World's Food* and of numerous articles in professional journals. Phi Sigma Kappa. His widow is Dorcas G. Bennett, 15827 Poppy Lane, Monte Sereno.

JACOB ISRAEL COHEN '19, in Providence, Jan. 18. After 18 years as executive director of the Providence Jewish Community Center, he resigned in 1945 to become president and treasurer of Cogens, Inc., Providence, a mail advertising firm. He received his A.M. degree from the University of Buffalo in 1926. After graduation from Brown, he held a position with the U.S. Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for six months and then entered the field of Jewish center work. During his association with the center he had been active with the New England Jewish Welfare Board and twice held the presidency of the New England Association of Jewish Center Workers, which he helped to organize. During World War II, he was chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Recreation in Providence and was active in the USO. He was a member of the National Association of Social Work and the board of directors of Rhode Island Camps, Inc., past president of the Washington Park Taxpayers Association, and life member of the board of directors of the Jewish Community Center. His son is Joel I. Cohen '63, and his widow is the former Beatrice Gross P'32, 261 Doyle Ave., Providence.

REGINALD MARCY PEASE '21, in Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 13. A retired engineer with the Bell Telephone Co., he had worked for the company for 30

# Al Gurney: Never a missed deadline in 45 years

"Watch your deadlines, avoid all diets, including grapefruit, and keep upright." Alfred H. Gurney '07, the man who sent this note to the magazine a few years ago, hadn't missed a deadline for his 1907 column in over 45 years, until last month.

Florence, his wife of 56 years, called to say that Al was confined to the Hattie Ide Chalfee Nursing Home in East Providence and could we find something about 1907 to include in the class notes section until he could get back on the job. Unfortunately, Al Gurney's precise reports on the doings of his classmates won't be appearing in the *BAM* again. He died Feb. 4 at age 84.

A.H.G. as he was known to his countless friends and associates, was one of Brown's most illustrious and best known sons. As the *Providence Journal* said in its detailed obituary, "Mr. Gurney in many ways exemplified the style and mode of life that was associated with Ivy League universities prior to World War II."

In 1922, Al was appointed Brown's first full-time alumni secretary, a post he held until 1939. During this period he updated all the graduate records, going back to 1769, struck up correspondence with thousands of alumni, and brought many alumni together through the formation of Brown Clubs throughout the country.

That was only part of his job. He also handled the news bureau, served as director of sports information, coordinated some of the University's fund raising activities, and edited the Brunonians Far and Near section of the *Alumni Monthly* from 1922 to 1945. He once acknowledged that he frequently turned out 100 letters a week to keep up friendships with far flung graduates. He was the sole link that many alumni had with their University for nearly two decades.

Al was born in Port Ewen, N. Y., on Aug. 22, 1884, the son of the late George and Mary Delamarter Gurney. He prepared at the Bulkeley School in New London before entering Brown in the fall of 1903. As an undergraduate he was editor of the *Liber Brunensis*, the senior yearbook, played on the

ALFRED H. GURNEY
In many ways, a style of life

class baseball team, where he distinguished himself as a "skinny but scrappy third baseman," and was a member of Delta Upsilon.

A reporter for the *New London Telegraph* from 1907 to 1909, Al later was a reporter and special writer for the *Providence Journal* until he left in the spring of 1918 to serve with the YMCA in France. He remained in Europe for a year and a half, serving as assistant head of the YMCA publicity department and, later, as staff correspondent of the *Journal* in France and Germany. He returned to this country in 1919 and became a member of the editorial staff of the *Journal*, with foreign relations his special field.

After his 17 years as Alumni Secretary, Al left Brown in 1939 to become jury commissioner for the State of Rhode Island, accepting an offer made by Republican Governor William H. Vanderbilt. He remained in that position for four years. Since then there has been more free time—time for Al to build up his extensive library, time for the Gurneys to plan and take those boat trips they so enjoyed. But his life really centered on the University, its clubs, activities, and graduates. Few men had a greater knowledge of the lore and history of Brown.

A precise and copious writer, Al was known to send pleasant hand-written notes of congratulations to students, athletes, and faculty who did something that he believed deserved attention. He also was not beyond pointing a chiding finger, verbally, at someone he felt was guilty of a careless mistake or a poorly turned phrase. But behind those large spectacles and bushy eyebrows there was a tart sense of humor, one that was both refreshing and, somehow, warming.

Al carried on a long correspondence with Frank Swinnerton, the British novelist and critic. The two men became acquainted when Al reviewed one of Swinnerton's novels. They corresponded often and were close friends, yet they didn't meet until Al and Florence visited England five years ago.

Al worked closely with many East Side organizations, expecting nothing in return except the joy of having made a contribution. He was the secretary of the Delta Upsilon Club of R. I., a member of the executive committee of the Brown Club of R. I., vice-president and secretary of the University Club, vice-chairman of the Friends of the Library at Brown, honorary chairman of the Library Committee of the Providence Athenaeum, and a member of the Charitable Society of the First Baptist Church.

Many honors came his way over the years, but there were two he cherished most highly. In 1951 the Associated Alumni awarded him the coveted Brown Bear Award, and in 1965 he was named Man of the Year by the University Club.

Al Gurney's enthusiastic interest in everything that was going on, particularly the happenings on College Hill, continued until his final illness. A contemporary wrote of Marshal Foch in 1919, "Whatever his years, he was not old." The quote seems especially appropriate.

years. During World War I, he served as radioman 1/C, U.S. Navy. He received his amateur radio operator's license in 1915 and a commercial license in 1917, making him one of the pioneers in radio. After his discharge from the Navy, he served as a radio operator aboard commercial vessels before returning to Brown. Following graduation, with a short employment in the Providence Telephone Co., he joined the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1921. He entered systems development to work on the standardization of toll equipment, later transferring to apparatus development to assist in the development of powerline carrier systems. He subsequently became a "charter member" of the Sound Picture Laboratory, where he worked on sound recording. Later he toured the country and Canada for a number of years demonstrating the lecture apparatus. Following these tours he set up some of the apparatus at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago and trained a group in its operation. He then joined the radio group, working on broadcasting and police radio equipment. During World War II, he was engaged in confidential war work. He was the author of numerous technical papers published in the *Bell Laboratories Record,* and he was a former officer of the Brown Engineering Association. His nephew is Bradford K. Pease '51, his cousin is Robert A. Newton, Jr., '40, and his son is Lynn M. Pease '46, Gralstrasse 9, Muenchen 27, Germany.

DR. ANTHONY JOSEPH LOIACONO '23, in New London, Conn., Dec. 20. He was a general practitioner and surgeon in New London for 36 years. He received his M.D. degree from Harvard Medical School in 1927, received his surgical training at Truesdale Hospital, Fall River, Mass., and interned at Chester (Pa.) Hospital before he began practice in New London in 1930. He was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a member of the New London City and County Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Phi Beta Kappa. Sigma Xi. His widow is Anna F. Loiacono, 184 Lower Blvd., New London.

SPENCER TALMAN MANSER '24, in Stroudsburg, Pa., Dec. 25. He retired a year ago from the Trubek Laboratories plant in East Rutherford, N. J. He managed the plant, now occupied by United Oil Products Co. which he had designed. A graduate of the University of Rhode Island, he was a structural engineer and architect. He designed schools as well as industrial buildings. His widow is Amy K. Manser, 610 Sarah St., Stroudsburg.

HAROLD EDWARD BEAN '25, in Wakefield, R. I., Jan. 19. He was retired as assistant superintendent of the Rhode Island Training School for Boys. A son, Lt. Col. Gerald Bean, ret., survives.

THE REV. PAUL EDWARD BURHOE '26, in North Providence, Feb. 2. He was pastor of the Allendale Baptist Church of North Providence. He received his Th.B. degree from Gordon College & Missions in 1924, and had been associated with the Allendale Baptist Church for 42 years, beginning as a part-time preacher while a student at Brown. Because Allendale was a small congregation, a full-time pastor could not be supported and he held jobs as credit manager for several Providence stores including New England Physician-Dentist Service Corp., and the Meiklejohn Co. He became a full-time pastor in 1954, and he was credited with the increase in church members which made the change possible. He was a member of the 1521 Club, a minister's organization. His son is the Rev. Alden R. Burhoe '53, and his widow is Ruth A. Burhoe, 10 Mathewson St., Graniteville, R. I.

CHARLES ELICK SHAPIRO '30, in Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 23. He built a multimillion-dollar medical supply company after his efforts to become a doctor were thwarted by the depression. He attended Columbia University and Temple Medical School before founding the Temple Medical Supply Company in Los Angeles, which went out of business several years ago, and he was president of Allied Hospital Management Corp., also in Los Angeles. His widow is Marvis Shapiro, 1138 Hacienda Pl., Los Angeles.

MAURICE EVERETT BRAGG '31, in Manchester, N. H., Dec. 24. For several years he was assistant treasurer of the State of Rhode Island and more recently he was in the real estate business in Manchester. He also attended Babson Institute of Business Administration and London School of Economics, and had been president and owner of Tupelo Military Institute and Junior College. He was a former member of the Mississippi Educational Association and the Association of Military Schools and Colleges of the United States. Delta Upsilon. His widow is Cleopatra T. Bragg, 35 Liberty St., Manchester.

RICHARD NORMAN RAINEY '31, in East Providence, Feb. 1. He was an engineer for the Providence Gas Co. and worked there for 40 years. During World War II, he served as major with the 43rd infantry division, USA. He was a member of Overseas Lodge No. 40 F & AM of Providence, the Professional Engineers of Rhode Island, the Reserve Officers Association, and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. His widow is Dorothy C. Rainey, 9 Sixth St., East Providence.

EDWARD PHILIP ORSENIGO '37, in Mount Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 10. He owned and operated the Orsenigo Furniture Co. of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. Delta Tau Delta. His widow is Mary B. Orsenigo, 17 East Place, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ARTHUR THOMAS SCATTERGOOD '42, in Hartford, Dec. 30. He was vice-president of the machinery division of Fenn Manufacturing Co., Newington, Conn. Prior to joining Fenn, he was associated with the Standard Machinery Co. of Providence. Sigma Nu. His widow is Hope L. Scattergood, 30 Burwood Rd., Wethersfield, Conn.

JOHN RICHARD CRAWFORD '47, in Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 14. He was production superintendent of the Albion (Mich.) plant of Corning Glass Works. He received his Sc.M. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1949. During World War II, he served as an ensign with the U.S. Navy, and following military service he was an engineering instructor at Rensselaer, later serving as a test engineer with the General Electric Corp. in Schenectady. He joined Corning Glass Works in 1962 as a project engineer and in 1964 moved to Albion where he served as plant manager of engineering. In 1966 he became production superintendent and held that position at the time of his death. He was a member of the New York State Professional Engineers Society, American Society of Engineers, and in 1967 he was appointed to the Albion City Planning Commission. His widow is Frances D. Crawford, 1211 East Porter St., Albion.

ALBERT CLAUDE LAPIERRE '50, in Providence, Jan. 5. He worked as a lab technician at Brown for the last eight years. A frequent critic of politicians in the State House and at Central Falls City Hall, he helped found the Independent Party of Central Falls in 1953. During World War II, he served with the U.S. Army Air Force. His brother is Theodore A. Lapierre, 10 Linda St., Lincoln, R. I.

RONALD RAMON KEPPLER '52, some time during 1964 or 1965, according to word received from the Bureau of Vital Statistics Department, State of Michigan. He had served with the U.S. Army, and previously had been employed by Parker Rust Proof Co., Detroit, and DuBois Chemical of Canada, Ltd. Phi Gamma Delta.

LLOYD HENRY MARLOWE A.M. '66, in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 7, when he fell from a station platform in the way of an approaching train. He was a research fellow in psychology at Harvard University engaged in an independent study of the use of computers in psychological research. He received his Sc.B. degree from Arizona State University. His widow is Patricia M. Marlowe, Regency Village 18c, North Plainfield, N. J.

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